The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 80.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
$100,000 for only $2.50.
THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 31st, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.
40,000 Gifts,
$450,000 in Prizes,
Principal Prize, $100,000
consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,	-		$139,125
1 Cash Prize,	-		20,000
2 " "	$10,000 Each,		20,000
3 " "	5,000 "		15,000
4 " "	2,500 "		10,000
20 " "	1,000 "		20,000
50 " "	500 "		25,000
100 " "	200 "		20,000
250 " "	100 "		25,000
500 " "	60 "		15,000
698 " "	20 "		13,960
1,000 " "	10 "		10,000
1,128 " "	5 "		5,640
34,450 " "	2.50 "		91,125
40,000 Prizes - - -			$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one per cent of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

5-CENT PIECES
In lots of $5 and upwards can be had at the
CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

$1,500 WANTED
For three years. First mortgage on good city real estate as security. Address P 95, Tribune office.

SALT.

SALT. SALT. SALT.
50,000 brls. New York Salt of all grades.
10,000 brls. Michigan Salt.
1,600 tons N. Y. Fine Salt, in bulk.
500 tons [P.] Solar Salt, in bulk.
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
☞ See commercial price list in this paper.
SALT CO. OF ONONDAGA,
A. J. LATHAM, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Central Prescription Drug Stores.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
117 Clark-st., and State-st., cor. Madison.

BUCK & RAYNER,
Makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

R. N. TOOKER, M. D.,
HOMEOPATH,
Has permanently located on NORTH SIDE. Office and Residence,
CLARENDON HOUSE, North Clark-st.

DENTISTRY.
DR. M. W. SHERWOOD gives Vitalized Air and extracts teeth without pain. The best artificial teeth are made at his laboratory.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

BOILERS AND ENGINES,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
Also, STEAM PUMPS and ARTESIAN WELL TOOLS.
Artesian Wells contracted at reasonable rates, by E. BEACH & CO.,
No. 115 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FURS
At lower prices than anywhere in the city by
S. I. HERZOG, 256 State-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
The members of Oriental Sovereign Consistory, and the as-sociate bodies, are hereby notified to appear fully armed and equipped at their rendezvous, (corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.), on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock, sharp, to act as escort to the Supreme Council. Members not equipped are cordially invited to join the procession, and are requested to appear in dark clothing. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.
Special communication Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st., for work. Members will attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M.
SAM SEELEMAN, Sec.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. & P. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.
La Fayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. Hall No. 122 La Salle-st. Regular convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Nov. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on K. C. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.
Members of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet at Judge Jameson's Room, City Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts., on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. This is a quarterly meeting for the election of officers. By order of the Judge Since we
JAMES STEWART, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Are receiving NEW GOODS in all departments, daily, direct from the manufacturers.
STATE AND MONROE.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO LAY IN YOUR
WINTER'S COAL
AT REDUCED PRICES,
And Save $2.00 a Ton.
BEST WILMINGTON COAL,
Clean and well screened, for family use,
ONLY $4.50 PER TON IN YARD,
Or $5 Delivered, at
KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S.
YARD AND DOCKS,
Corner Grove and Nineteenth-sts., near Eighteenth-st. Bridge, South Side.
MAIN OFFICE,
130 LaSalle-st.,
Between Washington and Madison-sts.

COAL.
Hard Coal, $9.75 per ton delivered; Wilmington, $5.50; Erie, $5.75; Hocking, $5.25; Indiana, $7. Address
UNION COAL CO., Tribune office.

COAL.
WILMINGTON COAL, $4.50 per ton.
H. V. S. BROOKS, 790 South State-st.,
Or at the C., B. & Q. Railroad Crossing.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Dixon's, A. N. Faber's, and Eagle
Lead Pencils,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Blank Books, Stationery, & Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 136 Clark-st.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.....117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL.....68 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
For an energetic man to engage in a safe, paying business. Profits large. A No. 1 references given as to business. Capital required, $5,000. Those that mean business, call on or address G. SEATON, Room 17 Lakeside Building, cor. Clark and Adams.

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

WHERE HAS
ALL THE MONEY GONE?
Any one in need of elegant Pier or Mantel Glasses, Engravings, Chromos,
ALBUMS,
Or Picture Frames, call at 261 Wabash-av.
C. BRACHVOGEL.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
Fine rooms for offices at moderate prices, in the building of the Chicago Savings Institution, northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. Inquire of
C. F. W. JUNDE, on the premises.

FOR RENT.
The "Second National Bank," northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., with elegant Furniture and Burglar-proof Vaults. Will divide for two offices. Apply in Bank.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

A CARD.
Owining to the decease of the senior member of the firm of John H. Small & Co., the partnership heretofore existing between him and H. Grainger is necessarily dissolved. The business, however, will continue as usual until further notice under the management of the junior member of the firm.
H. GRAINGER,
Surviving partner.
Oct. 14, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the style Sisson & Newman is dissolved from this date. The undersigned pays the liabilities of the firm and is alone authorized to sign in settlement.
OMAR NEWMAN.

EXPOSITION.

GRAND FINALE
OF THE
Exposition.
The Final and Closing Day is absolutely determined for
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12,
DAY AND EVENING.
A GALA OCCASION!
Wieniawski,
The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE KUNKEL BROS.,
The Greatest Living Duet Pianists, on two Pianos, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING. The
GREAT BAND
WILL BE INCREASED TO
SIXTY INSTRUMENTS.
No Increase in the Price of Admission.

ADVERTISING.

TO
CITY ADVERTISERS.
We are prepared to receive and insert advertisements or local notices in any one, or more, of the CHICAGO DAILIES (English, German, Norwegian, and Scandinavian), at rates that will be an inducement to all who desire to make their wants known to the public. Special attention given to the above, by
COOK, COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Office, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
On or about TUESDAY, Nov. 11, we shall open at our NEW STORE, 234 West Madison-st. (formerly 131 South Halsted-st.), with a full and complete stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Suits, and Notions. With increased facilities for doing business, we shall be able to offer our patrons a larger assortment, and at lower prices than ever before.
R. H. McDOWELL & CO.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. J. S. MARSH has removed his office to 65 Randolph-st., northwest corner State, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Appointments can be made at the old office, 80 Wabash-av., if any desire it.
P. S.—Teeth extracted without pain with pure gas at each office.

MRS. DR. GROSS
HAS REMOVED TO THE
MATTESON HOUSE.
Office Hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS
FOR SALE.
IRON-WORKERS' ADDITION. 209 lots sold here during the past ten days at $150 to $375 each. Twenty-three houses to be built on lots (just sold) this fall, and fifty more by May next. Lumber for houses will be furnished on credit to all who build. Savings accounts taken for lots and lumber.
To every laboring man who wants a home, here is an opportunity where eight manufactories are already built, and the Silicon Steel Company, of New York, is now building on one corner of this addition, its mills to cost over half a million dollars and to employ, when completed, over 800 men—where railroads are now built. The river on one side navigable (18 feet deep), Lake Michigan on the opposite, just south of the harbor; twelve trains daily each way between Chicago. Rich ground, not a lot offered but is covered with trees. Title perfect. Full warrantee deed and abstract given. Call at the ground any day, or at Room 3, 113 LaSalle-st. on
O. W. COLEHOUR.

WANTED.

Wanted.
Energetic Canvassers to sell BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHERS in the city.
BABCOCK MFG. CO.,
81 & 83 Washington-st.

WEATHER STRIPS.

MEAL DOUBLE RUBBER
WEATHER STRIPS,
Save Coal and Doctors' Bills.
P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents,
122 South Clark-st.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
WEATHER STRIP
Can be had at
D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'s, 215 East Randolph-st.

PRINTING.

OTTAWAY & COLBERT,
PRINTERS,
147 & 149 FIFTH-AV.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts.,
Have large facilities for doing all kinds of PRINTING, from a Newspaper down to a Card. Good work, and prices to correspond with the times. PRESS-WORK for the Trade a specialty.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.

CASH
VS.
MERCHANDISE!
We continue to offer
Carpets
AND
FURNITURE
At Very Low Prices for Cash.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,
121 & 123 State-st.,
NEAR MADISON.

FURNITURE!
THE BALANCE OF THE
Bankrupt Stock
OF
FURNITURE
Must be closed out at once, and in order to insure a speedy sale the prices have been still more REDUCED. Parties wishing to buy furniture, either for present or future use, will find this an opportunity that is seldom offered.
213 Wabash-av.,
NEAR ADAMS-ST.
N. B.—Cylinder and other Office Desks sold at much less than the cost of the material.

FURNITURE!
AT COST!
For the next thirty days we will sell our Furniture, of every kind, AT ACTUAL COST, FOR CASH. This is a positive fact. Do not fail to call and examine our goods and prices. Our stock is very choice and complete.
GEO. GILBERT,
Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.,
267 & 269 Wabash-av.

BATH-ROOMS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Dr. Somers takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends, and the public generally, that his Electric, Turkish and Vapor Bath-Rooms, for the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases, now being fitted up in the Grand Pacific Hotel, will be thrown open for public inspection on Monday evening, Nov. 10, from 7 to 9 p. m. Private entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. These rooms are well worth seeing, and especially so to those having a curiosity to know how the different baths are given. Neither time nor money has been spared to make this institution complete. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and, in fact, nothing has or will be left undone that will add to the comfort or pleasure of persons visiting these rooms, either for treatment, cleanliness, or luxury. The Electrical Department is not surpassed in this country or Europe. The Turkish and Vapor Departments are also very complete, and, while there are one or two in this country that may surpass them in elegance, there are none so perfect in all departments. In fitting up this institution I have endeavored to give to the people of Chicago what they have long needed, and hope to receive in return a liberal patronage.
DR. G. C. SOMERS,
PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION!!!
A man representing himself as in our employment is in the habit of calling on our customers for the purpose of tuning pianos, and generally succeeds in damaging the valuable instruments we sell. We beg to inform the public that our regular pianoforte tuners await orders left at our establishment before calling anywhere.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.
MUSIC STORE,
Cor. Monroe & State-sts.,
(PALMER HOUSE.)

Exposition Building
November 8—9 p. m.
Exhibitors' and Employes' Tickets will be good at the EXPOSITION CHARITY BENEFIT, but Season Complimentaries will not be honored at the doors after this date.
J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.

PRESSWORK FOR THE TRADE.
We are prepared to do long runs of presswork either on large or small cylinder presses at very low figures. Newspaper folding done promptly.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
154 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Continuance of a Fair Business in the Sale of Cheap Lots.

The Desire to Own Homes—Changes in House-Rents.

Recent Sales—The Belt Railway—The New Northwestern Shops.

Transfers for the Week.

There is little to say about the condition of the real estate market, except to repeat substantially what was said last week, viz.: that there is still an active business in the sale of cheap lots in the suburbs, and but little doing in the higher-priced property in the central part of the city. The fact is that, except as regards business property, the traffic in real estate has been affected by the financial crisis less than almost any other branch of business in this city. We hear, almost daily, of offers of money from parties in both Eastern and Western towns for lots in Chicago. A large proportion of these offers, however, result in nothing, because the parties who make them expect to buy at large reductions on former prices. On the other hand, we hear of several pieces of unimproved medium and first-class residence property, in some of the principal residence quarters, being sold for from 15 to 20 per cent less than was demanded for it before the panic. But in every such case the consideration for the reduction in price has been a large cash payment. Any one who is *obliged* to sell real estate at any time, of course, only does so to get ready cash, an article which, as everybody knows, is so scarce just now that a large cash payment can only be had by an important reduction in price.

The financial crisis, which has now lasted two months, has had the effect to turn the attention of a large class of small capitalists and salaried men to the consideration of the fact that the best thing a man can have for his money, and the first thing he ought to acquire with his savings, is *a home*. In the flush times and speculative spirit which prevailed for several years up to two months ago, there was a great temptation to speculate or trade in something that fluctuated rapidly in price. The marvelous increase of the wealth of some of the great speculators in grain or stocks, or in new trade and manufacturing schemes, had imbued the whole people of this country with an impatience to make money by some sort of finandiering. Thousands of men were fascinated with the example of the stock speculators in New York or the grain speculators of Chicago. They were ambitious of making in one day, by "a turn" in wheat or corn, or Rock Island or Northwestern, or some other one of the hundred modes of gambling, as much profit as a year's salary. To all who had become infatuated with this impatient spirit of speculation, the investment of money in a home had become an "old fogy," conservative idea. Women, who saw that the fortunes of their husbands were daily hazarded on the fluctuations of price of some commodity or fancy stock, often urged the securing of a *home of their own*, free from the monthly calls of a landlord. But the usual answer of the husband to this was that he could make more out of his capital by even an 1% or 2% turn of trade or speculation. If he *locked it up* in a home he could get no return for it but the saving of the rent, which, he could always prove by his fine figures, was too small a profit. But now the day of speculation is over; money is not so easily borrowed, and the occupation of those who traded on *margins* has gone. Economy in personal and household expenditure is the rule. Men who despised the modest homes which they would have been able to *own*, and preferred living in the more pretentious ones for which they could only pay *rent* from month to month, find that they must change their scale of expenditure; hence they must look for cheaper and smaller houses. A change of this kind is always humiliating, and they regret that they did not buy the smaller house when they were able. Notwithstanding the specious figures of those who attempt to prove that it is cheaper to board at a hotel or private boarding-house, it is certain that the economy in dress, washing, and many other things, that can be practiced at home, are impossible in a public house. Thus, the attention of many a man is now turned to the question of a cheap home, who would never have listened to it in the flush times of speculation.

DWELLING RENTS.

The change in the scale of living expenses, as explained above, accounts for the greatly increased demand within the past month for houses to rent from $50 to $60 per month, and the falling off in the demand for residences that have rented for $1,200 per annum and upward. It seems pretty certain that there must be a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in the rentals of all residences that have commanded as much as $100 per month, while on the other hand cottages that have rented at $25 to $40 per month will be more in demand than ever.

There is considerable demand for residences ranging from $6,000 to $12,000 on the South Side, but it is difficult to find such dwellings for sale.

ACRE SALES.

Gustin & Wallace sold 6¾ acres, being Block 3, in Dale, Gustin & Wallace's Addition to Park Ridge; consideration, $4,875. Also, 482 feet in Terry & Meacheur's Subdivision of Park Bidge; consideration, $5,784.

John Jones sold, on Friday, 10 acres located in Russell's Subdivision in Hyde Park, about 13 miles from the Court-House; consideration, $350 per acre.

M. N. Lord sold 5 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13, fronting on Crawford avenue, near Sixty-first street; consideration, $350 per acre.

Thayer & Co. sold at private sale 15 acres in Nelson's Addition to Washington Heights, being Blocks 2, 3, and 10, in Sec. 14, 37, 13; consideration, $500 per acre.

SALE OF LOTS.

W. C. Dow sold 2 lots on Halsted street, and 4 lots on Newberry avenue, all being one block south of Wright street; consideration for all, $12,000.

Thayer & Co. sold at private sale a three-story brick house, and lot (lot 25x125 feet), being No. 74 South Sangamon street; consideration, $14,000.

Among the sales of suburban we hear of a large sale at Norwood Park by L. B. Shephard, of some of his choice property alongside of his residence, at $35 per foot front. Also, of a block, at $12.50 per foot, to a gentleman in Lafayette, Ind., who will build in the spring. The whole sale was $22,200.

Gustin & Wallace sold 50 feet on Park avenue, south front, near Union Park; consideration, $11,250.

Also, 200 feet, corner of Homan avenue and Eighteenth street; consideration, $5,000.

Also, 75 feet on Ogden avenue, west of Douglas Park; consideration, $3,000.

M. N. Lord sold 462 feet, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Sixty-third street; consideration, $16,400.

H. C. Lord sold five lots, between Wallace and Hubb streets, near Thirty-third street; consideration, $800 per lot.

J. S. Gould & Co. have sold a two-story and basement marble-front dwelling, including the lot, 25x180 feet, being No. 588 West Adams street; consideration, $16,000.

Warner & Rigdon sold two lots on Nicholls street, between Kinzie street and Central Park Boulevard; consideration, $1,000.

Ulrich & Bond sold 4 lots, each 25x125 feet, in their subdivision in Sec. 25, 38, 14, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, near Stony Island Boulevard; consideration, $2,000.

Also, 187 feet on the northeast corner of Monroe and Fifty-eighth streets, at Hyde Park; consideration, $8,250.

Henry W. Brooks sold this week 8 lots at South Englewood; consideration, $2,400. Also, 3 lots in Wisner's Subdivision at South Chicago; consideration for the three, $750.

Noble & Richmond sold Lot 1, in Block 2, as South Englewood, being one-half acre, fronting on the Eighty-seventh street boulevard, one block from the depot; consideration, $1,600. Also, 50 feet in Lot 2, of Block 2; consideration, $900. Also, one lot in Block 3; consideration, $400.

Samuel Gehr recently sold 48 feet on State street, near Thirty-fifth; consideration, $5,000. Also, one lot on Burnside street, near Thirty-fifth; consideration, $1,500.

Silas C. Stevens sold one lot in Grant's Addition, just west of Douglas Park; consideration, $500.

Clarke, Layton & Co. have sold 75x180 feet, west front, on Drexel Boulevard, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, consideration, $9,375 cash.

Also, a two-story frame house, and lot, 500x203 feet, in Block 51, Morgan Park; consideration, $35,000.

Also, 300 feet front in Blocks L and S, Morgan Park; consideration, $3,600.

THE NORTHWESTERN MACHINE AND CAR SHOPS.

The machine, blacksmith, and boiler shops and engine-house of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at their new grounds, just west of Central Park, are completed, and are now being filled with the proper machinery. This week the Company will commence moving their forces from the old shops on Kinzie street into the new building. By the 1st of next month they will move their employes from the Chicago avenue shops to the same place. The old establishments are to be abandoned and torn down next season. In the meantime, they will be used for repairing cars. During the winter the Company will employ at the new shops about 800 men. The Company design, next summer, finishing their car buildings on the same grounds, where the foundations are already laid, and there concentrate the machinery and car departments of their roads, abandoning all their present shops in Chicago. They will then employ 2,000 men.

Lots in this locality are now in good demand, and about 100 have been sold, at prices ranging from $600 to $1,100 each. These lots are purchased by employes and others for permanent homes and business purposes. Already there are in the place five stores and about thirty dwellings. The new town enrolls fifty-five voters. The largest store of the place is averaging $100 per day of cash sales. Last summer the site of this new suburban town was an open prairie, without a building of any kind on it.

THE BELT RAILWAY.

The line of the Belt Railway has at last been defined. It will run on the South Chicago Branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. from South Chicago to South Englewood, crossing the Rock Island Railroad between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, thence west to the point in section 6 where it crosses the Great Eastern, thence in a line with the Great Eastern to the southeast corner of Section 25, thence northwest to a point in the south line of Section 22, which is the centre of the southwest quarter of the section, and thence north to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

At South Englewood, a large depot is at once to be erected, which will be a telegraph station, etc.

The Belt Railway is not to only carry freight, but passenger trains are to run in connection with all the railroads entering the city, for the purpose of transferring through passengers from one road to another.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 43 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 35x110 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $15,500.

Napoleon place, s w cor of Buddan st, n f, 72 6-10x103½ ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $12,000.

Johnson av, s e cor of Northern, w f, 309x101 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $22,000.

Rhodes av, 414 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 88x164½ ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $8,000.

West Harrison st, s w cor of Mamie av, n f, 73½x121 ft, with other property, dated June 20; consideration, $2,460.

Warren av, 24 ft w of Fall st, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $4,800.

Dayton st, 275 ft n of Willow st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $850.

Wabansia av, 42 4-10 ft e of Elk Grove av, n f, 24 2-10x80 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $300.

Park av, e of and near Robey st, n f, Lot 4, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $2,900.

Vernon av, 275 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 36x132 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $3,420.

North Wells st, bet Oak and Whiting sts, w f, 24x100 ft, with brick building, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $10,000.

Sixteenth st, 264 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $850.

Thirty-five lots in Block 21, and 67 lots in Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 51, in s ½ Block 60, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Und ¼ of Lot 2 of Fussey & Finnemore's se ¼ Sec 8, 40, 14, also und ¼ of Lot 1 in Colshour's Lot 3, in same, dated May 6; consideration, 37,352.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of Block 2 in Pharo's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 5; consideration, 2,750.

Lots 17 and 18 in Bowles' Lot 9 of McCaffrey's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, dated June 5; consideration, $400.

Undivided ¼ of n 50 feet Lot 10, in Elisha Bayley's part of n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 1, in Thomasson's part n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $14,266.

Lots 7 and 8, in Lot 7, of Crawford's part of Block 2, in Baltonstall & Russell's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $3,900.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 1 of Pick's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's e part n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $2,400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of Block 2, of s ½ se ¼ n e ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,400.

Lots 16 to 25, in Block 2 of Jacobs' Block 2, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13; dated Oct. 15; consideration, $5,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8: City property, number of sales 110; consideration, $641,437. North of city limits, number of sales 2; consideration, $41,852. South of city limits, number of sales 97; consideration, $161,745. West of city limits, number of sales 5; consideration, $34,750. Total sales, 154; total consideration, $879,784.

RAILROAD NEWS

Suspension of the California & Texas Construction Company.

History of the Company—The Work it Has Accomplished.

A Big Transfer Boat at Cairo—Construction and Consolidation.

Business on the various railroads in this city is exceedingly dull at present. Not a road in the city, with the exception of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago & Paducah, is carrying on any construction at present, and, besides making retrenchments wherever possible, the wages of all the employes on our roads have been reduced. The suspension of the California & Texas Construction Company added greatly to the depressed feeling already existing.

The above Company was organized for the purpose of constructing the Texas & Pacific Railroad, from Shreveport, La., to San Diego, Cal. The road is already completed to near Fort Worth, a distance of 300 miles. The Company's heavy lines of discounts, made to prosecute the work on the road, in anticipation of the negotiation of a loan in Europe, proved too heavy for even a combination of the strongest financial men in the country to carry through the present unexampled stringency of the money market. The notes of the Construction Company are indorsed by Col. Thomas A. Scott, Mathew Baird, John McNamara, and other capitalists, to the amount of about $4,500,000, all of which will mature within a few days. In addition, the Construction Company has $600,000 of unsecured obligations in the shape of drafts, and $1,600,000 of loans on collaterals and individual security, and $250,000 of floating debt, making an aggregate of $7,000,000 in liabilities. The amount thus raised, and $4,000,000 paid in cash by the stockholders of the Construction Company, makes altogether $11,000,000 that has been expended on the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. For this amount of money the Construction Company has to show 300 miles of completed, equipped, and operated railroad, from Shreveport to Dallas, from Marshall to Texana, and from Sherman toward Paris, and 140 miles in addition are graded, bridged, and supplied with ties ready for the iron.

The fact that the Company suspended payment, and that Col. Thomas A. Scott is the indorser of several millions of the notes, as well as the President of the Texas & Pacific, gave rise to the rumors about the failure of Col. Scott. As yet Col. Scott has not failed, but whether he will be able to weather the storm is a matter of great doubt among our leading railway men. Should he go under, then there is no doubt that every railroad company in the country will suffer more or less, and for this reason a panicky feeling exists among railway magnates in this city.

THROUGH TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has constructed the finest transfer boat in the Western country. It will be used to carry trains over the Mississippi at Cairo, to connect with the Mississippi Central, as soon as the latter road is completed to a point opposite Cairo, which is expected to take place about the middle of this month. Two weeks, therefore, will probably find the Illinois Central with a line of through freight and passenger cars in operation between this city and New Orleans. The change of gauge will be provided for by changing the trucks under the cars, as is successfully done by several Eastern roads. The new boat is provided with a double track, and is capable of transferring twelve loaded freight cars at once, or within ten hours 125 loaded cars either way.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION.

It is reported that officers of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Companies are making arrangements for the construction of the Galion, Logansport & Chicago Railroad. It is proposed to build the road on a line nearly parallel to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, from Galion to this city. The Company was organized in Ohio a few months since.

The Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad has recently made an agreement of consolidation with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. The road is now 57 miles long, from Templeton, Ind., northwest to the Illinois Central at Kankakee, Ill. It is expected that, as a result of the consolidation, the road will at once be extended from the present terminus at Templeton eastward 18 miles to Lafayette. Its trains now use the track of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road, between Templeton and Lafayette. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company will then have a road 253 miles long, from Cincinnati to Kankakee.

GOING INTO IRON.

The officers of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad are considering a plan for extending the business of the Company, and also entering the iron business. According to the plan, several short branches are to be built from the main line to coal-mines in Martin, Owen, and Greene Counties, in Indiana, and to the iron-deposits in Martin, Monroe, Putnam, and Greene Counties. In connection with these, blast-furnaces will be built at New Albany, Ind., and extensive coal depots established in New Albany and Louisville.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR IRON REGIONS.

The largely increased issue of mining scrip in the Lake Superior region is creating serious embarrassments. Orders are filled by Chicago and Eastern merchants, and payments made in currency that cannot easily be redeemed. Iron money is decidedly at a discount. It is one of the incidents of the financial crisis that this region, so boundlessly rich in natural resources, is suddenly impoverished because its hitherto desirable product is a drug upon the market. The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad has, perhaps, increased the embarrassments by issuing its own sight drafts, payable in New York, whither they will be sent for redemption before the Company has received much benefit from the issue. Added to the general depression is the inconvenience caused by the unexpected pestering out of the iron ore business. When Gov. Bagley, last summer, announced that the Sault Ste. Mary's Canal would be closed on Nov. 14, there was a terrific howl throughout the Peninsula, and loud threats of secession from Michigan were made. Since the panic and the decline of iron, their indignation has vanished with the business, and they would not now object were the canal to be closed next week. The total shipments of ore and pig-iron thus far this season are: From Marquette, 530,600 tons; and from Escanaba, 476,446 tons, making a total of about one-half the amount the mine-owners last winter confidently predicted would be shipped this season. Despite this unprofitable aspect, the mania to secure mineral lands suffers little abatement, and prospecting parties are as keenly on the look-out for new discoveries as they were one year ago, when a hard-ore vein was a mine of wealth. Many of the mining companies have largely reduced their working force, and all have lessened the wages of those retained 20 to 25 per cent.

FROM THE COPPER REGION

more encouraging reports are received. Although copper has declined considerably, the companies feel able to continue operations during the winter without materially reducing expenditures. The October product of the largest mine—the Calumet and Hecla—was 1,200 tons, and of the Quincy 160 tons. The product of the former is now being transported over the recently-completed narrow-gauge railroad to the stamp-mills at Hancock, opposite Houghton, a distance of 12 miles. This road, built by local parties, and entirely paid for as fast as constructed, is already represented to be doing a good paying business.

"HARD TIMES."

The County Agent and the Relief Society Already Overrun With Applicants for Aid.

The wheels of our city and county works of charity require at the present time an unusual amount of Samaritan oil to keep them running steadily. The hard times are beginning to be felt keenly by the poor, and, as a natural consequence, the County Agent's office and the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society are every day besieged by crowds of mendicants. At the latter place a very large increase has been reported within the last fortnight. The great reason set forth by applicants for their impoverished condition is lack of work, and a great many families plead that they have been deserted by their natural supporters,—a thing which every fall is of too frequent occurrence, and which ought to be put an end to. Of cases of this kind, there are an unusually large number this fall. The Relief and Aid Society say that a large proportion of the pauper population is made up of recently-arrived artisans, who, as long as work lasts, are valuable citizens, but who, when work cannot be obtained, are without money, and, by reason of their recent arrival, without credit, and have but one means of living,—that of throwing themselves upon the city's mercy. The idea prevalent abroad that Chicago is an Eldorado, where every man can get work and high wages the moment he arrives within its precincts, still brings thousands of penniless men and families to this city, the consequence being that at the present moment there are in all branches of industry in this city about five times as many operatives as would be required to do the work. The advice of the Relief and Aid Society to such, is to get out of the city as soon as possible, and locate themselves where they know they can get work. It is the opinion of the managers that the Society has a very hard winter's work before them, and they will have to employ the utmost economy and discrimination in the many cases of pauperism to manage to come out right in the spring. They state that, were it not for their action in reserving the balance of the fire-fund against such a special emergency as the present, they would not be able to carry on their work through the winter.

At the County Agent's office a very marked increase in the applications for relief is observable, the number of cases of relief granted being one-third greater than that at this time last year. Here, too, the utmost vigilance is observed to guard against imposition, the County Agent taking the affidavit of each applicant before relief is granted.

"The Duty of the Church to the World." "The Work of the Local Church in Itself." "The Resurrection," the "Congregational Liturgy," the "Prayer of Faith," "Weekly Contributions as a Means of Supporting the Church," and "Christian Cordiality, the Practical Value of a Closer Fellowship of the Churches," are subjects recently treated upon at Christian Conventions.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

A Slightly Improved Feeling in Wall Street Yesterday.

Collapse of Rotten Speculative English Schemes.

A Shrinkage of $1,000,000,000 in Foreign Securities.

Another Advance in the Bank of England Discount Rate Looked For.

State of the Manufacturing Interests in New England.

Cincinnati Clearing-House Certificates Redeemed and Canceled.

Dry Goods---Railroads---The Trades.

NEW YORK.

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The week closes with an improved feeling. Wall street feels better than yesterday; there are no further suspensions. Banks are growing stronger; reports from the West are encouraging, and cable telegrams from London are much less dismal, though not altogether as assuring as desired.

LONDON ADVICES.

Money in London was reported very active in open market at 9 per cent, and some firms had dispatches from their correspondents that the bank rate would be advanced to 10 per cent next week, and the Bank act suspended. Some foreign bankers also received instructions to enter into new negotiations with caution. There, it seems, shares of new diamond, gold, and silver mines of the wildest description, securities of doubtful railroads, and bonds of tottering and rotten governments, were taken with avidity, and in amounts that were astonishing. The Continent has suffered from the collapse of these wild schemes, and now London is feeling the pressure. It is estimated that the shrinkage at London in the securities mentioned above has been at least $1,000,000,000 within the year past.

MONEY.

Money here loaned at 1-32 to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and firm, closing at 105⅜@105¾ for prime banker's 60 days' sterling, 108⅛ for sight, and 109@109¼ for cable transfers. Commercial bills dull, as the advance in bankers' sterling is the result of distrust and not active demand.

GOLD

declined to 107 early in the day, but afterwards advanced to 107⅛, and closed at 107⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32, 7, 5, 3, 6, and 7 per cent gold, and flat for borrowing. The final rate was 5 per cent for carrying. Clearances, $51,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $2,318,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $1,356,090 for customs. Specie shipments the same time, $300,000, principally in silver bars. Total exports, $5,022,754, of which $4,013,527 were merchandise, and $1,009,229 dry goods.

GOVERNMENTS

steady at nominal prices.

STATE BONDS

dull, with very little doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day was exceedingly quiet, but a firmer feeling prevailed. The advance in prices ranged from ⅛ to 2⅛ per cent. Erie rose from 38 to 40, and finally broke to 37⅛. The rise in Erie was engineered by some German bankers, who called in their stock loaned to the bears, which made things lively for a time. One banker loaned 5,000 shares flat, but afterwards as high as ⅛@¾ per cent was paid for borrowing. The general market rose ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent from the opening to the end of the first call, when the temper of speculation changed, and prices reacted ⅛ to 1 per cent. Late in the day there was a firm feeling again, and the highest quotations were made toward the close. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Wabash, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail.

QUOTATIONS.

Sterling, 106.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112⅛	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	111
Coupons, '64	106⅛	10-40s	105
Coupons, '65	107⅛	Currency 6s	109⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	110⅛	New 5s	105

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	63	North Carolinas, old	19
Tennessees, new	62⅛	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	44⅛
Western Union	47⅛	Wabash	36
Quicksilver	12	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	79	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	57	Terre Haute	5
American Express	47	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	49⅛	Chicago & Alton	84
Pacific Mail	27⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	88
New York Central	79⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅛
Erie	37⅛	C., C. & C.	60
Erie pfd	53	C., B. & Q.	88
Harlem	102⅛	Lake Shore	61⅛
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	16⅛
Michigan Central	66⅛	Illinois Central	90
Pittsburgh	72	Union Pacific stocks	16
Northwestern	34⅛	Union Pacific bonds	66⅛
Northwestern pfd	53⅛	Central Pacific bonds	....
Rock Island	86⅛	Del., Lack. & West	80⅛
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	22⅛		

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

were in session to-day, considering their reorganization, but adjourned to Monday without coming to any conclusion. The officers and Receiver of the Company have taken possession of the house and lot, and of certain other real estate in Brooklyn, which belonged to Carleton.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENSION.

The special committee which was appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the conduct of A. D. Williams & Co. in overdrawing their account in the Bank of North America, on the 20th of September, and failing to make the same good in proper time, has reported to the Governing Committee that they deemed the conduct of Williams & Co. unjustifiable and destructive to their credit, and shocking to the confidence which must exist between institutions and business-men in the Stock Exchange. The committee also report that, while they acquit the firm of any intention to defraud, they express their unqualified condemnation of its conduct. Williams & Co. are suspended indefinitely from their membership in the Stock Exchange.

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The bankruptcy case of Kenyon Cox & Co. has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned, and legal proceedings stopped.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Worcester *Spy* this morning contains a long and detailed statement of the condition of business in that city of the various manufactories and machine-shops. It says: The dull season affects the manufacturing interests of this as well as other cities, and in many cases the working force, as well as the number of working hours, has been reduced. The manufacturers of machinists' tools are most affected, and the firms engaged in wood-working are the least affected.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is about time for the boot and shoe manufacturers to suspend operations preparatory to the opening of the spring trade, but this year they have reduced help earlier than usual. In many cases, those firms who are at present running their establishments on full time, with a full force of hands, are engaged upon foreign orders, but few are being received at the present time for this country. One of the reasons assigned for the dullness in the boot business is the wet weather of last spring. Heavy goods are manufactured almost exclusively in this city, and dealers bought heavy after they had procured their spring stock, and, as a result, had to carry over portions of their spring stock almost entire.

Among the manufacturers of other classes of goods, the general opinion prevails that the demand will be unusually lively when the money market becomes settled, as there is at present but a very small supply in the market, dealers for several months past having purchased only what they required to meet the demands of their customers. With the exception of the boot and shoe business, manufacturers are generally confident that the present state of affairs will continue only through the month of December, and many of them are of the opinion that the spring trade will open during the month of December. The boot manufacturers are of the opinion that their business will revive about the middle of January, while the shoe dealers are confident that the first of January will see the shoe business active.

From the long list of reports furnished by different establishments, upon which the above conclusions are based, I quote a few concerning establishments that bore a national reputation.

THE AMES PLOW COMPANY,

manufacturers of agricultural implements, are running full time, with the usual number of hands. They have orders on hand which cannot be filled, without increasing their working force, until the middle of January. The prospect is that they will continue operating as at present through the winter.

THE RICE, BARTON & FALES IRON AND MACHINE COMPANY,

manufacturers of paper, calico, printing, and bleaching machinery, are running on full time, with the usual number of hands, and have as yet taken no action either as to reducing the number of workmen or the hours of work.

F. WESSON, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURING,

is employing the full number of workmen, and running ten hours a day for the present.

AT THE ARCADE MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY,

the working classes have not been reduced, although the number of working hours has been cut down from ten to seven.

T. K. EARLE & CO.,

manufacturers of card clothing, on Grafton street, are running eight hours a day with the usual number of hands.

THE WASHBURN STEEL AND IRON WORKS

have been idle for three weeks, but will probably resume business in a few days.

OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Howe, Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of wire goods, are running eight hours a day, with the regular number of operatives. S. R. Heywood & Co., boot manufacturers, are employing their usual number of men, and running full time. Last week they produced more boots than during any other week of the year. This is an exceptional case.

Wood, Light & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, are running on full time, with three-fourths their regular number of men, but will probably soon run eight hours a day.

E. Allen & Co., firearms manufacturers, are running seven hours a day, with the full number of workmen.

THE NAIL AND IRON MANUFACTURERS

doing business in New England have decided to cut down the wages of their employes 10 per cent from the first of December. This determination has been reached after much consultation, and is based upon several reasons. It is claimed that the present low prices yield the manufacturers less than a living profit, and some assert that they are losing money. The stock of nails is running low and in view of the prospect it is deemed better to keep all the men at work at reduced wages than to turn a part of them off. The reduction is not to be applied to the poorer class of laborers now receiving $1.50 a day. All the Companies in Massachusetts excepting the Fall River Iron Works, have agreed to the arrangement. They are the Weymouth Iron Company, of Weymouth; the Parker Mill, of Wareham, and the Providence Iron Company, of Providence, R. I., the last two mills being under the same management. LaSalle, Perkins & Co., of the Bridgewater Somerset Iron Co., of Somerset; Old Colony Iron Co., of Taunton; Tremont Nail Co., of Tremont; East Bridgewater Iron Co., and the Warenam Nail Co., of Wareham, do a yearly business of over $6,000,000. The large establishment of Coffin & Co., in Wareham, better known as the Pembroke Iron Mills, had concluded to shut down entirely. When the operatives heard of this they held a consultation and voluntarily proposed to

ACCEPT A MATERIAL REDUCTION OF WAGES

if they could have continued employment. Under these circumstances it has been determined to keep the mills running.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Clearing House Committee of the banks of this city, to whom was intrusted the issuing of Clearing-House certificates, have asked to be discharged, as the certificates have all been returned, and by the Committee canceled and destroyed, and the securities received been returned to the parties who deposited them. This closes up the arrangement by which the banks made common cause to check the panic. In every way the management was a success. Not a bank here failed, and only the sum of $450,000 in Clearing-House certificates was necessary to tide off the period of the panic.

THE RAILROADS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Railroad Managers of roads terminating here consider a reduction of expenses necessary. Working hours and wages in shops will be reduced; also, the number of trains where practicable.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer, authorizes the statement that no subdivision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be sustained in a strike unless they first obtain the advice of the whole organization, and no division or member will be sustained that interferes in any manner with the Company's property or employes. The present strike in Tennessee is without authority of the Brotherhood.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has reduced the wages of its employes in their shops at Sedalia, Mo., 10 per cent, and their time 20 per cent. It is said that the men will refuse to work on these terms.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this Company to lay before you the following facts:

For some time past the Directors of this Company have been aware of the persistent and unscrupulous efforts of the friends of its late administration to injure the credit of the Company, and to defame the character of its officers. The principal means through which these results have been sought have been by bribing clerks in the office to procure for publication statements, ostensibly from the books of the Company, but which pretended statements have been wholly fictitious, or garbled and incomplete, intended to impair the credit of the Company, to depreciate its stocks and securities, and to aid a reckless speculation by thus deceiving the public. Some of the prominent leaders in this conspiracy, as an additional motive, are actuated by revenge, knowing that they will be compelled by legal proceedings to make restitution for frauds committed by them while they were in the service of the Company. The Company has recently learned that within a few days two of its clerks had compiled a voluminous account, ostensibly from the books of the Company, which they had agreed to sell to the conspirators for a number of thousand dollars. Private meetings with these clerks have been held to determine in what manner the greatest damage could be done to this Company; and this fraud would have been consummated but for its fortunate detection. The original account, thus invented, is now in the possession of this Company. By the sworn confession of these clerks, the Company, for the first time, understands in full detail, the ramifications of this conspiracy, and the plans of these unprincipled adventurers and speculators upon the good fame of the Company and its present administration. Not only was it proposed that a simultaneous publication of this fraud should be made in New York and in London, so as most to injure the credit of this Company, and enable the perpetrators to reap a rich harvest in both markets by short sales of Erie stock; but it seems to have been seriously questioned whether legal proceedings, in bankruptcy, or by an application for a Receiver, might not simultaneously be begun, to still further assist this stock-jobbing speculation. By the same sworn confession it appears that this pretended statement was in every part, in each of them, in gross, and in detail, a mere fiction, not taken from, or compiled from, day-books, accounts, or vouchers whatever, but was invented out of the mere imagination of its authors, to suit the taste and purposes of the proposed purchasers; and the same clerks also testify, as is the fact (and on this point I speak from personal examination and knowledge), that the accounts of this Company, recently published by its President, are just, accurate, and true accounts as they appear on the books of this Company, and that the statements of estimated weekly earnings furnished to the press have in every instance been less in amount than the actual earnings for the periods named as finally returned. The accounts of this Company are, and always have been, open to the inspection of any honest seeker after truth who has any proper interest in their examination. But this Company will no longer permit a continuance of these base attempts to seduce and degrade its employes, so destructive of all discipline, so injurious to its credit, to go unpunished, if by an appeal to the law the conspirators can be restrained from further crimes of this character. If there were no other reason for so doing, the public duty of preserving the just credit of this Company, at this peculiar time of panic and distrust, in the interest of every merchant and of every great corporation in the country, would alone compel the adoption of the course indicated. I am directed to send this statement of facts to you, as this Company is informed that the proposed legal proceedings, to be based upon this fictitious account, were to be under your direction as counsel, assuming that you will cheerfully cooperate in any proper measures necessary to prevent the effect of such an attempted fraud upon the public, and wrong to the stockholders of this Company. I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Acting President Erie Railway.

NO. 15 WALL STREET, Nov. 3, 1873.

The Hon. Lucius Robinson:

Yours of Oct. 31 is received. A gentleman of very high standing in this community brought several gentlemen at one time to see me, and to get my judgment upon the facts which they were said to be able to reveal. I examined the matter, and it is enough to say that I did not and shall not advise any action. Yours very truly,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

DRY GOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The *Advertiser*, in its weekly review of the condition of the market this morning, says: "The general condition of business remains without special change, except that among the dealers in dry goods there is a much more cheerful feeling. The sales of agents are not large, and they never are at this season of the year, but it is pleasant to see the wheels of business moving a little faster than they have been."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In the dry-goods market the jobbing branches are more active, but business with commission houses remains quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady and unchanged. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, tickings, and denims in better jobbing request. Prints fairly active. Foreign and domestic dress fabrics selling more freely. Woolens for men's wear quiet. Flannels in steady demand.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—There is a very hopeful feeling among the provision trade, and the reports from the West are regarded as quite favorable.

BREADSTUFFS

remain unchanged, and the sales continue to be confined to the actual wants of consumers. Grain is firmer, and, while the demand is not any larger, the favorable advices from abroad tend to stiffen up prices here.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

as usual at this season, continues light, but the market is in a healthy condition, and, while the sales for spring goods may open later than usual, the demand is likely to be more than an average one.

PRODUCE

is hardly so active, and some of the leading articles not so strong as last week.

GROCERIES

are weak. Fish remain quiet, and the demand is still limited to moderate quantities.

LEATHER

is quiet, and the demand from the manufacturers of spring goods has not yet set in.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—In the financial line nothing new was developed to-day. There was a rumor of the failure of two prominent houses, but they are false. No failures have occurred further than those recorded in THE TRIBUNE. Messrs. McVays returned all deposits made on yesterday, and they deny that any one deposited $1,000 with them just before they closed. There seems to be no doubt in the public mind here that they will soon resume, and much sympathy is expressed for them, as they have always done a straight-forward, honorable business. The failure of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., in New York, was the real cause of their suspension. The firm have not yet made a statement, but they promise one in a very few days.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The gentlemen who were designated as the Trustees of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, at the meeting of the creditors the other day, have consented to serve. All persons who hold the obligations of the corporation are requested to send their address to Rufus Waterman, Providence, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

WESTERN FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 8.—The failure of George W. Fletcher, general store, St. Elmo, Ill., is announced. Liabilities heavy. Will probably settle for 30 cents on the dollar.

The house of Fuhlendorf, boots and shoes, is in trouble, offering to compromise. There is a tendency among small dealers of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline to cover up their stocks with chattel mortgages, in order to secure their friends in case of emergency.

THE TRADES.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The strike of the bricklayers and laborers continues. Builders who desire to carry on the work are unable to find a sufficient number of men who are willing to labor at reduced wages, and it is not unusual to find mechanics applying for the work of an unskilled laborer. In some instances the substitutes for men on a strike have been induced to leave work, the society men promising all the money needed. The workingmen have resolved to petition Congress to repeal the tariff on hatters' silk plush, and to-morrow will consider their own condition in this city, with a view to its improvement. About 400 men are employed on the Post-Office building, working under the eight-hour law, and it is intended to keep the force up to this number during the whole winter.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market this morning.

It is the general opinion on the Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on or before Thursday. At noon the Bank Directors posted a card announcing that no change had been made in the rate.

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

One hundred and four thousand pounds of bullion were shipped to-day from Southampton for New York.

CANADA.

The New Cabinet and How It is Liked—The Ministerial Press Resigned to the Situation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The office of Minister of Militia has been filled by Ross, of Victoria. The Presidency of the Council is still unfilled.

In addition to those reported, it appears that the outgoing Government made a long list of appointments. Members are leaving for their homes, very few remaining in the city.

The composition of the new Ministry gives very general satisfaction to the country. It possesses great executive talent, and is much more representative in character than its predecessor.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The Ministerial papers assert that the new Ministers will not be opposed in their re-election by Opposition candidates. There is one very good reason therefor. Nearly every man was elected by a large majority, and an Opposition candidate would have no chance.

ST. LOUIS.

Receiver Appointed for an Insurance Company—The Horse Pilot Temple Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, has appointed W. R. Walker Receiver of the North Missouri Insurance Company of this city.

Pilot Temple, the well-known trotting stallion, was sold at auction for $5,500.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The steamship City of Richmond, which a London dispatch announces as overdue, left this port two weeks ago to-day. She is one of the largest vessels entering this port, and one of the latest additions to the Inman fleet. The agents of the Inman line, in this city, say that no anxiety need be felt concerning the safety of the vessel, as the delay in her arrival out is probably due to an accident to her machinery.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The steamships Scotia and Lapland, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

The French Assembly Excited Over the Prolongation Question.

The Right Propose to Compromise on a Five-Year Term.

Resignation of the Ministry Not Accepted by McMahon.

Report of a Decisive Carlist Victory.

Loss of Life and Property by Flood in Jamaica.

FRANCE.

THE PROLONGATION QUESTION.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The three bureaux of the Assembly which deferred until to-day naming their members of the Committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's power, have elected Count de Remusat, Leon Say, and Laboulaye, all members of the Left. These elections give the Republicans a majority of one in the Committee. The result has caused the most intense excitement. It is said that the Right, which on the opening of the Assembly submitted a motion prolonging President MacMahon's powers for ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years.

DEBATE POSTPONED.

Leon Say, at the request of the Government, has consented to a postponement of the debate on his interpellation for failure to order the elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Evening.—All the Ministers tendered their resignations to McMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazaine Court-Marshal to-day, Marshal Canrobert and Gen. l'Admirault testified that to their knowledge no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August. They also swore that MacMahon's advance was not alluded to by Bazaine at the Council of War held on the 26th of August.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Spain, Nov. 8.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the Government troops, after a desperate fight, near Myranda del Arga, in the Province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieut.-Gen. Prims De Rivera. Gen. Moriones was wounded and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers. The Carlists also lost heavily, and among their wounded are Gen. Olla and other chiefs.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The *Official Gazette* announces that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, near Miranda del Arga, but says the result is not known.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The cable between this place and Aspinwall is being worked by a private company.

The railway works in Costa Rica take a large body of laborers from this island monthly.

A Captain advertised for laundresses, and some forty women presented themselves—many the most respectable and industrious. They were taken to Limon Bay, and there sold to men at $15 each.

All the black troops are under orders for active service on the south coast of Africa.

During a recent violent rain-storm in Jamaica, the rivers rose twenty-five feet in twelve hours above the natural level, and a great loss of life and property was the consequence.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 8.—The ceremonies attending the completion of the monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour took place here to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing, and among those participating were Victor Emanuel, the Italian Prime Minister of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, foreign representatives, city authorities, and a large body of troops. Notwithstanding a heavy rain-storm, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies. The Mayor of the city delivered an address, in which he paid a high tribute to Count Cavour, through whom, he said, "The star of Savoy became the sun of Italy."

WASHINGTON.

Amusing Correspondence—A Southern Loan Proposed—District Matters—Civil Service Examinations Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There is considerable anxiety in military circles over a correspondence between the Chief Signal Officer, Myer, and the Secretary of War. Myers' rank is Colonel, with a Brigadier brevet. He has fallen into the habit of signing himself "Brigadier-General." Two timely official hints were given him that his assumed rank was in violation of fact and law. A few days ago the Secretary of War wrote him an autograph letter that he had no right whatever, to sign himself Brigadier-General, since which time he has entered his name, on the weather reports "Brigadier-General by brevet."

RIDICULOUS PROPOSITION.

A great deal of ridicule is bestowed on the letters of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, which appear to-day, urging the United States to loan $500,000,000 to the South in 4 per cent thirty-years bonds, for which the planters are to pay 6 per cent, and give a first mortgage on their lands. Hunter says that Mr. Lincoln advocated this plan.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The Governor of the District of Columbia and his personal staff have gone to New York to make some financial arrangements, in order to stay the more restive contractors who demand their money. The report of the Engineer of the District, which has been circulated to-day in the manuscript, shows a truly extraordinary amount of public works, enough to distinguish a large commonwealth. About 500 miles of improved sidewalk and roadway have been laid down in less than two years.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL-SERVICE EXTENSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—An extension of the postal service has been ordered on the Peninsular Railroad, from South Bend to Fort Wayne Junction, 46 miles, commencing on the 16th of November.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TREASURY-AGENTS.

The First Comptroller has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that the bankruptcy of an agent is a revocation of the agency; but where, subsequently to bankruptcy, a principal, with the knowledge of the fact, appoints the bankrupt his agent, the latter may lawfully transact any business intrusted to him.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In view of the shortness of the notice given of the District Civil Service examinations to be held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Civil Service Commission has postponed the Cincinnati examination to Dec. 4, and the St. Louis examination to Dec. 9. The 17th of December has been fixed for the holding of an examination in Savannah for the Southern District. Applications will be received at the proper Departments from those wishing to compete in the Cincinnati examination to the 20th of November, and for the Savannah examination to the 5th of December. These examinations are to fill $1,200 clerkships in the Departments at Washington. The places at which the examinations will be held will be specified in the notices sent to candidates by the Chief Examiner. Instructions as to the form of making application may be obtained by addressing E. O. Graves, Chief Examiner, Washington.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

The statue to the late Secretary Rawlins, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has been designed and modeled, and will soon be cast in bronze.

MORTUARY.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—The obsequies of Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, widow of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, took place to-day in the Memorial Chapel at Lexington. Her three sons, W. S. F. Lee, Custis Lee, and Robert E. Lee, and her daughter were present, besides a large concourse of friends. Her remains were deposited by the side of her husband in the Memorial Room. Mrs. Lee was 67 years of age. Business was entirely suspended, many places being draped in mourning.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 8.—The funeral of Gen. Hardee took place to-day, and was very imposing. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in the State. The stores were closed, business suspended, and the bells tolled during the day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—A special order recognizing the death and services of Gen. Dilafield has been issued from the War Department.

CRIME.

A Young Man Stabs His Father and then Kills Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—A horrible tragedy was enacted last evening at Monongahela City, 20 miles from this city, up the Monongahela River. A son fatally stabbed his father and then committed suicide. From information which your correspondent obtained, it appears that an old-time feud existed between John Clemens, of the above place, and his son, James. The trouble arose out of the division of the old man's property, who, it seems, turned over his real estate to other parties, and muddled things generally, cutting off his son. Some time ago the senior Clemens, who was a widower 68 years of age, married again, and turned over all his property to his wife, thus complicating matters more. The son stayed at his father's house since he was married, and several weeks ago he and his stepmother had a fuss, which resulted in a complaint being lodged before an Alderman. On Friday the woman had a hearing, and was discharged. James said he would have revenge. So, last night, going to the butcher-shop, where he was employed, he procured a small butcher knife, sharpened it deliberately on a steel, and then went out to hunt his father. He found him with the friends of his wife, a few doors from his own house, on Race street, near Water. He at once made a pass for the old man, and succeeded in cutting a terrible wound in his abdomen, extending clear across and through the left groin. The old man fell, and some parties approached James to arrest him, when he said, "I have had my revenge, and am ready to die," and at once plunged the knife into his breast cutting clear through into the heart, severing that in two and killing him instantly. An inquest was held on his remains to-day, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. John Clemens is still alive, but sinking. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and was a man of considerable note in the borough.

The Fort Wayne City Treasurer Resigns to Escape Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—In the impeachment-trial of John A. Droegmyer, City Treasurer, last night, at the conclusion of the evidence of the prosecution a recess was taken until 11:30. Being called to order, the defense rested, the prosecution and proposed to submit the case without argument. Defense demurring, spirited discussion took place as to the time speakers be allowed to make their argument. City-Attorney Newberger waived argument. Mr. Colerick, for the defense, made a spirited address, condemning the Common Council for dereliction of duty, severely criticising the manner in which the case had been carried on, and, to the astonishment of all, tendered Droegmyer's resignation. It was understood that he would a make vigorous fight.

Droegmyer's resignation was accepted, and Mr. McCulloch made a motion to the Council to at once choose a successor, which was carried. C. M. Barton, E. L. Chittenden, Jeff C. Bowser, and Platt J. Wise were nominated. Barton was declared elected on the ninth ballot.

Mr. McCulloch introduced a resolution fixing the bond of the Treasurer at $500,000, which passed, and the Council adjourned.

It is thought that criminal proceedings will be commenced against Droegmyer for fraud.

The Outrage at Portland, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 8.—The man Huey, so diabolically outraged here yesterday morning, is getting along very well, although still in great agony. A man named Shannon was arrested to-day, and will have a trial this evening. Shannon has several times threatened Huey's life, because, when Marshal, he jailed Shannon often for drunkenness.

Pieces of flesh cut from Huey cannot be found, and it is supposed they were carried off by the violators. The deed was done in the dark, and so quickly that before the man was fairly awake it was over, and the men escaping. Not a word was spoken. It is said an old lover of the girl to whom Huey is engaged was seen in town the afternoon before the crime, and has not been seen since. Great efforts are being made to find him, but they have not succeeded yet.

LATER.—Shannon has been released on $500 bail.

Escape of Jail Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 8.—This morning, on going into our jail, the Sheriff found it empty. Five prisoners had escaped during the night by tearing up the floor and digging a hole in the ground that reached to the jail yard, where no obstacle stood in their way of flight. Their names were, Edwin Hull, charged with the crime of larceny; James Clark, Edwin Darby, and Charles Weston, robbery, and William McCaligan, rape. At this time, 10 p. m., none of them have been captured. Weston lives in Chicago.

Struck Dead with a Hoe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 8.—Strauss, a Hebrew farmer of Jackson County, 60 years old, was murdered yesterday evening. The murderer was stealing potatoes, and when remonstrated with, struck Strauss a fatal blow in the temple with a hoe. Strauss was brought here for interment. The murderer was arrested.

Post-Office Thefts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—Charles Henry, a distributing clerk in the Post-Office, was arrested this morning for purloining letters from the mails. Two decoy letters were found in his possession. He had a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, and, in default of $10,000 bail, was remanded to jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—J. W. Patton, clerk in the Post-Office in this city, and another clerk, E. D. Herrick, have been arrested, charged with stealing from the office, opening letters for that purpose.

Imprisonment for Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The murder trial which has been in progress here for the past two weeks was concluded last night. Owen O'Connor was found guilty of the murder of Dennis Allen, and the verdict of the jury was imprisonment for his natural life.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Royal Sammis, who was indicted for murder in the second degree in connection with the Kelsey case, surrendered himself to-day to the Sheriff of Queen's County, and was taken to jail. His brother had previously been arrested on a similar indictment. The prisoners made application through counsel to be released on bail, which was denied, and they went to prison.

Absconded With $10,000 and Another Man's Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from New Buffalo says: George Rice, a Benton Harbor (Mich.) merchant, sold goods obtained on credit in New York, and cleared out with $10,000 so acquired, taking with him another man's wife, leaving his own family to shift for themselves.

Bank-Robbers Arrested.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Four men were arrested this afternoon charged with attempting to rob the National Bank of Delaware, last night. They have been recognized as the men occupying a house in the suburbs in which a full kit of burglars' tools was found.

The Udderzook Case.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 8.—The jury in the Udderzook case have not yet returned a verdict. A report says they are divided between a verdict of murder in the first and second degree.

The Lowell Boy-Murderer.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of George E. Curtin, aged 10 years, who has been on trial for the murder of a child 3 years, will return a sealed verdict on Monday.

An Unsuccessful Ku-Klux Raid in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following account of a terrible tragedy is received from San Mateo County to-day:

"About a year ago John Green and Charles Kinzey, proprietors of the Lincoln Hotel, Pescaderoo, exchanged. Proprietor Green traded his ranch at Pescaderoo with Kinzey for land in Iowa and other States. Upon Green going East he found Kinzey did not own the land represented. He came back and commenced suit against Kinzey for damages. Green's wife had a homestead claim filed on the land at Pescaderoo, and affirmed that she did not sign the deed. On coming back she went on to her land and took peaceable possession of it four or five days ago, and is living on it. Last evening Kinzey hired a number of men, and, together with Mrs. Kinzey, attempted to oust the Green family and take possession of the house or burn it. Green forbade them coming on to the property, and ordered them to leave. The attacking party, consisting of William Dow, Alexander McLean, and Michael McLean, forced open the gate leading to the yard, and made a rush for the door. Harvey Green, a brother, who was outside, they shot dead near the door. Green's family inside then opened fire on the attacking party and drove them away. Dow was slightly wounded, also McLean. John Green had one of his fingers shot off. Kinzey and his gang were arrested and taken to Redwood City, where there was great excitement and threats of lynching. A Coroner's jury found them guilty of murder in the first degree.

RELIGIOUS.

Saturday's Session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Bloomington—Reports from the Various Associations—Interesting Discussions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 8.—The second day of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention opened with largely increased attendance. The devotions were conducted by A. B. Wicker, of Bloomington. A short time was taken up in hearing reports from the different Associations. Normal reported live depot work. A hundred dollars' worth of tracts are on their way from Europe, and the work was being pressed with energy, zeal, and determination to make the Association more useful in the future.

Champaign reported a promising organization. Aurora spoke of its mission school.

F. C. Delong read an interesting report of the the Chicago Swedish Association and Norwegian Association. He reported an interesting and useful work among the immigrants, who need some one to save them from swindlers everywhere ready to dupe them.

The depot work of Chicago, surviving the fire, was reported by Mr. Hitchcock.

The discussion on State and National work opened in an interesting address by Mr. Conant, of Chicago, followed by Mr. Morse, of New York, bringing his large experience in the United States and the British Provinces to testify to the truth of Mr. Conant's remarks.

The Convention appointed Mr. Bentley, of Mason City; Fitzwilliam, of Bloomington; Hitchcock, of Chicago; Moore, of Champaign, and Erickson, of Chicago, a committee to report on permanent organization.

The afternoon was principally devoted to the discussion of the topic "How can the Young Men's Christian Association help to create public sentiment against desecration of the Sabbath by railroads." Messrs. Morse, of New Cork, Hitchcock, of Chicago, President Edwards, of Normal, and others spoke upon the question, and a Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge.

This closed discussion of the topics agreed on. To-morrow, at nearly every church in the city, services will be conducted by members of the Convention. There will be Scandinavian services in the afternoon conducted by Messrs. Munson, Erickson, Hawson, and Peterson, of Chicago. There will be a union service of all the churches at Durley Hall.

A Correction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 8.—The information telegraphed from DesMoines that Iowa had been divided into four Catholic Sees is undoubtedly false. No such division has as yet been made, and when it is made Davenport will be the seat of one See. The highest Catholic authorities in this city have heard of no division whatever.

Convention of Methodist Bishops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The annual convention of the Methodist Bishops, for the purpose of laying out the work of the Church for the year, began its session at Newark to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Train Ditched and Horses Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—A train on the Winterset branch of the Rock Island Road was ditched yesterday by running into a drove of horses, and killing four horses and damaging the train about $1,000.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Yesterday afternoon a saw-mill boiler exploded in Buena Vista Township, Jasper County, instantly killing Nathan Ballard, a farmer, who was waiting for lumber to be sawed.

Killed By Falling Into a Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Joseph Clark, a farmer living some miles north of Antwerp, Ohio, was found dead in a well on his premises. The well was without a curb, and it is thought from the position of the body that deceased fell in backwards and was unable to help himself. He was a very old man, being one of the oldest settlers there.

The Burning of the Steamer Bavarian.

From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 7.

The purser, Mr. L. A. McPherson, arrived here by yesterday morning's express from the East, and was waited upon by one of our reporters, to whom he gave the following statement with respect to the catastrophe:

"We left Toronto yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. When off Oshawa and about 15 miles from shore a fire broke out amidships, and the boat was almost immediately in a mass of flames. Three boats were lowered, one of which drifted away before any one got into it. It was not blowing hard at the time. The other two boats reached land in safety about 1 o'clock this morning. One of them was commanded by the first mate, John Henderson, of Charlotte, N. Y., and contained thirteen persons, two of whom were passengers, and the rest members of the crew. The passengers were J. J. Parmenter, Toronto, and Master James Clare, of Manitoba; the others were Charles Bradley, second mate, James Finucane, the watchman, two firemen, L. Lecont, wheelsman, William Merchiston and John Revere, waiters, a mess-room boy, a deck hand, whose name I do not know, and Henderson and myself. The other boat was commanded by the pilot, a Frenchman, whose first name is Napoleon, and contained nine persons, all belonging to the crew. Among them were the ladies' maid, Ann Gerraghty, and John McGowan, fireman. The names of the others I do not know.

"There were fourteen persons left aboard the steamer who could not be got off. The flames spread so quickly that it was almost impossible to do anything. One of the small boats was scorched, and one of the mates got his face burnt. Amongst those lost are the Captain, Charles Carmichael, of Toronto; the Chief Engineer, William Finucane, of Prescott; the steward, William Spence, of Lachine, formerly of Kingston; Mrs. Sibbald and daughter, of Brockville; Miss Ireland, of Kingston, who was returning home from Chatham, where she had been seeing her brother, and Mr. Hillyard Wear, of Chatham, who had been traveling with her. There was very little screaming, or anything of that sort, but when we were leaving the steamer I heard something like moaning. Some one said that they saw two women standing on her stern. The last I saw of Capt. Carmichael he was in the water holding on to a plank. He called out, "Charley, Charley, Charley," to the second mate, and we went over to him; a boy who was near him then got hold of the boat, and, while we were pulling him in, the Captain seemed to paddle away from us, and we lost him. Some one said that he had a life-preserver, but it is not likely he lived long, the water was so cold. A tug was towing the steamer into Whitby when I left. She had on board about 1,300 barrels of apples, about 50 tons of bacon, and a small quantity of other freight when she was burned."

THE POLARIS CREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—J. B. Manch and J. Booth, two of the Polaris crew, have arrived, and will proceed to Washington immediately, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The remaining member of the expedition, Mr. Bryan, astronomer, is expected here next week. The crew's boat, constructed from the steam launch of the Polaris, on which twenty-five of the party put to sea, will be sent to Washington.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 8.—James Little, of Milan, Ill., whose attempts at suicide was telegraphed some days ago, after four days intense suffering, died from the effects of the pistol-shot this morning. He was well known, and said to be extensively wealthy. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Official Account of the Shooting of Ryan and His Comrades.

The Departure of the Virginius from Kingston, Jamaica.

How the News of the Execution Is Received in Washington.

Indignant Cubans to Hold a Meeting in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All the public interest about the Executive person, centres to-day upon the capture of the Virginius, and the execution of her prominent passengers. Mr. Fish, who has been the mainstay of neutrality, shows an awkwardness in the midst of the indignant exclamations and protests from every side. The President has always occupied a wavering position on the Cuba question, and Gen. Sherman seldom loses an opportunity to put in a word for the oppressed Cubans. Mr. Fish, whose son-in-law, Webster, has been the Spanish Attorney in New York, is very persistent in his position, and his resignation is well understood to be pending upon any act of interference with Cuba by the Government. He has been supported in this position by the merchants and conservative capitalists, who have strengthened his hands with complimentary correspondence. The President's sympathies are with the Cubans, but the helpless condition of our navy and our finances have retrained him from advancing beyond a conversational expression. To-day, some of the military callers-in urged the President to take the public mind off the monetary panic, and give the unemployed operatives something to think about by a bold expression in behalf of the free cause in Cuba. The dying condition of old Mr. Dent and the equally hopeless situation of Judge James Dent exercise unfavorable effects upon the Cuban cause.

The *Evening Star*, which supports any Administration in power, comes out to-day in a leading article for the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXECUTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch from Gen. Burriel, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to the Captain-General, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.

To His Excellency the Captain-General:

At 6 o'clock this morning were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves "Patriot Generals" Bernebe, Verona, alias Bembetta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfuegos; General Jesus del Sol; and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of Volunteers, the force of regular infantry, and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

(Signed.) BURRIEL.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A telegram to the Spanish paper in this city says five of those captured on board the Virginius were shot, and that the fifth was Santa Roso, aged 56, whose release from arrest on a charge of piracy was obtained last summer by Secretary Fish. He was engaged in the capture of the Spanish war vessel Commendatoria.

THE DEPARTURE FROM KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material, cleared for Melion Bay on the 23d. The officers of customs examined the baggage of every passenger who went on board, to provide against any irregularity or violation of law. The evening before the Virginius sailed a grand banquet was given on board by Gen. Ryan, who was the chief of the expedition.

DISPATCHES FOR CESPEDES.

An open boat with a party of Cubans arrived at St. Ann a few days ago. They were two days on the way, and are bearers, they say, of important dispatches from Gen. Cespedes to the Cuban Consul in New York. Among those arrived are Col. Fernando Lopez, Quaralta, and Commander Louis Bezat Colon.

CUBAN INDIGNATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Gen. Quesada and several other prominent Cubans, it is said, will take immediate steps to hold a meeting in this city to express their indignation at the recent execution of their friends in Cuba. It is also said that Gen. Aquileras will soon have in readiness 600 men to lead into active service.

IN MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—President Castelar and Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister to Spain, were in close conference for a considerable time yesterday. The capture of the Virginius is understood to be under consideration.

MEMPHIS.

The Mortuary Report—Revival of Business—Aid from Louisville—Fugitives—Called Home.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8—The physicians of the city held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions of respect and to erect a monument to the memory of their professional brethren who died during the epidemic. The funeral of Dr. Merrill will take place to-morrow.

Refugees are returning rapidly. Among them are members of the press who have been traveling over the country in the interest of their respective journals.

Mortuary report the past 24 hours—Yellow fever, 2; other causes, 3. Deaths for the week—yellow fever, 27; other causes, 30. Decrease from last week—yellow fever, 59; other causes, 17.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports that the week's summary shows the city free from all danger of infectious or contagious diseases. The deaths from yellow fever are but the lingering results of the late epidemic.

Weather warm. All fear of a renewal of the fever has disappeared, and visitors from all parts of the country are on the streets. The city is rapidly filling up with returning citizens, and business is more animated to-day than since the close of the last season. Merchants express themselves much encouraged with the prospects ahead.

AID FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Chief of Police Johnson sent to-day $445 to Chief Athey at Memphis, for the relief of the suffering families of policemen who died of yellow fever. Nearly $200 of this was the proceeds of the policemen's benefit at the Vaudeville Theatre. The balance was subscribed by the police force. Memphis people who took refuge here during the prevalence of the fever have gone home.

COME HOME AND HELP US.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 6.

At last we are able to say there are no new cases of yellow-fever, and of the 178 reported, 94 are convalescent, leaving only 84 that are at all doubtful. This is a most gratifying exhibit, and proves that we are last in a fair way to be freed of the scourge. Thank God, we say, most sincerely and devoutly. The deaths yesterday, according to the mortuary report elsewhere published, were only 4 from yellow-fever, 3 from other causes, and 7 altogether. In view of these facts we urge our people to return home and resume their duties. They may be assured of a heartfelt welcome. We want to see our streets resume their wonted life, and we anxiously desire that the stream of business shall again flow deep and strong in its usual channels, and to see country-customers thronging the stores of our merchants. Memphis has suffered much. Every man who pretends to be her friend, who owes any of her people a cent, cannot better prove that friendship than by paying promptly in cotton or money. Our dry-goods, hardware, grocery, and other merchants have large stocks of goods on hand, and are ready and determined to sell as cheap as any of their more favored brethren of other cities. Try them, and so extend us a helping hand in the great work of recuperation.

THE DIXON BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The great bridge across Rock River, nearly 700 feet in length, was finished to-day. The American Bridge Company of Chicago, have done their work well. This bridge takes the place of the Truesdall iron bridge, which fell on that memorable Sunday, May 4, when nearly fifty lives were sacrificed.

IOWA STATE GRANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—The time for holding the annual session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been changed to Dec. 9. The meetings will be held in the State House.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Born Sept. 12, 1872; Expired Nov. 4, 1873.

Short Sketch of the Life and Work of Deceased.

Its Meetings When Messrs. Greenebaum and Hesing were Members.

Mark Sheridan at One Time Apprehended No Difficulty in Enforcing the Sunday Law.

What Mayor Medill Said to the Sub-Committee of Fifteen.

When great men die it is necessary to embalm their memory in from a quarter to a half a column of minion, to obiturarize them for the information of the public, and in a remote way to soothe their families in their affliction. If one great man is entitled to so much space, are not seventy great men entitled to seventy times as much, when they all expire together, and are buried in a common grave? There was a sudden and unexpected death on Tuesday last of seventy estimable gentlemen, who have figured conspicuously before the public for nearly two years, and have now gone out of the political world. They rose early and jubilant Tuesday morning without the slightest knowledge of the Damocles sword suspended over them, which fell before sunset, severing their political heads from their political bodies, and leaving them politically dead. They were buried that night. Thus, is it ever: the good die young. That Committee was too good to live, and accordingly it died, mourned by many, at the early age of 1 year and 2 months.

Following will be found an obituary which, besides tracing the rise and fall of the Committee, throws some light on contemporaneous events, and recalls the utterances of some men who fought for and against the Committee:

THE FIRST MEETING.

On Sept. 12, 1872, a mass-meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, on Market street, for the purpose of enforcing the law relative to murder, and of thus putting an end to the series of assassinations which disgraced the city. There was a large audience. Henry Greenebaum presided, advocated the hanging of murderers, and stated that "all present felt an interest in the fair name and reputation of the city, and wanted security for person and property. They felt an interest in the moral tone of the city. . . . There were too many law-breakers there. . . . The Mayor, of whom they were all proud, had now some power, and the meeting must say to him they would stand by him when he turned out any inefficient officers. [Cheers.] They expected him to do it. They wanted perfect Police and Fire Departments, who would attend to their business only. [Cheers.] He wanted no bummer politicians on the police. [Cheers.] He did not want them to interfere in primary meetings." [Cheers.] Mr. Charles H. Reed made a speech, and resolutions were adopted, including one for appointing a Committee of twenty-five to assist the authorities to enforce law and order. The Committee appointed by the Chairman consisted of the following-named gentlemen:

West Side—C. N. Holden, S. S. Hayes, P. W. Gates, Carter Harrison, Mr. Harrison, M. Talcott, R. G. Caulfield, and R. P. Derrickson.

South Side—C. T. Bowen, C. G. Wicker, Thomas Hoyne, W. G. Doggett, J. N. Jewett, Wirt Dexter, Louis Wahl, R. M. Hough.

North Side—J. S. Rumsey, G. H. Sheldon, A. C. Hesing, John Turner, John Herting, J. A. Huck, C. Prindiville, A. H. Burley.

Henry Greenebaum was added to the Committee.

A resolution commending to the authorities of the city "the propriety of executing faithfully the Sunday Liquor law," was offered, but not passed, though a motion to lay it on the table was defeated.

POLICE, JURORS, AND 'BUS DRIVERS.

On Sept. 18, a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five was held in the Tax Commissioner's office, Mr. Greenebaum again in the chair. Mr. Washburn gave his opinion that the police force was inefficient, and Mr. Hesing noticed "the bloated character of the policemen." Mr. Canfield denounced the jury system. Mr. Wahl said "there was the d——st set of 'bus drivers in this city,—a man required to carry a set of brass-knuckles with him all the time." He further said he was in favor of the resolution introduced at the Citizen's Meeting in relation to the liquor-saloons. "It was a valuable one. Whisky was at the bottom of nearly all the crime in the city. He was not a politician, and could afford to tell the truth. He was a candidate for no office, and he believed conscientiously that liquor was at the bottom of the whole thing," meaning murder and disorder. Mr. Hesing argued that statistics showed that "murders were not generally committed by drunkards," but by cold-blooded wretches who never tasted liquor. He found burglars, pickpockets, and gamblers—such men as carried concealed weapons and committed murders—were not drunkards. . . . He had an idea there were too many saloons in town. . . . He thought saloons should be regulated. Were the licenses raised the number would decrease—say $500 for a whiskey license and a beer saloon $100.

THE GERM OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

On Sept. 26, a call, signed by some ninety citizens, was published, to meet in the Board of Trade Rooms, "to consider the causes of the prevalence of crime, and propose the best means of preventing it and supporting the proper officials in enforcing *all* existing laws. Among the signatures are many of the gentlemen composing the Committee of Seventy, subsequently organized.

The meeting was held, nearly 2,000 persons being present, and Judge Gookins in the chair. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Dr. N. S. Davis, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, and Michael McAuley. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the increase of crime created alarm; that two-thirds of all crime was caused by intoxicating liquors and the keeping open of saloons on Sunday; recommending to the Mayor the closing of the saloons, and appointing a Committee of fifteen to present the resolutions to the Mayor.

THE TWENTY-FIVE.

The Committee of twenty-five met again on Sept. 30, Mr. Greenebaum again in the chair. Police Commissioner Talcott, being present, in reply to inquiries, stated that nine-tenths of the crime was brought about by drunkenness, and advised the enforcement of the Sunday law. He thought that "politicians seemed to be afraid it would injure the Republican party if the Sunday laws were enforced." Mr. Turpin offered resolutions to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that saloons be closed from 10 o'clock Saturday night to Monday morning, and requesting the Mayor to enforce the liquor-laws.

OPINION OF MAYOR MEDILL.

The sub-Committee of Fifteen waited on Mayor Medill on Oct. 2, the Rev. Dr. Everts acting as spokesman, and informing his Honor of the object of the visit, and presenting the resolutions. Then ensued a lively discussion, in which the Mayor, the Rev. Mr. Kittredge, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mr. Mears, M. C. Kelly, and others took part. Dr. Fowler wanted the Sunday-law to be enforced, and inquired if it could not be. The Mayor answered that with the police force at his command it was possible to close the front doors of saloons, but it was impossible to prevent liquor-drinking. It was the duty of every citizen to help to execute the laws. His Honor made an exhaustive speech, showing that prohibitory laws were futile, because they could not be enforced. He then remarked: "I am endeavoring to do whatever seems practicable to punish drunkenness, preserve order, and repress crime with the small police force at command. But we have to deal with opposing forces,—appetite and cupidity,—which are as persistent and unblushing as depravity, and, if your meeting suppose that drinking may be freely indulged in six days of the week, and can be suppressed on the recurring seventh, they have studied human nature to little purpose, and have their first lessons yet to learn." He further remarked that the Committee "were trying to do an illogical thing, authorizing everybody to drink six days in the week, and attempting to shut them off on the seventh."

After leaving the Mayor, the Committee saw Supt. Washburn, who said it would take one policeman for each of the 3,000 saloons to keep them effectually closed on Sunday.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

On Oct. 6, the Committee published a reply to the Mayor's argument, claiming that the authorities had power to close the saloons on Sunday, but that the executive officers, being afraid of the liquor interest, "have not the conscience or the moral courage to do right, and rather violate their oaths of office than to offend the voting power of the saloons to which they owe their elections."

THE POLICE BOARD ON THE SUNDAY LAWS.

On Oct. 8 the Committee had an interview with the Police Commissioners, when Commissioner Talcott assured the Committee that he intended to enforce the law rigidly, but Commissioner Klokke, on the other hand, agreed with Mayor Medill that it was neither necessary nor prudent to close all saloons on the Sabbath. Commissioner Sheridan was not present.

On Oct. 10, the Mayor addressed a communication to the Board of Police, calling their attention to the resolutions adopted by the public meeting, asking that the saloons be closed on Sunday. The Mayor, in the communication, said that he expressed to the Committee a perfect willingness to undertake to do "whatever was practicable in the premises, but also some doubts whether, with the small police force at command, liquor-dealing on the first day of the week could be effectually prevented in the city. I asked for the active support and assistance of those they represented in making complaints before the Magistrates, in helping to procure evidence against those who violated the ordinance. But the proposition was coldly received and cynically disposed of. I am unable to procure any promise of efficient aid, whether moral, religious, legal, or physical; their business seemed to be censure, but not to encourage or support the authorities.

"I observe in the printed report of the interview by their Sub-Committee, that they waited on your Board and obtained more encouragement as to the practicability of enforcing the ordinance. They say: 'On the contrary, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, upon whom the Committee also called the same day, declared themselves ready to enforce such an order when issued by the Mayor, and they anticipated no serious trouble in doing so. I am happy to learn that you anticipate no difficulty in stopping liquor-drinking in the saloons on Sunday."

The order was thereupon issued.

WHAT SHERIDAN THOUGHT A YEAR AGO.

The same day Commissioner Sheridan was interviewed to find his opinion as to the practicability of enforcing the ordinance. The interview was as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Sheridan, do you think the Sunday law can be enforced?

Mr. Sheridan—It can be. I apprehend no difficulty in enforcing it.

Reporter—How do you propose to enforce it?

Mr. Sheridan—That is another thing,—(after some hesitation),—by prosecuting every man who violates the law.

Reporter—Will the police be instructed to watch the saloons and make complaints against the proprietors who keep open on Sunday?

Mr. Sheridan—A policeman goes on his beat, and finds the saloons open, and persons inside drinking; every officer knows some of the people who frequent the saloons on his beat. He will not "pull" the house, but on Monday morning go into the Police Court and get a summons issued for the saloon-keepers. They will come up on Friday, and be fined.

Reporter—Will the persons the policeman knows and sees drinking be compelled to testify against the drinkers?

Mr. Sheridan—That is for you to find out.

A *Times* Reporter—I shall have to be very careful, and buy my whisky on Saturday night.

THE TRIBUNE Reporter—What will be done with a saloon-keeper when arraigned for a second violation of the ordinance?

Mr. Shcridan—The Mayor will be informed of the first time, and, if the proprietor comes up again, his license will be revoked.

Will Mr. Sheridan stick to his opinion in the future, is a fair question to propound.

THE FIRST ADDRESS.

Oct. 25 there was issued an "Address to the People,"—the first of the long series which have since appeared. In substance it advocated the enforcement of the Sunday law. This effusion was signed, "On behalf of the Committee of Seventy," by Willard Woodard; "On behalf of the Committee of Fifteen," by W. W. Evarts, and "On behalf of the Committee on Elections," by A. L. Morrison.

At the same time there was addressed to the Mayor another document, signed by the Fifteen.

MAYOR MEDILL TO THE GERMANS.

Oct. 26 the Mayor was waited upon by a committee of Germans, when he said the best way to repeal an absolute law was to enforce it. He had no power to suspend any section of a law until it was repealed.

The Committee went away satisfied.

The Committee of Twenty-five met on Oct. 28, when Mr. Greenebaum resigned the Chairmanship, and Mr. Hesing abandoned the organization.

The Committee of Seventy soon absorbed the smaller organizations. It put a ticket in the field last year, but its first venture in politics was not encouraging. During the winter it was dormant, but some three months since it smelt the battle afar off and came out of its winter quarters. It proceeded to organize the recent campaign, in which it met with a crushing reverse. Hereafter it will be remembered in the history of local politics for good intentions, for miserable inefficiency as a political organization, and for its failure to execute the designs for which it was organized.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

Judge Drummond Hearing the Application of the Company for a Review of the Bankruptcy Proceedings—The Case Taken Under Advisement.

Judge Drummond has been occupied for the past two days hearing the application by the Great Western Telegraph Company for a review of all the proceedings in bankruptcy instituted by Hilton against it.

The proceedings were commenced by Hilton in 1872, on some judgments obtained by him against the Company, amounting to some $28,000, alleging in his petition, as acts of bankruptcy, these judgments, and a preference given to one H. K. Whiton, with intent to defraud, and that it allowed its property to be taken on legal process in favor of the Commercial National Bank. To these allegations the Company filed denials.

One of the prominent points made by the Company is that, although the notes given were valid, yet the warrants of attorney thereto attached were beyond the power of the agent of the Company to make, and therefore void. The Company after its organization was governed for some time by the persons appointed by the original articles of incorporation to represent the Company, who were de facto officers, and their acts, among others the making these notes, were void. Another point is that Hilton had no provable debt, he having received the notes from Reeve, with full notice that the Company had a defense against Reeve's claims, he being largely indebted to the Company at the time. Moreover, a corporation cannot, by their constitution do anything which violates the United States laws. The giving a warrant to confess judgment is a violation of the Bankrupt law, and hence any act or resolution of the officers authorizing such a warrant is void. The authority cannot be implied, as it is not involved in, or necessary to, the giving of the notes.

Again; the judgments against the Company were set aside, pleas entered, and the cases are now pending; the claim therefore is disputed in good faith, and it is a question for the State Courts to decide whether there is really any just demand of Hilton against the Company; and the Bankrupt Court is not a court to collect a debt merely. The intention also must be proved of giving a preference before the act is an act of bankruptcy.

The counsel for Hilton claim the converse of defendant's propositions, and allege that Otis, the Treasurer, had been permitted by the Company to execute notes and powers of attorney of like character to those executed in favor of the bank, and, by reason thereof, it would be presumed he had power to issue these. Hilton claims, also, that he was a bona fide purchaser, having given certain railroad stock and an interest in the slaughtering business with Reid & Sherwin. The judgment of the Circuit Court in the Terwilliger case, in favor of the defendants, Reeve and Gage, is also alleged as showing that he might naturally, as they did, go on, supposing that that Supreme Court would not reverse it, and that his actions were in good faith.

The argument was concluded, and the case taken under advisement by Judge Drummond.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 57 South Clark street, Chicago. C. H. Hallock, Agent Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.

Removal.

Dr. Closson Pratt, physician for diseases of the head, throat, and lungs, has removed from No. 134 Dearborn street to the Palmer House, Rooms 24 and 25.

Palmer House,

the finest hotel in the world, is now open. Price for board for the present month, $2 per day.

CHARITY.

Grand Co-Operative Movement for the Relief of the Poor.

A Series of Entertainments To-Morrow in the Exposition Building.

An Opportunity for Every One to Contribute to a Worthy Cause.

A meeting of the representatives of the charitable societies of the city was called for yesterday morning, in the room of the Directors of the Relief and Aid Society, to take steps to raise funds for the winter by giving entertainments in the Exposition Building to-morrow. The meeting being very large, it adjourned to the Exposition Building, where there was more room. The movement was started by the Protestant institutions, and it was then decided to invite the Roman Catholic and Hebrew societies to co-operate. The invitation was cordially accepted, this being the first occasion in the history of Chicago when all denominations joined hands for the noble purpose of relieving the afflicted and distressed.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder called the meeting to order, and was elected Chairman. Mr. W. B. Billings being made Secretary.

The Chairman then read the following report, prepared by order of the previous meeting:

At the request of the representatives of many of the charitable organizations of the city, the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition adopted the following order:

"That on Monday and Monday evening, the 10th inst., the use of the Exposition Building be granted said institutions, or so many of them as shall, on or before the 7th inst., signify their desire to co-operate in the arrangement and direction of an exhibition on said day and evening, the net proceeds to be divided equally between them."

To this invitation the following named charitable organizations have responded, and will participate in the profits of the Exposition charity benefit, viz.: Foundlings' Home, Half-Orphan Asylum, Home of the Friendless, Washingtonian Home, Woman's Hospital of Illinois, Erring Woman's Refuge, Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Aid Society, Orphan Asylum, Old People's Home, St. Luke's Hospital, Hahneman Hospital, Woman's and Children's Hospital, Newsboys' Home, Chicago Christian Union, Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, House of the Good Shepherd, United Hebrew Relief Association.

When it is considered that the charitable institutions of the city are in great pecuniary need, in consequence of the financial panic and the approaching winter, the action of the Executive Committee of the Exposition will be considered eminently fitting and timely, and meet the hearty approval of all our people without regard to party or religion.

The generous action of the Executive Committee of the Exposition has been heartily seconded by the exhibitors and their employes, so that the Exposition will remain in full operation through Monday and evening. And, besides the usual display, special attractions, such as chorus-singing in the afternoon, and a promenade concert for the evening, will be added, and such other features of interest as may be found practicable.

Special arrangements have been made with Mr. Anderson, in charge of the restaurant, by which the proceeds of all sales in his department, deducting only cash expenses for help, will go to the charity of this benefit. In this arrangement it is contemplated that provisions suitable for sale in the restaurant, both cooked and uncooked, will be provided by the ladies of the city, and they are respectfully requested to contribute the refreshments required. A committee to receive the food will be in attendance at the Exposition Building at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and throughout the day, and all articles not sold will be distributed among the charitable institutions on Tuesday morning. Tickets for adults, one admission, 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents. No free tickets of any kind except to the actual employés of the Exposition, who will secure special tickets for Monday by applying at the office of the Exposition and showing the old ticket. The representatives of the charitable societies, and all other persons connected in any way with the benefit, will be admitted free of admission. Tickets for sale at the usual places at the Exposition Building.

The following is the organization of the representatives of the various charitable societies for the grand charity benefit:

Executive Committee—The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Chairman; the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D.; Mrs. G. E. Marsh, Miss H. Dyer, Mrs. Hoyne, Mrs. Woodbridge, T. Brennan, Nathan Eisendrath; W. B. Billings, Secretary.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. J. B. Ayer, Chairman; Mrs. L. G. Calkins, Mrs. E. Letter, Mrs. R. A. Botsford, Mrs. Martin Smith, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. T. Ryerson, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. Charles Wheeler.

Refreshment Committee—Mrs. J. M. Rees, Chairman; Washingtonian Home, Mrs. Hale; Foundlings' Home, Miss Eliza Cherry; Orphan Asylum, Mrs. G. McDonald; Half-Orphan Asylum, Mrs. J. J. Parkhurst; Home of the Friendless, Mrs. F. A. Stevens; Erring Woman's Refuge, Mrs. Gage; Newsboys' Lodging House, Mrs. G. W. Gage; St. Luke's Hospital, Mrs. E. Buchanan; Women and Children's Hospital, Mrs. Dr. Pitch; Women's Hospital of Illinois, Mrs. J. H. Rees; Woman's Aid Association, Mrs. C. Gardner, A. R. Hamann Hospital, Mrs. Dr. R. Ludlam; Old People's Home, Mrs. William Wheeler; Young Men's Christian Union, Mrs. J. Wendte; Young Men's Christian Association, Mrs. E. Sclover; Orphan Asylum, Reeves, Beebee Powers; House of the Good Shepherd; United Hebrew Relief Association, Miss Rosenfeldt.

Committee on Promenade Concert—D. A. Kimbark, F. W. Noble, S. S. Williams, C. Gardner, A. R. Collins, T. A. French, J. F. Asay, Adrian C. Honoree, W. F. Tucker, Jr., Fred Gould, George Fassett, J. M. Oscott, William Lyon, A. C. Campbell, John Raymond, W. B. Chatfield, Eugene S. Kimball, George C. Bryson, Charles J. Haines, David A. Gage, J. H. McVicker, Louis Wahl, Marshal Field, Edson Keith, John Dupee, Jr., C. E. Culver, H. D. Colvin, L. L. Bond, George H. Laflin, Henry Greenebaum, John P. Raymonds, John T. Lester, George M. Pullman, Judge M. R. M. Wallace.

Vass & Hoffman's full orchestra will be in attendance day and evening.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a representative of each of the principal Committees, may be reached at any time on Monday by applying at the room of the Superintendent of the Exposition.

The report was accepted.

In addition to the attractions that have drawn such crowds to the Exposition, it was decided to have chorus singing in the afternoon, and music by the band from morning till night. No arrangements have been made for dancing, but there will be ample room for promenading, and, if any young folks wish to trip the "light fantastic," there will be no objection.

Mr. Taylor, of the Exposition Executive Committee, stated that the Elgin Watch Company had donated a $250 watch, to be given to the member of the Executive Committee or to the clergyman who received the most votes.

The price of admission will be 50 cents, and the eating will be done on the European plan,—that is, you eat whatever you like and pay accordingly. Persons eating dinner will get a check admitting them once more during the day.

The food will be furnished by contribution, and any one desiring to help along this worthy enterprise can send donations to the Exposition Building not later than 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Clergymen are requested to give notice of the enterprise in their places of worship, that everyone may know about it, and do what they can to help the poor and needy during the long winter that is before them.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Gen. Baird, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

George F. Kirby, of Iowa, is at the Palmer.

H. H. Dobson, of Wisconsin, is at the Gardner.

D. W. Ogden, of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. R. Nelson, of Ishpenning, is at the Sherman.

Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. B. Phillips, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. O. Hubbell, of Houghton, Mich. is at the Sherman.

J. W. Brooks, the railway magnate of Boston, is a guest at the Palmer.

Isaac Mills, New York, and A. D. Capen, Boston, are at the Gardner.

Gardner Colby, President, and E. H. Abbott, Treasurer, of the West Wisconsin Railroad, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, has gone to Streator to inspect the new constructions south of that place.

Mr. O. C. Gibbs, long and favorably known in connection with the Relief and Aid Society, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Christian Union.

E. H. Chapin, New York; D. M. Kelly, Wisconsin; Walter Allen, St. Louis; W. H. Chase, Madison, and J. Boris, Marengo, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

J. M. Bunyan, Covington, Ky.; Safford Colby, Vermont; D. W. Kilbourn, Keokuk; Benson Wood, Effingham, and J. Myers, Philadelphia, are registered at the Palmer.

C. Cole, San Francisco; William B. Fullerton, Baltimore; W. Muller and J. F. Mathews, New York; D. W. Marsh, Fort Stevenson, D. T., and M. A. Rice, Nebraska, are among the arrivals at the Sherman.

F. E. Brown, for many years the Division Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, will arrive here in a few days on his way to Sedalia, to enter upon his duties as General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, to which position he was lately appointed.

On the application of a number of members of the Bar to have the commission of the Hon. Samuel M. Moore, Judge elect, issue at once, the Governor of this State, not able legally to comply with their request, appointed Mr. Moore Judge of the Superior Court, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Porter, deceased, and issued the commission accordingly. He will begin his duties at once.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 8.—Goldwin Smith was entertained at a dinner prior to leaving for England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Joseph Arch left to-day for England. Also Mark Twain, who only arrived from there two days ago.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Gen. J. W. Barriger, for the past eight years Commissary in this Department, left this morning for Washington, having been assigned to that place.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 8.—At the Nachusa House, last night, an elegant banquet was given Col. Charles Murray, for the past fourteen years Agent at this place of the Northwestern Railroad. After the tables were cleared, Gen. James L. Camp, in an eloquent speech, tendered him, in behalf of the business men of Dixon, a splendid gold watch and chain. Other speeches followed, by Col. Utley, Judge Crabtree, S. C. Eells, B. F. Shaw, and many others. Col. Murray has been appointed Agent of the Northwestern in Chicago, which position he will fill with ability.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 8.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have resolved to appoint a committee of merchants to co-operate with a committee of editors of this city, to welcome and suitably entertain the convention of the journalists of the country, which is to meet here on the 26th inst., to form a National Press Association, the objects of which are the elevating of the profession, softening and obliterating the sectional animosities engendered during the war, and ameliorating the morals of the people and the condition of the country.

Art Sale Extraordinary.

To-morrow morning Central Hall, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, will be opened (free) to the public with the largest and one of the most valuable collections of high class oil paintings that it has ever been the good fortune of our Chicago picture-loving people to look upon. The collection belongs to the Brooklyn W. T. Art Gallery, of which Charles Rode is proprietor. Mr. Rode is here in person to superintend the sale. The greatest talent of Europe and America is represented in the collection, and will be sold at auction by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., at the abovementioned hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 12 and 1, commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m. each day.

The Piano.

It may be interesting to purchasers of a really first-class piano to know that the following eminent musical artists constantly use and always concede that the "Knabe" piano takes first rank for durability, excellence of finish, richness and mellowness of tone and delicacy of touch. The following names can attest this assertion: Pauline Lucca, Ilma, Max Maretzek, L. Strakosch, Parepa Rosa, Harold Thomas, Virginia Whiting, N. Baril, Francesco Amodio, L. Stefano, artists of the Italian Opera Troupe. This valuable instrument can only be obtained at Julius Bauer & Co.'s music store, corner of State and Monroe streets (Palmer House).

Notice to the Ladies of Chicago.

Mrs. Bostock, who for the last fourteen years has made up the finest laces for the leading retail stores of Chicago, desires to inform the ladies of this city that she will hereafter continue the manufacture of lace goods in all varieties, and in the most fashionable styles, at her present residence, No. 381 West Randolph street; she will also give special attention to repairing, piecing, and renovating black thread, guipure, and other laces. Fraises, ruches, and all other fashionable laces made to order. Ladies wishing their own laces made up, or altered to suit the prevailing styles, will please call. Mrs. Bostock, No. 381 West Randolph street.

New Store, New Goods.

Beach & Tripp, merchant tailors, now have on hand as fine an assortment of clothes as can be found in the city. Mr. Tripp, who has had many years' experience in some of the most fashionable houses in New York, as a fashionable cutter stands second to none, will personally attend to the cutting and fitting of garments. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Prices reasonable. Please call and examine our goods and styles. No. 211, corner of Clark and Adams streets, Beach & Tripp.

Desirable.

Messrs. Hotchkin & Palmer, Nos. 137 and 139 State street, have just received their second importation of Lyons cloak-velvets, among which is a quantity of their already very popular $10, $12, and $14 goods, warranted Lyons velvets, and full silk. Their $13 goods are the best they have ever been able to offer until this season for less than $16.50, and their $14 velvet is regular $18 goods. Velvet cloaks and jackets are made to order, or sold out of stock for equal value, as low as the lowest.

The Modern Wonder.

The new store No. 172 East Madison street, known as the Modern Wonder, will open Tuesday, Nov. 11. The articles offered are diamonds, chromos, watches; also a variety of useful and fancy goods as is seldom, if ever, found in a single establishment. No single article offered it worth less than a dollar, while many are worth much larger sums. They sell every article for one dollar. Call and see their large and beautiful stock Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A Stubborn Fact.

Do you want furniture at any price? If so, these prices speak for themselves: French, walnut-trimmed marble-top chamber sets, modern style, and the best quality, $80; dressing case chamber sets, large class, $65; all walnut, oil-finish, hair-cloth or wire spring, $35. Hair mattresses, 40 lbs. full weight, best tick, $14, and like prices for all furniture you buy at the manufacturers, 269 and 271 State street.

One-Third Your Income

now expended in rent! Why not use the Empire Parlor Bedstead, and reduce this expense one-half? This elegant piece of furniture occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead, and enables you to live genteely in one room. Seven styles are offered, all new and elaborate designs. Prices $35 to $110, sold on instalments if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison street.

Millinery.

Madame E. S. Cary, dealer in millinery goods, has just returned from New York with a choice selection of imported bonnets of the latest patterns, which she will be pleased to show to her numerous friends and patrons on and after Wednesday, 12th November, at her new store, No. 86 State street, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s. This will be found to be the most elegant assortment in the city.

The Street-Car Corner.

Few establishments, if any, in the West can equal the beautiful stock of gold and silver watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., of the latest and most fashionable designs at McElwain's, southwest corner of State and Randolph streets. It is well for purchasers invariably to buy where first-class goods and reasonable prices may always be depended on.

A New Dollar Bazaar.

The South Side is to have one of the finest Dollar Bazaars on the continent. It will be opened at No. 103 State street, on Saturday next, and there will be in stock rare things suitable for the holidays, and at prices, too, to make both young and old rejoice. It will be worth visiting.

Low Prices.

W. L. Baraum, importing tailor, No. 154 Dearborn street, announces that his prices for garments, until his unusually large stock of imported clothes on his counters is exhausted, will be such that no man wanting a strictly first-class suit, either business or dress, can afford to overlook the opportunity.

Change of Time by Chicago's Favorite Route,

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The night express for Omaha and all points west will leave at 10 p. m., instead of 9 p. m. The Quincy, Texas, Kansas City and St. Joseph express will leave at 10 p. m. See time-card in another column, and note changes.

Now is the Time

to have your furs cleaned and repaired, or altered, before the keen winter weather sets in, and everybody is in a hurry. Cooper & Hennegan, Hatters and Furriers, 126 Clark street, give special attention to this class of work. Charges low, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bargains in Real Hair.

D. Webster & Co., wholesale and retail milliners, Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, have two cases of real hair switches which they have decided to close out at retail at from $3.50 to $10 per switch. The quality of these goods is equal to any in the market.

Boots and Shoes,

For gentlemen, ladies, and misses, the latest styles and best quality can be found at S. D. Lahnert's, No. 27 South Clark street. His large stock and fine assortment is worthy of inspection by all in want of boots and shoes.

TAXATION.

Still Another Protest Against the "Equalization" of the State Board—The Pacific Hotel Company Applies for an Injunction—How 'Tis Assessment was Disproportionately Raised—The Case Taken Under Advisement.

Another case involving the legality of the acts of the State Board of Equalization was commenced Saturday afternoon, in the Circuit Court, by the Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, against Joseph Pollak.

The Company, it is alleged in the bill, was organized under a special charter in 1869, the capital being fixed at $500,000, with liberty to increase it to $1,000,000, which was done. Stock to the amount of $700,000 was subscribed for and taken, and mostly paid for. Wilson K. Nixon, Cornelius B. Field, and Henry M. Smith, for the Company, afterwards leased from the Northwestern University the lot on which the hotel is situated and the hotel erected thereon. At the time of the fire the building was nearly completed, and all the stock paid up was expended in erecting it. The building was destroyed by fire, the walls only remaining. With about $60,000 unpaid on stock and the proceeds of the insurance, the hotel was rebuilt, aided by a mortgage of their interest.

Prior to 1873 the Assessor of South Chicago assessed the value of the building at $144,000, but the County Board, in their equalization, lowered the assessment $13,980, making the appraised value $131,040. The State Board, however, raised it 107 per cent, the same as the rate in the Republic Life Insurance Company case, thus raising the valuation to $140,212.80, and making the total valuation $271,252.80, which is in excess of the general rate throughout the State. The Board has also ordered that $350,000 be further added as the value of the capital stock, less the value of its tangible property. This makes the whole valuation $621,252.80.

Complainant claims that the assessment for taxation so made is void.

First, because it subjects complainant to the payment of taxes greatly in disproportion to the value of its property, in violation of Sec. 1, of Art. IX. of the Constitution, making it pay taxes on its capital stock and bonded indebtedness, neither of which classes of property are owned by complainant. Second, it makes complainant pay taxes which should be assessed against the shareholders and creditors. Again, it subjects complainant to the payment of taxes which are not levied by a uniform rule on all property of the same class. Fourth, the attempt to give such power of equalization to the State Board was unconstitutional. The rules, complainant alleges, adopted by the Board lead to inequitable results, making, in the present case, the value of the intangible property $350,000, and the tangible property $271,000, while the entire property, tangible and intangible, which consists of the hotel and the leases, is really only the latter sum of $271,000.

Complainant also states that the capital stock of the Company was worth nothing on May 1 last, the entire property not being equal to the bonded debt. The corporate character of the Company may now be obtained, or a similar character, by any one under the present laws, and hence the special privileges is not worth anything. Complainant claims that the valuation was not made in accordance with law. It neglected to give its capital stock in its listing or its indebtedness, because neither the Auditor nor the Assessor wished it, in the forms or instructions, in conformity with which the returns were made. In default of such return the Auditor was to make out as best he could 1, the name and location of complainant; 2, the amount of the capital stock; 3, the amount paid up; 4, the market value, or in default of that the actual cash value; 5, the total amount of indebtedness; 6, the assessed valuation of its tangible property, which schedule being placed before the State Board would furnish a basis for taxation. No such information was furnished, but the Board made the assessment without any such information as to the Company's property, while the Company was ready to give such information on request.

The Auditor has, under the direction of said Board, certified the said sum of $350,000 to the County Clerk, on which to extend taxes against the Company on its franchise, and complainant therefore asks an injunction.

Mr. Thomas E. Wilcoxon, on behalf of the Hotel Company, reviewed the principal points of the bill on the motion for an injunction, his strong reliance being on the fact that the State Board did not have any data on which to base their estimate, and that their acts were like those of a star chamber—utterly irresponsible; that they had no jurisdiction, except as it was furnished by the assessor's schedule, and that the State Board had no power to make any assessment or basis for taxation of themselves.

Mr. Edsall argued the case on behalf of the State, and, among other things, urged that the Court, not being an assessor, would not interfere because the assessment was a little too high or too low; that the capital stock was the same as capital. The only way in which stock property of a corporation can be taxed was by allowing great latitude in the rules, and they could not work without rules, nor could any but themselves make them. Suppose, as in the present case, the stock in the shareholders' hands was worth nothing, but several hundred dollars' worth of property was in the hands of the Company, it ought to be taxed. A natural person would not be allowed to deduct his book debts, nor should a company be allowed a greater immunity.

In regard to the question of schedules not having been made, there was no allegation that the Auditor had not done his duty; it was the bounden duty of the Company to make statements of their condition; the Auditor was not bound to bring them to the Company. The failure to file the lists did not absolve the State Board in the performance of its sworn duty.

The other points were mainly those already urged in the other test case, which were fully reported at the time. The case was taken under advisement by Judges Farwell and Williams, and a conclusion is expected in about a week or ten days. The result in this case will probably await the decision in the case of the Republic Insurance Company.

THEY THINK WELL OF HIM.

Resolutions Adopted by the County Teachers' Institute Regarding Superintendent Lane.

At the Cook County Teachers' Institute, held at Blue Island on Saturday, the following resolutions, as reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the result of the late county election the official services of our very excellent Superintendent, A. G. Lane, will soon cease; and,

WHEREAS, We, the teachers of Cook County, assembled in Convention at Blue Island this 8th day of November, 1873, deeming it a fitting opportunity to express our gratitude to him for his past services in the cause of education, and believing that he has administered the duties of his office with ability, honesty, and impartiality, without regard to sect, party, or nationality, do offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that he has, by establishing a graded course of study and yearly examinations, done much to secure uniformity of work throughout the county, and that he has raised the standard of qualifications of teachers, and encouraged us to more diligent study in the field of science.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse and due him for his urbanity and courtesy to us, as, also, for his hearty co-operation in our work.

Resolved, That we believe that in the severance of his connection with the educational cause, Cook County has lost one of its most valuable officers, and the teachers a very efficient help.

Resolved, That, in welcoming G. D. Plant to the same official position, we tender to him our hearty support and confidence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the daily papers of Chicago, with a request for their publication.

HAVE BABIES ANY RIGHTS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Have babies any rights? is a question often forced upon the parent's mind. In the street-car and railroad-cars, they are looked upon almost as a nuisance to be endured; at social gatherings, the prattler is ostracised; in all places of amusement, the mother is looked upon as almost insane that would take the child into a crowd; and at church—well, there you get scowls, comments, whisperings, hints that you are not wanted; there; finally, the preacher, after making two or three dead pauses, with a face as pleasant as his voice is sweet, remarks, "Will that lady take that child out?"—and young Hopeful is banished from the house, above all others, where he should be welcomed. And this, not because he cries, but because the music, the bright light, the constant moving of people around him, attract his attention, and the principle ejaculation, "Mamma, see!" brings this trouble upon him and the mother. It would be a stranger child whose fancy would not be wrought upon and cause him to chatter just a little. Then let the minister have some sympathy for the mother who, pent-up during the week by home-cares, would spend one short hour of worship, and who cannot attend church without her baby goes with her. Who needs the influence of the sanctuary more than does a mother, care-worn, wearied, often heart-sick? Let the babies come to church, if the mother cannot leave them at home safe.

A CONSTANT READER.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Suit to Recover Possession of the Establishment Under an Alleged Lease.

Judge Bl

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF SMALL MEANS—CHEAP lots in each of the three Divisions of the city, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools.
Lots fronting Robey-st., just north of Division, at from $800 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Montana and Dunning-sts., and on Racine and Fullerton-avs., at from $800 to $1,500 each.
Lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood and Robey-sts., at from $600 to $800 each.
Lots on Division-st., near Robey, at from $1,200 to $1,500 each.
Lots on First-st., just west of Western-av., $500 each.
Lots on Lake-st., 200 feet deep, east of Central Park, $1,500 each.
Lots on Park-av. and Lake-st., $40 to $60 per foot; east of California-av.
Lots on Washington-st., east of Kedzie-av., $1,875 each.
Lots on Park and Warren-avs., near Central Park, $1,000 to $1,500 each.
Lots on Crawford-av., opposite Northwestern car-shops, $700 to $800.
Lots on Lake-st., near Northwestern car-shops, $1,000 each.
Lots on Brown, Walsh, John, Evans, and Eighteenth-sts., at from $800 to $1,800 each.
Lots on Moore, Twenty-second and Ambrose-sts., in the immediate vicinity of McCormick's reaper factory; $700 to $1,100 each.
Lots on Van Horn-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; $800 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Archer-av., southwest of Ashland-av., and on the intermediate streets, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., at from $700 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Dashiel, Emerald, Lowe, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $700 to $750 each.
Lots on Halsted-st., opposite Stock-Yards, and on Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., east of Halsted; $450 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Twenty-fifth, Kossuth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $1,000 to $1,300 each.
Lots on Jones and Lancaster-sts., west of Ullman and south of Thirty-first-st.; $500 to $700 each.
Lots on Throop-st., between Evans and Harbine, $1,300 to $1,400; on Twelfth-st., west of Robey, $1,300; on Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $1,300; and on Johnson-st., between Sixteenth and Wright, $1,100.
Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED LEASE-hold property, centrally located, all rented. Terms, $6,000 cash, $7,000 in five years, balance in real estate. The best bargain in the city. Building new and first-class. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 Tyler-st.; $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN THOROUGH REPAIR, east front, lot 25 or 50x125. No. 248 Portland-av. Whole worth, $4,500, or, with one lot, $3,000. Will be sold, if taken on or before Monday, at a discount of 25 per cent. $1,200 in about 3 years, balance cash, for 50 feet, or $500 in 3 years, balance cash, for 25 feet. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25X105 FEET ON Thirty-sixth-st. No incumbrance and perfect title. Half cash, balance one year at 6 per cent interest. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,000, $500 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage of 6 rooms, double parlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, and a large basement unfinished, on Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; balance on very easy terms. A bargain at panic prices. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence, stone front, 13 rooms, closets, and bath-room, entirely new, on North Side, with all modern improvements; $6,000 5-year incumbrance. Price, $9,300, less incumbrance. Address M 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON LOOMIS, LAFLIN, West Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts. East of Ashland-av., at bottom prices. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY COTtage, 201 South Wood-st. A rare chance to secure such a place; one of the pleasantest places on the West Side. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—6-ROOM COTTAGE and lot 451 Fourth-st., $1,500, half cash, balance $200 a year, or will sell the house and paid up lease for five years for $500.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire at 329 Fulton-st., of owner, A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st. 60 feet on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. The above property will be sold cheap for part cash; want an offer for either. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A GOOD house and lot, finely located, near street-cars. C. B. WILSON, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON WEST SIDE, FRAME and brick, ranging in price from $5,000 to $15,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AND ON EASY TERMS, MY residence, 256 Park-av. J. R. WHEELER, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARgains to parties wishing to engage in business in the city, as we have a large list of retail and business interests that must be sold immediately. Don't fail to look at our offers. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 WEST Washington-st.:
200 lots in Iglehart's S. D. of e ½ of s e ¼ S. 1, T. 38, R. 13, ½ real estate, ½ on time.
Three brick houses, swell fronts, with 20 years' lease of ground, on Fulton-st.
Cottage and lot 155 North Oakley-st.
442, 444, and 446 Hubbard-st.
House and lot 138 North Carpenter-st., $3,000.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE—EAST FRONT lot on Wabash-av., near Fifty third-st.; sacrifice. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND BRICK BARN, all modern improvements; small payment down; $1,500 less than its value. McDONALD & CO., Room 2 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE, IN A cottage and lot in a choice neighborhood; will sell at a great sacrifice, and take a lot as first payment. EDWIN A. RICE & E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FINE LOTS NEAR Southwestern-av., that we can sell at bargains. No money down to parties who will build. EDWIN A. RICE & E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS 26 FT. WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car-shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 90 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st., on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1326 PRAIRIE-AV., $7,500.
No. 857 Michigan-av., $18,000.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW RESIDENCE, finished with gas-pipes, and hot and cold water throughout; very desirable, with large grounds, at Hinsdale, at a decided bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon brick house, No. 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpansch-av., has all modern improvements, and is offered at two-thirds its value, for one week. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IF CALLED FOR SOON, store with 8 rooms, 5 closets, and 3 years' lease of ground; good location for saloon and boarding-house. 86 Ann-st., corner of Carroll. Call at 100 Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
80 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—4 NEW BRICK HOUSES ON THROOP-st., or would exchange for good lots; 2 fine stone fronts, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., a bargain; brown stone front on Calumet-av.; houses on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, Calumet, and South Park-avs., some at a sacrifice; 2-story and basement brick house on Tyler-st., corner, $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years; 2-story frame house, Park-av., near Robey-st.; 2 cottages on Park-av; cottages and houses in parts of the West Side; prices ranging from $2,000 up, and on terms to suit purchasers. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST.—
Wabash-av., near Peck-court, first-class marble front; good lot taken as first payment.
Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., 2-story brick house, and lot, $7,250, cheap; lot taken in part payment.
Tyler-st., near Hoyne, two-story houses, and lots, each 25x125, $2,500 to $2,800.
Peoria-st., between Tyler and Harrison, 50x125.
Throop-st., corner Tyler, 72x125.
Van Buren-st., corner Sacramento, 50x125, $1,800.
Van Buren-st., west of Sacramento, 25x100, $850.
Warren-av., near Stanton-st., 24x126, $1,600.
Adams or Jackson-sts., near Wood, desirable lots.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $160 per foot.
Butterfield-st., north of Thirtieth, 25x110, $1,250.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THREE STATE-ST. lots, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., east front, separate or together; must be sold within 5 days; offer wanted; the best offer will take them; now is your time to make money; the party must sell. Apply to J. A. OWEN, Attorney, 185 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 348 WALNUT-st. First-class 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, closets, gas-pipes, marble mantels; nearly new house, in first-rate condition; lot 36x120 feet to alley. Will be sold cheap. A rare chance to secure a home or as an investment. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 849 WEST MONROE-ST., NINE rooms, in good repair, and large barn; cost to build the same $3,000, and they will be given to anyone who will buy the two lots the buildings stand on at the lowest price of any in said block on easy terms. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND BUSIness lots on Chicago-av. and Superior-st., near Leavitt, $700 to $800; only $100 cash, balance 5 years or monthly payments. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with lot 24x120 to good alley; price only $4,000, on easy terms; now is your time for a bargain. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—500 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts. These lots have the hydrant water, sidewalks, and are convenient to schools, churches, and horse-cars, and will be sold on very easy terms to those who wish to build; some very fine bargains for cash. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS ON OGDEN-AV. BOULEVARD, between Western-av. and Twelfth-st. These lots front on the Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, and are 25 x125 each to a good alley; there are no better lots in the market for investment. We have also fine residence lots on Oakley and Thirteenth-sts. for sale very cheap and on easy terms. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—25X180 FEET, WITH improvements, near LaSalle. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT RESIdence and business property in all parts of the city and suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3½ MILES southwest from Court-House, and outside of fire limits, on Hastings, Fourteenth, Henry, Fifteenth, Rebecca, and Sixteenth-sts., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st. Price, $700 to $900. JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 74 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON, Van Buren, and Twelfth-sts., and Western-av.; cheap and on easy terms. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.: $4,650, $1,000 down, balance 4 years, 12-room 2-story dwelling. Lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. Possession now. $2,600, 12-room cottage in elegant order, water, &c.; lot 24x150; barn in rear, on Hubbard, near Leavitt-st. A bargain. $4,800, 9-room cottage, barn, and lot 25x125, south front, on Washington-st., between Lincoln and Robey.
Can give splendid bargains in houses all through the city.

CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS.
$1,800, 24x115 foot lot on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin. $1,000, 25x125 feet lot on Erie-st., between Wood and Lincoln. $2,500, 25x125, on Van Buren and Honore-sts., south front, $500 down, balance 4 years. $200 each; 200 lots, 25x125, fronting on Western-av., north of Forty-seventh-st.; will take half in real estate. $150 each; 40 lots in 2 blocks of depot at Washington Heights. Parties wishing to sell city real estate please leave description in my office.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE ON State-st. of 28x44 feet, just north of the corner of Randolph-st., east front. This remarkable lease runs 99 years, without reappraisals, on the following terms: Only $1,200 per year for three and one-half years, and $1,800 per year thereafter until expiration of full term. Privilege of purchase at a fixed price embodied in lease. This lease, the only one of the kind to be had, will be sold at a moderate bonus if taken at once. For absolute certainty, no property could be more desirable than such a lease; $6,000 or $8,000 would be sufficient to improve the lot (which has party walls on three sides) and render it permanently productive. The location will always be most desirable. The lot is the only one with an east front on State-st., north of Madison. Those who desire to secure the best thing of the kind in the city, and something that will always pay handsomely, should make early application to the undersigned. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3 GREAT BARGAINS, FOR ONLY 3 days. 50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price $95 per foot, $2,500 cash and $6,000 in one year.
65 feet by 160 on the northwest corner of Douglas Place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park or Boulevard, one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money.
75 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av. Very low if taken soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON OAKwood Boulevard; very choice property; beautiful grove lot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with modern improvements and good barn, on Monroe-st.; will be sold for $1,000 less than its value; not much cash required; must be sold within the next 60 days. Apply at 708 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, STORE front, 20x48 feet, cheap for cash; $400; can be moved, or have lease of ground from year to year. Inquire of owners on premises, 255 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—MODERN BRICK house on South Side; only $2,500 cash, balance to suit. CHARLES PLATT, Room 10, 167 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NO CASH DOWN, LOTS ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth; convenient to city; terms to suit parties wishing to improve. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Block, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FINE 2-STORY and basement octagon front brick houses, with good brick barn, on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st; finest locality in Chicago; will sell at a bargain and on long time. Call and see us before buying. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 13 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northeast corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK AT CLYDE, NEAR two depots, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Choice investment. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, east front, No. 16, house and 48½ foot front. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, interest at 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and Ashley stone front residence, 13 rooms, besides closets, beautifully finished; all modern improvements; coal vault under sidewalk; splendid location; $4,250 will secure it if sold by Tuesday. CALKINS & REMSEN, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTHwestern-av.; cheap and on easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A DESIRABLE 6-room cottage, Catharine-st., near Centre-av. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS—Houses and lots for $5,500, $6,100, $8,000, $10,000, $11,000, $12,000, $16,000, $25,000, at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES.
Chicago-av. lots, near Hoyne, $1,000.
Superior-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Ashley-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Western-av. lots, near Indiana-st., $850.
Eighteenth-st. lots, near Oakley, $650.
Harbine and Clayton-st. lots, near Leavitt, $750.
Thirty-first-st. lots, near McCormick Factory, $600.
North Side lots, $800 to $2,000.
Choice suburban residence lots, $200.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200 FEET GOOD suburban property, for house and lot in city. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOW—TWO FIRST-CLASS new houses, on Fulton-st., corner of Wood. Rooms to rent. Call at 132 Park-av.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 Union-av.; 9 rooms; brick basement; marble mantels; lot 25x100. Will sell cheap, or exchange for vacant lot. Apply at building.

FOR SALE—$4,500, HALF CASH, WILL BUY A brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot in good neighborhood, on South Side, if taken this week. House alone cost more than the price asked. Address P 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-av., north of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find a ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER H. PECK, 196 and 197 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot, situated at 320 Hubbard-st., near Elizabeth. Apply to J. W. HAYS, 678 South Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—THE BEST and largest of Chicago's suburbs, several most excellent frame houses, with 8 to 10 rooms each, besides bath-room, closets, and good brick cellars, high ceilings, houses built in the best manner and after model plans, arranged for gas and water, connections made with sewers leading to the lake; the lots are large and the streets are wide; every house sets back 40 feet from the street line. Buy your home and save your rent, as you never will have a better opportunity to buy so good a home on such easy terms. We have also some elegant brick houses here, which we will sell on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE THINKING OF INVESTING in first-class residence property at Englewood, should call and let us show him our $320 lots, two blocks from station, which we are selling on easy terms. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE HAVE for sale lots in this beautiful suburb, situated on all the leading streets, from $200 to $400 each, on such terms as will suit purchasers.
We would be happy to see purchasers who are desirous of making investments, as we feel certain that there is no safer or surer place than South Englewood to invest in.
We have also acre property in same suburb.
GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR railroad, and cottage near Rock Island car-works; the cheapest residences at the price in the market; easy terms. Also, best farming lands in all the Western States; prices low, and terms easy; send for lists, giving county and State wanted. W. J. BARNEY, No. 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Fifty-fourth-st., 47x161. Apply to J. W. HAYS, 67 South Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph.

FOR SALE—200X160 ON STATE-ST., ENGLEWOOD, for $12 per foot; a rare chance for some one. EDWIN A. RICE & E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,600, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, a few lots left at $100; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or a stock of goods, a 3½ story brick block, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep, now occupied as a hotel and stores on first floor. The above property is all occupied, productive, and unincumbered, situated in a flourishing and beautiful city only ninety miles from Chicago. No objection to assuming some incumbrance or paying some cash to effect a trade. Call on or address J. W. STOREY, Room 25, No. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house with two acres of land, near depot, one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, a good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. FORREST, AUSTIN: COTTAGE of six rooms, nearly new, lot 65x150, on easy terms. Also a few more of those desirable residence lots at panic prices.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 25x150, for $250, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN AMOUNTS from 5 to 40 acres, at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, NEAR DEPOT—4½ acres, corner, with young grove, $350.
1 acre, fine for garden, $400.
5 acres and small house on river, $350, $10 monthly.
Large lots close to stations and schools, $200.
$10 monthly or yearly payments.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST, near new station, beautiful for subdivision, $500.
80 acres, 20 miles on C. B. & Q. R. R., at station, $150.
20 acres near station, south of Hyde Park, $50.
4½ acres grove, corner and on river, Desplaines, $350.
1-acre lots, fine for garden or fruit, $400.
5 acres on Twenty-second and Hoyne-sts., cheap.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IN COOK COUNTY—WHO wants a home in Hyde Park? No payment down if you build; terms easy. CALKINS & REMSEN, 159 LaSalle-st. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEwood; a new railroad is just completed to South Chicago, where lumber can be purchased cheaper than in the city, and the Belt Railway is to pass through here giving 20 daily trains. Terms on lots, $10 cash, and $10 every three months. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, with 50-foot lot; good location; on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,200 FEET AT MONtrose, at less than usual price; choice Kansas lands for acres or improved suburban; 200 to 400 lots in railroad town in Southern Kansas for suburban. WM. ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, WEST of the track, adjoining Hill's Subdivision, for [illegible] each; $10 cash, and $4 a month; no interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a very choice country place, within 15 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $450, including shade-trees and sidewalks; terms easy, monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—Three first-class residences on easy terms, and several very desirable vacant lots. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN COTTAGE GROVE, A BEAUTIful new house and large lot; house at cost, and the lot thrown in; down from $3,500 to $2,000. Panic beat out of sight. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15¼ ACRES, 13¼ UNDER CULTIVAtion, fine grove, comfortable house and out-houses, very fine well and cistern, ¼ mile from a beautiful lake, 2¼ miles from the flourishing town of Barrington, 32 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Inquire of M. B. McINTOSH, Barrington, Ill.

FOR SALE—HENRY J. GOODRICH, AGENT FOR the sale of those choice lots at Normal, near the Normal School, (Englewood), in L. W. Beck's Subdivision; price $400 to $500 each. Office 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES, EAST FRONT, near Brighton House; $800 each; $200 cash; $15 per month; good water. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH NEW HOUSE AT ENGLEwood, two blocks from Normal School; easy terms, monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, FORTY-FOURTH-st.; 50 or 60 feet east front at a price you can make 50 per cent by spring. Terms to suit. CHAS. STARK, Box 32, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—50 OR 100 FEET EAST front one-half block south of Kenwood Station, Hyde Park-av., at a great sacrifice if taken at once. Terms to suit. CHAS. STARK, Box 32, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—$30 PER ACRE WILL BUY 80 ACRES good land in 35, 36, 14, near Thornton, Cook County; title perfect. NICHOLSON Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BARGAINS in acres and cheap lots near Lawndale. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—165 ACRES 25 MILES FROM CHICAGO; $700, all cash; worth $2,000. The best bargain in the West. J. R. WHEELER, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and schools; price low; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 7 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objections to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. S. SUNDERCOOK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMproved farm of 292 acres; has been sold for $7,500; will sell for $5,000 on long time, or exchange for merchandise or furniture, chattels, or improved Chicago property. Have also some property in old Town of Hyde Park, and secured notes on real estate, for exchange. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINELY IMproved farm of 160 acres, in Champaign County, Ill. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence property—A first-class fruit farm in Coles County, Ill.; splendid improvements on the same. Photographs of same, of the improvements, can be seen at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEAR KANKAKEE, Ill., one of the finest farms in the county, 280 acres, good buildings, and fruits of all kinds; will take other property for one-third its value. Address L. COMPTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS property in Woodstock, McHenry County; also 40 acres timber 1¼ miles from said city. For particulars call at 318 South State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, the finest farm in McHenry County (only 50 miles from Chicago) for grain or stock; over 300 acres; 270 acres under cultivation and pasture, balance in heavy timber; with elegant house and buildings; must and will be sold on cash basis. Price, $22,000. Address Box 184, Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PART IN ILlinois lands, 1,800 acres of the finest land in Grundy County, Iowa, partly improved, with a good mill-site and grove, and on the line of a railroad now being built. One of the best opportunities for a colony with means to improve that has ever been offered. Could be increased to 3,000 acres if required. Owner would prefer to sell half-interest to a party having capital. Railroad station to be located on the tract. Price and further details to be learned from W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—FARM OF 100 acres, in Fox River Valley; land is excellent, with living stream; $4,500. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL PROPERTY IN FLOURISHing town, worth $8,000, part pay in real estate. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—Two houses in Beloit, Wis. Also, 360 acres of Iowa land. E. D. MURRAY, 602 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—1,240 ACRES SELECTED ILLINOIS fruit lands, in tracts suitable for small farms, situated near railroads and handy to market. Low prices and low interest to those who will settle or improve. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—A first-class farm, consisting of 300 acres, under a high state of cultivation, situated in McHenry County, two miles from county seat. Apply to owner, P. AUSTIN, 132 North Union-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, for cash, not to exceed $2,500. Those only offering a decided bargain need answer. Address, by letter only, to P. S. SCHLICHTKRULL, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT worth $5,000, east of Lincoln-st., and between Van Buren and Lake; will pay one-third cash, balance in gilt-edge, short date paper. Address D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st. and south of Chicago-av., lot about 100 feet front. Send description, price, and terms by mail to BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—2 THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front houses on avenue south of Twenty-second-st.; good brick house on West Side, unincumbered, and cash as first payment. Room 28, Major Block.

WANTED—A LOT NEAR BUTTERFIELD AND State-sts. and north of Forty-seventh; also, about Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE $5,000 CASH TO INVEST FOR an Eastern party; persons having choice suburban or city property, and who are willing to sell at a great bargain, send description and lowest cash price at once to B 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL PLACE FROM 5 TO 10 ACRES, and comfortable house, within 16 miles of Court-House, at lowest figures. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE city, worth from $10,000 to $12,000; a new house and South Side preferred. Will pay $5,000 cash and balance in good stocks; have the cash in hand, but the house must be a bargain and unincumbered. Address, stating location, price, and where interview can be had with owner, Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT ON PARK OR WARREN-av., Washington or Monroe-st.; half cash will be paid. C. B. WILSON, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—SUBURBAN ACRES WITHIN 15 MILES of the city for thriving manufacturing business; invoice $100,000. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARMS AND SUBURBAN REAL estate for cash and trade bargains. Can address, with location and terms, M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN OAK PARK, Austin, or Evanston worth about $4,000; and some cash for good unimproved lots in city. Address P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT 40 OR 50 FEET FRONT, BETWEEN Ashland-av., Oakley, Lake, and Adams-sts.; lease for short term, with privilege of purchase; or will buy, if no money is required down, wish to build brick dwelling this fall. Address M 80, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT PIANO FOR SALE FOR $225, ONLY half price. Also a grand piano, suitable for a concert-hall; for sale or to rent. B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

DO YOU WISH TO BUY A PIANO, CHEAP? IF so, it will pay you to call upon J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av., who is selling an elegant new piano with carved legs for $300, just half price.

FOR SALE—A SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN, 5 stops, for $95, as good as new. Cost $145. Inquire at 378 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-OCTAVE NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO on installments, or very cheap for cash purchaser. Please call at 62 South Clark-st., Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF pianos, nearly new, by first-class makers, belonging to parties leaving the city, are now offered at very low prices. Call and inspect at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S music store, Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

NEW PIANOS FROM $250 TO $400; BOSTON AND New York makers; fully warranted. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., near bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST class organ in the market; price $50 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO PLAY THE GUITAR; none but a first-class performer need apply. Apply 285 Wabash-av., Monday, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—PIANO—WILL PAY $150 ON FIRST-class jewelry house, a new sewing machine, balance monthly payments. Address, for 3 days, R 76, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE, OR $1.70 worth of 5 articles sent for 50 cents, and $10 a day guaranteed good agents. Parties that want a pleasant winter business should send or call upon MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE THAT pays 100 per cent. Sells in every house; also county and city rights for sale. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR PAYZANT'S Automatic Table Leaf Supporter; can make from $3 to $6 per day; mechanics well adapted. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 2.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box [illegible].

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—ONE FRONT SINGLE ROOM with board.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—A NICELY-FURNISHED back room, with board, suitable for three or four gentlemen; one single room; day boarders accommodated.

12 ELDRIDGE COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, EN suite or single, with board. All modern improvements.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms handsomely furnished; suitable for two or four gents; also single rooms, will be rented very cheap. Best of references given.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — DESIRABLE FRONT suite, also single rooms, to rent, with board.

19 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and one unfurnished, to rent, with first-class board. Terms low.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. (PALACE-PLACE)—Handsome rooms with board for families or gentlemen; house new, rooms large, with marble mantels; evening dinners; lunches for gentlemen included.

41 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 36—ONE FURnished room to rent; also two boarders wanted.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can get day board in private family; third floor; references required.

49 HUBBARD-COURT — ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

50 SIXTEENTH-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD with rooms furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite; house has all modern improvements. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST., ENTRANCE Myers' Opera House—Furnished rooms, with board by the day, week, or month. Transient guests accommodated at $1.50 and $2.

74 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. — TO RENT—WITH board, finely furnished room, heat and water, to gentleman and wife or two young men.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—ROOMS with board, suitable for gentlemen, at prices to suit the times. Also, day boarders wanted.

97 EAST HARRISON-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms with board; also day board.

115 FOURTH-ST., NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV.—A nicely furnished front room to rent for one or two gentlemen.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—BOARD FOR ONE OR two gentlemen; large room, nicely furnished; private family.

151 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished. Day-boarders wanted.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 2—WANTED 1,000 people to call daily at and see a complete registry of all the principal boarding-houses in the city, furnished and unfurnished rooms. Free of charge.

226 LaSALLE-ST., CORNER QUINCY, IN BASEment—A few more day boarders can be accommodated.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT alcove rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for family or four gentlemen; side room for two.

282 MICHIGAN-AV. A LARGE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished front rooms to rent, with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT furnished rooms, together or separate, with board; references required.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large handsomely furnished back room, with grate; also, front room, same description; also, front hall room, with closet, thoroughly furnished; only few boarders; references exchanged.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Family table. References required.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, finely furnished; also, two other rooms for single gentlemen; good board; all improvements; prices reasonable; day boarders taken; $5.

326 CALUMET-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front room, with small bed-room; also, parlor bed-room.

344 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS with board; house newly furnished; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

386 WABASH-AV. — BOARDERS WANTED; room and board $6 per week; day board $4.50.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

339 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE front parlor, with bathroom attached.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

481 WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Eldridge-court—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; house first-class in every respect.

499 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with hot and cold water, etc., with board; references exchanged.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A splendid place to board. Excellent table and fine rooms, at positively only half of price charged a year ago.

512 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms and board, for families or gentlemen; references.

516 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS COMFORTABLY furnished, with good board, at reasonable rates. Also brick barn to rent.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, hot and cold water, unfurnished, except carpets; also, other desirable rooms; references.

536 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT rooms for two young men, in a small family; will be a pleasant home for the coming winter; best city references given and required.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board. Terms moderate.

560 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with board; also, day-boarders accommodated, at $5 per week; references required.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM AND one single room, furnished, with board.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of rooms, together or single; also, a large back room, suitable for two gentlemen.

604 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or single gentlemen, can procure first-class board and pleasant furnished rooms; a few day boarders can be accommodated; references exchanged. Call Monday, after 9 a. m.

615 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen, $5 to $5.50 per week; day board, $4, with use of sitting-room.

665 WABASH-AV. — ONE FRONT ALCOVE room to rent, with board.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; convenient to cars and omnibus lines. Reference.

751 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgly, with good table. Day-boarders accommodated.

761 MICHIGAN-AV. — A FEW BOARDERS wanted; pleasant rooms, new furniture, large parlor, with use of piano; all modern conveniences. Day boarders accommodated.

761 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEW AND ELEGANT furniture, pleasant parlor, with use of piano; day-boarders accommodated; all modern conveniences.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF furnished front rooms to rent with board; also single room; house has modern improvements; prices reasonable.

796 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, ONE ROOM, newly and nicely furnished; will board man and wife or two gentlemen for $15 per week; light and fire will also be furnished; house with all modern improvements; private family.

823 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A PLEASANT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; prices moderate. Day boarders wanted.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a very pleasant and handsomely furnished front room, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

855 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water. Private family.

864 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR OAKLAND-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, private family, and moderate terms; convenient to steam or horse-cars.

871 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

882 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND BACK room, with board, second floor. Table boarders accommodated.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen. Two or three table boarders can be accommodated. Only reliable people need apply. MRS. SIBLEY.

946 WABASH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent a suite of furnished rooms, with fire, gas, and bath, with or without breakfast and Sunday dinner.

977 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with hot and cold water, grate and closets, on second floor, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Also, furnished room for one or two gentlemen, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE PLACE)—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board. Rooms for 3 gentlemen, with board. Everything first-class. Day boarders wanted.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of very pleasant rooms, in private family.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOME FRONT room to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family.

1086 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

1087 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

1106 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT PARlors, with board.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to rent, with board. Also, single room. Terms reasonable to permanent parties; references required.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A SPLENDID SUITE OF rooms on first floor, with board.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board; private family. Reference.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; pleasant location; choice room; modern conveniences; good board. Call to-day or to-morrow.

1247 INDIANA-AV.—ONE ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, suitable for a married couple, also two single rooms for gentlemen, to rent, with board.

1376 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for two persons. Marble mantel and grate. Furnished or unfurnished.

1450 PRAIRIE-AV., FIRST FLOOR—TWO LAdies wishing to occupy one room and board can be accommodated.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, IN A STRICTLY private family, on one of the avenues, near Twenty-second-st., to rent, with board; house has all modern improvements. Address H, care of Carrier 8, Station D.

A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS ON MICHIGAN-AV. to rent, with private table. Apply at 8 Eldridge-court.

DAY BOARDERS WANTED IN THE VICINITY OF Eighteenth-st., at $5 per week. Address M 66, Tribune office.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD ON MICHIGAN-AV., fronting lake. Terms very moderate. Address F 80, Tribune office.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO EAT AT the Rose Dining-Rooms, 161 Adams-st., at $4 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on first floor to rent, with board, $200 per month for two persons. Address P 55, Tribune office.

NEAR LANGLEY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STS.—Very nice suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board for two, in small family. Address H 20, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR STEAM AND HORSE-CARS, a nicely furnished room to rent, with board, to man and wife or two single gentlemen, in a private family; references required. Address "HOME," care Carrier No. 1.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ROOMS ENSUITE OR SINgle, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

10 SOUTH GREEN-ST—BOARDING AND LODGing and day board.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board, in small family, for three gentlemen; also, day-board for two.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board; also a few lady boarders accommodated.

14 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A second-story suite of front rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Also room for two gentlemen.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST. — FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single front rooms, with board; also, room-mate for gentleman. Modern improvements.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms at prices ranging from $4.50 to $6.50; a party of 6 coming together can get good accommodations for $5, use of piano and bath-room.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, also a south room, to rent with board, on very reasonable terms.

19 NORTH GREEN-ST. — FURNISHED FRONT room, heated by steam, to two gentlemen.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, gas and fire, for gent and wife, single gentlemen, or ladies, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcomodated with furnished rooms; also lodging rooms at reasonable rates; permanent for the winter.

33 PARK-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE ROOM, octagon front, for rent, with board. References required.

41 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family; no other boarders.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room for 2 or 3 gentlemen, with board. Terms moderate.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FOUR LADIES OR GENTLEmen will find a home, fuel and lights included, for $5 and $6.50 per week; none but respectable and responsible parties need apply.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished front room.

51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—GOOD BOARD, $5 per week; also, rooms to rent.

55 PRICE PLACE—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; one front parlor for gent and wife.

70 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a small private boarding-house, from $4.50 to $5. References given.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board.

72 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent and boarders wanted.

76 THROOP-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., THREE DOORS from Madison—A nice bedroom, with good board, for single gentleman. A few day boarders wanted.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NEW BRICK BUILDing, three single and one double furnished bed-rooms, with board.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board; for gentlemen only.

84 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS for four gentlemen, or married couples.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board, $7 per week.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—ONE large front room to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished, except carpet; house has all modern improvements.

90 PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board; 2 or 3 table boarders wanted.

93 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MADISON—nicely furnished rooms with first-class board for gentlemen; day board $4 per week; come and secure a nice place at once.

115 JOHNSON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN GET a comfortable, warm room, with board, where there are no other boarders. Call this evening.

115 NORTH PAULINA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room for one or two gentlemen, with board if required.

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A LARGE PLEASant room with board.

117 WALNUT-ST., NEAR WOOD, ONE BLOCK from street-cars—Pleasant front rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST. — FRONT PARLOR, handsomely furnished; also room suitable for two gentlemen, with board; modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM (suitable for two), with board; modern conveniences, pleasant location; references exchanged. Call Monday.

138 WEST MONROE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED and pleasant rooms, with board. Terms $5 per week. Day-boarders accommodated.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

137 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room with bedroom, nicely furnished, in private family, to rent; will board parties if required.

138 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARDERS CAN be supplied with lodging, breakfast, and 6 o'clock dinner. Price from $3.50 to $4 per week. Breakfast from 6 to 9. Supper from 4 to 7. Day board, $3.

145 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND Tyler—Two front furnished rooms, for man and wife without children, or three gentlemen; private family; brick house, with furnace, bath-room, &c. References required.

150 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor to rent for gentleman and wife, or four young gentlemen, with board; also one bed-room.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, COMMOdious room for a married gentleman; also a few single gentlemen; day board $4.

153 WEST INDIANA-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can find pleasant rooms and board. Also day-boarders wanted.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST OF ALL call at Lee Bros. and examine their nicely-furnished and warm rooms, with board. Terms from $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $4.00.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT chamber, for gents, or gentleman and wife, with first-class board.

159 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, single room, warmed.

163 WARREN-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED—A large front parlor, with closet, unfurnished; a suite of furnished rooms, two closets, bath-room.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with board.

172 NORTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT chamber, with large clothes-press, gas, inside blinds, &c., furnished new, marble-top chamber set, tapestry, carpet, &c., for gentleman and wife; terms $12 per week. This is no boarding-house.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINE FRONT ROOM, with board and fire, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO rent, with board, one single and one nicely furnished large room.

181 PARK-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board, in a private family.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT east front room to rent to two single gentlemen; also, middle room cheap to nice, quiet, and permanent boarders. Private family.

187 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD AT PANIC prices. Good rooms, with board, for 100 persons, at $5, $6, and $7 per week. Day-board, $4.50.

187 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—A SMALL FRONT PARlor and bedroom, furnished, with or without board, cheap.

292 WEST HARRISON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and bedroom off, unfurnished, with good board, for two, at $12 per week, private family.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE GENtlemen and one lady can be accommodated with rooms and board.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room in a pleasant home, with good board for a single gentleman.

216 FULTON-ST, CORNER PEORIA—TWO FURnished rooms with good board can be obtained, in brick house, with all modern improvements; for married or single gentlemen.

229 WEST LAKE-ST. — FURNISHED ROOMS for two or three gentlemen.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW GOOD BOARDers for the winter. Terms reasonable.

262 WARREN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A NICELY-furnished room, with front and side view.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST.—GOOD ROOMS AND board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in private family, cheap; house with modern improvements.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south front rooms, with first-class board, in private family, one block from Madison-st. cars.

279 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—WANTED, AS boarders for the winter, two gentlemen in a private family, where there are no other boarders. First-class accommodation.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE ROOMS, with closets, furnished or unfurnished, separately or together, with board. Rooms pleasant and in nice order.

297 FULTON-ST.—BOARDING—A WELL-FURnished suite of front rooms, with good board, cheap.

302 FULTON-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without first-class board.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board, unfurnished; also single room.

313 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board. Day-boarders can be accommodated also.

329 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE ABERdeen—Rooms furnished or unfurnished; house warm and comfortable; terms reasonable. Day board $4.50.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.— FURNISHED room to rent, with board, suitable for single gentleman.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD WITH A LARGE room, nicely furnished; also a single room; first-class table.

337 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, a nice furnished front parlor, with bed-room, closet, and bath-room off, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, half-block from street-cars, private family.

339 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—IN A NEW HOUSE, boarding and lodging $4.50 per week, and day-board $3.50 per week. Furnished rooms with or without board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

346 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—Pleasant furnished room, with board, for one or two gents; pleasant home guaranteed at moderate price.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL, furnished and unfurnished, rooms and board, at moderate prices.

376 WEST MADISON-ST.—FOUR GENTLEMEN can find pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and two small rooms, with board; house has good bath-room, hot and cold water.

408 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, BY A PRIvate family, nicely furnished room with fire, gas, water; &c.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND bedroom off, with gas and water, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also front parlor fronting south, and other rooms, with good board.

431 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at very low terms.

454 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A WIDOW LADY occupying cottage, will take a couple of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board for the winter.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A LARGE front room, second floor, unfurnished, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

464 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — PLEASANT rooms, with good board.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK—1 large and handsome front suite of rooms; also smaller suites and single rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

506 WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms with board. Also, a pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Cheap if taken immediately.

544 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for one or two young men or married couple. Terms reasonable.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE ROOMS AND choice board in pleasant locality, house has all modern improvements, at very reasonable price; also stable room.

604 ADAMS-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park—Two desirable front suites of rooms, on first and second floors, with board.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, rooms, location, etc. New brick; near Union Park.

634 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SPLENDID SUITE of rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, one large room for single ladies or gentlemen, with board. One block west of Ashland-av.

641 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room and closet, with board for two, on reasonable terms.

701 WEST MONROE-ST—TWO FRONT ROOMS, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

719 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—UNFURNISHED suit of rooms, south front, to rent, with board. Call Monday.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO LADIES can find a pleasant home for the winter on a pleasant street, near Union Park; no children, no other boarders; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address R 68, Tribune office.

LARGE PARLOR TO RENT WITH BOARD; ALSO three rooms, single or en suite, in a private family, on the West Side; references exchanged. Address Mrs. M S, West Side Post Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN THAT WOULD LIKE A GOOD home in a private family, neighborhood Desplaines and Harrison-sts., may address B 83, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD AND A nicely-furnished room for the winter, in a private family, on Curtis-st., near Washington. References exchanged. Address H 63, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, EAST OF UNION PARK—BOARD and good accommodations for the winter for gent and wife; desirable location. Address M 58, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—YOU CAN FIND nice furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; prices very low.

101 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER INDIANA—HENRY KLEINE'S first-class European boarding-house; room for a few more gentlemen boarders. Terms $6 and $7 per week; day board $4.50.

105 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—AN UNFURNISHed and furnished room to rent, with first-class board, location very desirable. References required. A few day boarders accommodated.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OHIO—One furnished room with board.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. — FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and ladies, with table board.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for a family; also single front room.

219 ILLINOIS-ST. NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, double or single, with or without board.

225 OHIO-ST.—A FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE, suitable for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen, with board; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

232 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, every convenience; first-class table board.

239 SUPERIOR-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for two gentlemen, with board.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, with board.

CHICAGO-AV., NEAR PINE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms in first-class house to rent with board. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD; and day-board, convenient to all down-town business, at the southeast corner of State and Kinzie-sts. Wright's building, second floor, State-st. entrance.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family of three adults, on Belden-av., for two couple, at $12 per week; references given and required. Address T 16, Tribune office.

NORTHWEST CORNER NORTH WELLS AND Hinsdale-sts., brick building—Pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Good board; low rates; American family.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A passenger elevator constantly running.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER MADISON AND Desplaines-st.—Light and cosy rooms, with board, $6 and upwards; commutation tickets, $4.

LORNE HOUSE—280 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST corner of Van Buren-st.—Good board, clean rooms, spring beds, at $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—Board reduced to panic prices. Good house, good table, and good rooms, with board, at $5, $6, and $7 per week. Day-board reduced to $4.50. E. H. MOZART, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board, at reasonable rates. Transient $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

THE GAULT—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated at this hotel.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

Country.

BOARDING-YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, WIDOW, or lady expecting confinement, can have a comfortable home and good board cheap, in a private family, at Irving Park, 6 miles out, fare 7 cents. Address M 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—$16 PER WEEK PAYS THE BOARD for two persons, including a suite of furnished rooms and closets, on the first floor; heated and kept in order; convenient for (central) Chicago business men. Address C 95, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND lady, with board for lady. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

I HAVE A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, two back rooms to gentlemen. A reasonable price and the best of board guaranteed. Address M 66, Tribune office.

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH, WANTING A nice quiet boarding place for the winter, address Q 48, Tribune office.

TWO INTELLIGENT GENTLEMEN OF GOOD habits, wishing a nice quiet private boarding place—the comforts of home with privilege of social family circle—address Q 46, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A PLEASANT SUITE of furnished rooms, with first-class board, in an American family of two, at $7 a week, fire and gas included. Address H H H, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON the North Side for himself and wife. He will give and require the best references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, T 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter of 7, pleasant room, with board; West Side preferred, east of Union Park and north of Randolph-st. Address M 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family, in vicinity of Union Park; good references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, C 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, EAST OF STATE-st. and south of Sixteenth, by a young lady; room must be heated; references given. Address T 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THREE ADULTS, GENTLEMAN, wife, and son, in a private family, on one of the avenues. A good price will be paid for first-class accommodations. References given and required. Address M 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE ON SOUTH SIDE (no objection to Cottage Grove or Oakland); state terms. Address P 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, in private family on South Side; terms must be reasonable. Address G 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM OR suite of rooms, with board, for a lady, east of State and north of Twenty-second-sts.; terms must be reasonable. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, NEAR Union Park. Address K 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family for man and wife during winter; will pay $12 a week; location not more than 10 blocks from Post-Office. Address M F, Tribune office; reference furnished.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD, and servant; must be in a private family, in a good location, and with first-class table. Address, giving location, price, etc., H 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND BABY, AT COTtage Grove or Oakland, in a private family; state terms and accommodations. Address H 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD, ROOM, AND bed-room for gent, wife, and son; South Side preferred. Address, stating terms which must be moderate, R 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD FOR the winter in a private family on the West Side. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NORTH SIDE, for gentleman and wife, with suite of unfurnished front rooms. Address, giving location, terms, etc., X 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE—FURNISHED room and board for gentleman and wife, in a private family. Good references given. Address H 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN strictly private family of culture, by gent and wife. H 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACter, in a private family on South Side east of State-st. References if desired. Is not particular as to meals. Address, stating price, C, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, and Germania Insurance Companies cashed by J. T. WETHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

EXPOSITION STOCK—I HAVE FIVE SHARES Exposition stock for sale. GEO. FORRESTER, Room 49 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY NOTES FROM $10,000 to $30,000, secured on real estate, worth 4 times their value; liberal discount. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COOK COUNTY BONDS. GEORGE SAWIN, Rooms 19 and 21 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, OR WILL purchase mortgage securities. F. W. YOUNG, N. E. cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON COLLATERAL OR REAL estate security, in sums of $500 to $1,000. Address M 98, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ON short time. Address, giving particulars as to your security and amount wanted, M 61, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR 90 DAYS ON UNDOUBTED collaterals. Address P. O. Box 15, City.

TO LOAN—$20,000 $10,000, $8,000, AND $2,000; 90 days' time, on real-estate security and first mortgage paper. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON choice real estate, in amounts of $500 and upward. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $ 1,700, OR SMALLER SUMS for 30 and 90 days, on first-class collaterals. J. W. FAY, Loan Broker, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$8,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE, now being improved; also, a real estate note on $1,750, due in one year, for sale, at a liberal discount on improved property. Address 1386 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES due in about six months. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE APPLICANTS FOR LOANS from 3 to 5 years on No. 1 inside real estate security. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 OR $10,000 FOR FIVE years on first-class improved property. Address K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, FOR 5 years or longer, on first-class real estate security in St. Paul, Minn., worth at least three times the amount of the loan, and rapidly increasing in value. Will pay 10 per cent interest, and $1,000 commission, to principals only. Address by letter, M 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD city property at panic prices. Address where an interview can be had, M 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—$600 FOR 90 DAYS AT 3 PER CENT per month, on property, cash value three times that amount; none but principals need apply. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,000 ON GOOD, FIRST-class security, for one or more years; or, will give a man who can loan above amount a steady situation and security for his money. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$5,000 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. Address F 90, Tribune office, naming security and rate allowed.

WANTED—$2,000; SAFE AND PROFITABLE; NO risk; will guarantee $3,000 in 6 months; state where an interview can be had. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes; no brokerage. Address Q 23, Tribune office, giving full particulars and best terms.

WANTED—$1,500, THREE YEARS ON INSIDE property, worth $4,000. Clear, perfect title. Address, stating commission, S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, $6,000. SATISFACTOry security can be given. 25 per cent will be paid. Capitalists please address H 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000, FOR ONE TO THREE YEARS, on improved inside property—now rents for $1,000 per year; will give small commission. Also, $4,100, for 1 or 3 years, on unimproved real estate worth three times that amount; this is "gilt edge"; abstracts ready. CALKINS & REMSEN, 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A TIME LOAN OF $3,000 ON GOOD INside city property, for which a liberal offer is made. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 9 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO SELL TWO NOTES, $500 EACH, secured by trust deed on improved Chicago property worth $3,000; will pay 3 per cent commission; abstract complete. CASH, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 ON SECOND MORTGAGE FOR 6 months on improved property; good margin; will pay well for it. Address F 89, Tribune office.

$1,500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY ON GOOD city real estate. Abstract to date. Address P 90, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO $7,500 WANTED FOR SIX OR twelve months. Absolute security. Large interest and commission. Principals only, address A BANKER, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS, ON SHORT time, to persons who can give ample security. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, Attorney, 79 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 CASH IN HAND, TO LOAN FOR A term of years, at 10 per cent interest and commission. Applicant and security must be "gilt edge." Address, for three days, M 77, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE, ON THE 5TH OF NOvember. The owner can have by proving property and paying charges. THOMAS FITZGERALD, 43 Polk-st., south of Central Park.

FOUND—ONE SMALL DUN MARE, WHICH the owner can have by proving same and paying charges. P. FLEMING, 15 Fuller-st.

FOUND—A HORSE, WHICH OWNER CAN HAVE by paying expenses. No 946 Archer-av.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 3, FROM FARM on Blue Island road and Calumet River, between Halsted-st. and Great Eastern Railroad, a small dark bay colt, just weaned, between 6 and 7 months old; no marks. Also, a black horse. A liberal reward will be paid for return of colt or horse. JOHN G. SHORTALL.

LOST—A GOOD REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of green parrot, lost on Friday from 223 South Halsted-st.

LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER ON MONDAY last, answers to the name of Jack. A suitable reward will be given by CHILDS & PRINCE, Bankers, 171 LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4, A BLACK HORSE, about 1,000 lbs, lame on fore-foot. Any person returning the same to McKECHUM, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, Allport-st., near Twenty-second, will be rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A pointer dog, half brown, half gray, brass collar, to 46 East VanBuren-st., Room 2.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A BUNCH OF KEYS on ring, with owner's name. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at gate-office of Union Stock Yards, or 1268 State-st.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO SNATCHED THE papers from the lady's hand on Friday evening will return them to 213 West Madison-st., he will be rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, THURSday evening, gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 981 State-st. L. M. G.

LOST—A LARGE YELLOW ENVELOPE CONtaining papers and promissory notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 40 and 42 River-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, IN THE EXPOSItion Building, a lady's fur collar (mink). A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at COGSWELL, WEBER & CO.'S, 105 State-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SUM OF money, two keys, and some papers. Return same to 80 South Peoria-st., and keep the money.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH-ST. CAR 26, BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey, on Lake, pocket-book containing money. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 728 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST., a russet-leather valise, with owner's name on metal plate. A fair reward will be paid for its return, with contents, to 902 Prairie-av.

LOST—OUT OF BUGGY, NORTH OF SIXteenth-st., on Wabash-av., about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, 2 green boxes, containing 2 ladies' trimmed hats. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to KEITH BROS.

LOST—ON PRAIRIE-AV., YESTERDAY, A black lace veil. Suitable reward for return to 1108 Boone-av.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ON OR NEAR TWENTY-second-st. A liberal reward will be paid for it at the Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

LOST—SNY ISLAND LEVEE BOND (NO. 3) FOR $500. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to GEORGE W. BITTINGER, 109 Dearborn-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, from 373 Clybourn-av., a bay horse, buggy, and harness; horse had a breach on left side, not shod on hind feet; plain open buggy, wooden dash-board. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to 136 North Clark-st.

STRAYED—FROM RIVERSIDE ON THE AFTERnoon of Friday (last seen in the vicinity of Harlem), a black-and-tan female terrier dog, with ears closely cropped. The value of the animal will be had on her delivery at the depot in Riverside, or at the office of the Evening Post, 88 Dearborn-st.

STOLEN—THURSDAY EVENING, ABOUT 7 P. M., a light bay horse, with star in forehead, and two hind feet white; was hitched to top buggy, and stood in front of Mechanics' National Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same by J. S. REED, Cashier of Mechanics' National Bank, northwest corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER ROBEY AND INDIana-sts., on Friday evening last, a sorrel mare, with harness. Address F. KORF, corner Robey and Indiana.

STOLEN—A SQUARE-BOX BUGGY, PATENT wheels, silver mounted, painted black with gilt stripes, name of the maker on back bar, Voltz & Bross, Chicago, Ill. A reward of $25 will be paid for its return to 245 West Polk-st. ROBERT BRANDHUBER.

$3 REWARD—LOST ON KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Wells, Saturday evening, a small blue black cloth cape. Please return to Hatch House and receive reward.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $4.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100 M. RED PRESSED BRICK, EQUAL to Philadelphia; must be sold for cash. Address, care Major Block, Room 34.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF [illegible]

MADAME DU BARRY.

The Last Favorite of Louis XV.

How a Milliner's Apprentice Became a King's Mistress.

Her Terrible Death During the "Reign of Terror."

From Temple Bar.

The Village of Vaucouleurs is remarkable as being the birthplace of two of the most famous—or should I say one of the most famous and one of the most infamous?—women of French history: Joan of Arc and the Countess du Barry. It has been suggested that Vaucouleurs is not entitled to this latter honor, or dishonor, but that it has been so accredited from the love of antithesis so common among the French, and for the purpose of more strikingly contrasting two strikingly opposite characters. Be that as it may,

MARIE JEANNE AIMARD DE VAUBERNIER

was born in the year 1743. Writers differ as to the condition of her parents, but it is probable that she was the daughter of a mantua-maker named Beau and of one Vaubernier, a man of good but poor family.

She was only 8 years of age when her father died. His income had never been more than a bare subsistence, and the child and her mother were left totally unprovided for. There were only two persons in the wide world to whom they could turn for assistance—a poor monk, named l'Ange, M. de Vaubernier's brother, and M. Billaud de Monceau, Jeanne's godfather, a financier, a rich and benevolent man. Both resided in Paris; so to Paris widow and orphan went.

Pere l'Ange was too poor to afford them any substantial assistance, but he waited upon M. de Monceau and represented their condition. These good offices resulted in the child being sent to a convent to be educated, and in a situation being procured for the mother. At 16, Jeanne was apprenticed to a *modiste* named Labille. Numerous stories of intrigues and love-adventures are related of this epoch of her life in the apocryphal memoirs which have at different periods passed for genuine biographies; but, as their authenticity is extremely doubtful, I shall not repeat any of them. There can be little doubt but that the girl's early life was far from immaculate; as, indeed, what life was not, in that age of universal moral corruption?

We next find her a companion to a rich widow named La Garde, whose two sons fall in love with her; she encourages the addresses of both without favoring either; by-and-by the mother discovers what is going on and Jeanne is expelled the house. Her next step is into the brilliant but depraved society of

THE DEMI-MONDE.

She is now a frequenter of the saloons of the sisters Verrieres and Guimard, the dancer; gambling-houses and something worse, the rendezvous of all the great Lords and financiers. At Guimard's the Prince de Soubise did the honors. These vast drawing-rooms, the most gorgeous and brilliant of the Capital, displayed a luxury more than Oriental. Guimard was the Ninon l'Enclos of the eighteenth century; her assemblies embraced all the wit and fashion of the age. Around the apartments were constructed boxes closely curtained, resembling those of a theatre; they were for the accommodation of certain great ladies, who, while still preserving some respect for appearances, could thus enjoy the contemplation of the dazzling scene without being visible to the general eye.

Among the frequenters of these saloons was the Count Jean du Barry, a man of high family, but a gambler and a rone. Struck by the beauty of Mlle. Lange—Jeanne Vaubernier had now assumed her uncle's name—he offered her his "protection." It was agreed. This was the commencement of a new epoch in the life of our adventuress. By-and-by a grand idea enters the scheming brain of Count Jean;

THE POST OF FAVORITE SULTANA

has been vacant since the death of La Pompadour; but what if Mlle. Lange could be raised to that dignity? With Count Jean to think is to act; the idea conceived, he immediately seeks about for the means of putting it into force. Not much difficulty in that. "The well-beloved" is always accessible to a pretty woman, and has, besides, plenty of panders and pimps about to lead the way to an introduction. The young lady obtains an invitation to a royal petit souper, the King is enchanted with her beauty and graceful easy manners, and Count Jean's ambitious project is a brilliant success.

But previous to her mounting to the coveted dignity it was necessary that Mademoiselle should go through a certain ceremony. As yet she was nameless and illegitimate. A royal mistress entitled and unmarried had never been heard of; such a desleriction from precedent would shock Court morality. Count Jean would, under the circumstances, have been most willing to have undertaken the role of husband, but, unfortunately, he had a wife living. He did, however, the next best thing to marrying her himself; he

MARRIED HER TO HIS BROTHER.

Count Guillaume du Barry, a poor officer of marines, who willingly availed himself of so profitable an offer.

In the Library at Versailles is still preserved the curious contract of this marriage. It is dated the 22d of July, 1768. It is too long to quote, but suffice it to say that it left Madame la Comtesse a perfectly free agent, uncontrolled by marital authority. On the 1st of September in the same year the marriage was celebrated in Paris. Count Guillaume returned to Toulouse, richer by a pension of 5,000 livres a year, the Court proprieties were satisfied, and the Countess was permanently established as *une reine de la cuache*.

But not without a shower of scurrilous poems and pasquinades; and a determined opposition. Some of these poems and pasquinades were by divers hands, Voltaire's among others; the opposition came from the De Choiseul party. The secret of the hatred of the Duke de Choiseul to Madame du Barry was, that from the time of the death of the Marquise de Pompadour he had been plotting—*O tempora! o mores!*—to thrust his sister, the Countess de Grammont, a lady by no means in her first youth, into the vacant place. The Duke and both brother and sister knew no bounds upon beholding the prize snatched from them by a mere low-born adventuress.

The Countess, however, had yet another ceremony to go through before she could be acknowledged as the King's mistress—she must be

FORMALLY PRESENTED AT COURT.

So powerful was the De Choiseul party, that some difficulty was at first experienced in finding a chaperon. This difficulty, however, was ultimately solved in the person of the Countess de Beam, who undertook the doubtful task.

The scene of the presentation is thus picturesquely described by Capefigue in his life of Madame du Barry:

All were on the qui-vive in the royal chateau on the evening of the 22d of April, 1770, for all knew that the Countess du Barry was about to be presented; the staunch partisans of the Duke de Choiseul affirmed that such a thing dared not be done, and, even supposing such an enormity was to be committed, how would she pass through the ordeal? She would be awkward and constrained. This conversation became the more lively and animated as the King was perceived to be uneasy and absent-minded while conversing with the Duke de Choiseul and the Prince de Soubise. As time passed on, every one at Versailles began to think that the presentation would be delayed or indefinitely put off. But they were mistaken in the cause of the King's uneasiness. He was impatient it was because he feared lest anything should have happened to the Countess. "Something has annoyed the lord," said little puss, he said; "or perhaps she is sick. In any case I do not wish the presentation to be delayed beyond to-morrow." If our Majesty's commands will be law to her," replied Richelieu.

In the midst of a whirl of conjectures the door opened and Mesdames les Comtesses de Beam et du Barry" were announced. The impression on entering was immense; even the Countess' enemies confessed that never was more dazzling beauty combined with more grace and dignity. The success was complete. The King, enthusiastic, hastily raised the Countess, who, according to custom, knelt before him, uttering tender and gallant words in such a tone as to be heard by all present, the King's daughters, who were said to be so hostile to the presentation of the Du Barry, welcomed her with much cordiality. As the result a very low reverence Mesdames raised her with much kindness and warmly embraced her. This flattering reception was acknowledged by the Countess with a respectful dignity which astonished the oldest habitues of the Court. Every one of De Choiseul's old courtiers said that, "far from terrifying her for the King's mistress, she rather resembled a little boarding-school girl who had come to make her first communion." This complete success palpably changed the situation; the King was enabled to publicly avow his penchant, and the favor of a new sovereign lady had to be accepted by the courtiers.

From that time

HER POSITION WAS DULY RECOGNISED,

and the milliner's apprentice was surrounded by great ladies, all eager to undertake the most menial offices about her person. The generosity of the King was as boundless as his infatuation, which perhaps exceeded all that he had felt for any one of his former mistresses. He bestowed upon her two annuities, one of 100,000 livres, another of 30,000 livres; the splendid estate of Louveciennes (or Luciennes), another at Nanies worth 40,000 livres a year, and many large sums of money besides.

The war between the De Choiseul and the Du Barry parties brought about some vital political changes. De Choiseul, thoroughly impregnated with those ideas of constitutional government which Montesquieu had borrowed from England and made familiar in France by his "Esprit des Lois," was a staunch Parliamentaire. Madame du Barry allied herself with the party of Absolutism, and worked unceasingly for the destruction of Parliament. This could only be effected by a coup d'etat, and, to win the King's consent to this bold course, the favorite unceasingly applied herself.

One day she hung up in her boudoir one of Vandyke's portraits of Charles the First, which painting she had just purchased for a large sum.

"Sire, they will treat you in the same manner," she cried, pointing to the picture, "if you leave these gownmen to do as they please."

After some warm fencing upon either side,

THE FINAL BLOW WAS STRUCK.

Upon the night of the 19th of January, 1771, every member of the Parliament was aroused by a sergeant and two of the black musketeers, armed with the authority of a *lettre de cachet*. Of each was demanded whether he would or would not submit himself to the royal authority. The answer was a unanimous "No!" Upon which sentence of exile was pronounced against all. Each was forbidden to exercise his functions, or even call himself a member of Parliament. With the Parliamentaires were exiled the Duc d'Orleans and his son, the Prince de Conde, the Prince de Conti, and all the peers who had attached themselves to the party.

The Duc de Choiseul was exiled to Chanteloupe,—the same sentence had long since been passed upon Madame de Gramamont, on account of her overbearing insolence to the favorite,—where he held quite a Court, which was the favorite resort of Encyclopedists, wits, poets, and all the literary men of the age, whence continued to flow a continuous stream of gross poems, after the style of the celebrated "La Bourbonnaise," pamphlets and satires against King, Minister, and mistress. So exasperated was Louis by some of these foul effusions, that had it not been for the intercession of Madame du Barry he would have sent the Duke to the Bastille. Not only did she save her enemy from a prison, but raised his pension to 50,000 livres, thereby largely returning good for evil.

The Countess had a charming petit maison at Luciennes, near Marly,

A PARADISE OF BEAUTY AND LUXURY.

Louis, ever a prey to ennui among the grand apartments and tedious ceremonies of Versailles, frequently rode over there in the mornings, almost unattended. In the summer he would sit under a tree for hours together, gazing down upon the valley of the Seine, the woods of Marly, and all the beauties of the lovely landscape that lay before him. And the Countess would bring him a glass of wine and a little fruit that she had plucked with her own hand, and sit down at his feet. Or they would stroll in the grounds, accompanied by a little white spaniel and a negro boy named Zamore, dressed in fantastic costume covered with gold, who carried a red parasol to protect them from the sun. This boy was a great favorite with both. One day the King, in a frolic, named him Governor of Luciennes, caused a document to be drawn up to that effect, and bestowed upon him an annuity of 500 livres. Little did the Countess dream of the terrible part that this humble servile creature would one day play in her destiny!

In 1772 she was formally separated from her husband by a decree of the Chatelet du Paris. As the King's infatuation showed no sign of diminishing, it was mooted by certain persons, who still preserved some respect for morality, that since Louis could not be induced to separate from his mistress, there should be

A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

The chief promoters of this scheme were the Duc de la Vauguyon, the Cardinal de Bernis, who undertook a journey to Rome, in order to solicit the Pope to dissolve the Countess' marriage with the Count du Barry, and Marie-Therese, the King's pious daughter, who said that she had become a Carmelite that she might the more effectually intercede with heaven for her father's salvation. It has been asserted that the proposition was a mere political ruse, which the proposers never had any intention of carrying into effect. There was one out of the three just named, however, who was thoroughly in earnest, and that was Louis' daughter. Before all things," she said, "the King's salvation must be thought of, and, to put an end to the scandal, if he cannot separate from his mistress he ought to make her his wife." Death preserved the French monarchy from this last degradation.

While these schemes were afoot

THE HEALTH OF THE KING WAS SINKING FAST.

That ennui and tediousness which luring so many years had been the curse of his existence, which had plunged him into licentious debauchery, grew heavier and heavier as one by one he saw the contemporaries of his youth, the friends of his manhood, fall into that "blind cave of eternal night," to which day by day relentless decm carried him nearer. The Marquis de Chauvelin died before his eyes in the supper-table; a few days afterwards he was told of the demise of the Marechal d'Armentieres, who was born in the same year as himself and who had been his playmate in childhood. These were severe shocks. The physicians prescribed constant change of scene; and so he journeyed from Rambouillet to Compiegne, and from Compiegne to Choisy, and so backwards and forwards, restless, dejected, dull-eyed, leaden-cheeked, smileless, his head sunk upon his breast—a terrible picture of the jaded, worn-out voluptuary, who had drained "the wine of life" until the lees filled his mouth with nausea. An attack of small-pox, that disease so fatal to the Bourbons, terminated his long career of life, and with it the age of the ancien regime, on the 10th of May, 1774.

At the first commencement of the King's brief illness Madame du Barry was ordered to remove to Rueil, and it was there that tidings were brought her of his death. Immediately afterwards came an order from the new sovereign, commanding her to retire to the convent of the Pont-aux-Dames, "for reasons known to me which concern the tranquility of my kingdom, and for the

SAFETY OF CERTAIN STATE SECRETS

which have been confided to you." So ran the letter. After a time she made a humble appeal to Marie Antoinette to be allowed to return to Luciennes. Her request was granted. Her Court friends, except a few,—De Brissac, d'Aiguillon, Richelieu, and Soubise,—deserted her upon her fall. But Madame la Comtesse's gay, frivolous nature was not clouded by the ingratitude; she amused herself in embellishing her retreat, bestowing alms, encouraging the fine arts, and giving balls, fetes, and petits soupers.

But by-and-by a Jacobin club is established at Louveciennes, of which the negro Zamore, whom we last saw carrying the artist umbrella over his mistress' head, is the President. He is no longer her humble slave, but boasts himself to be the friend of Franklin and Marat, and spouts bombastic speeches about liberty and equality.

We now come to

THE BRIGHTEST SPOT

in this erring woman's tarnished life, Marie Antoinette, thanks to the politic counsels of her mother, Maria Theresa, had met the favorite with something of cordiality; but it was impossible that this agreement between two such opposite persons and such opposite interests could be of long duration. A wicked jest made upon him by Madame du Barry being reported to the Dauphin, there was an immediate rupture, which was never healed during the lifetime of Louis the Fifteenth. But when serious tribulation fell upon the royal family they found no truer nor more devoted friend than Madame du Barry. She wrote to the Queen, begging her to accept of all that she possessed. She sold her jewels to aid her necessity; she risked, and ultimately lost, her life in her service.

In 1791 she raised a cry that she had been robbed of a number of valuable jewels, and offered a large reward for the discovery of the robber. Soon afterwards she pretended that the thief had been captured in London, and that it was necessary for her to go thither to identify and claim her property. She accordingly obtained a passport, and

JOURNEYED TO ENGLAND.

There is little or no doubt that the whole story was a fabrication; De Brissac, probably, had conveyed the diamonds to Marie Antoinette, and the story of the capture was a ruse to leave France on a secret mission. In London she was handsomely received by Pitt, and in the best society. She returned home in the December of the same year. But in the early part of 1792 she again returned to England, still ostensibly upon the diamond business, pledging herself, upon obtaining her passport, to return within a month. The exact nature of her mission would be difficult to discover among the countless intrigues of the *emigres* at this period; as the accredited agent of the Queen, however, she visited the Princess of Lorraine, De Rohan, M. de Calonne, and many others, and assisted in a solemn funeral service for the King. This sealed her doom. Pitt endeavored to persuade her not to return to Paris, predicting that if she did she would meet the fate of Beguiue.

His words were indeed prophetic. She found all wild confusion at Louveciennes; Zamore and the patriot club in possession, her treasures rifled, her splendid salons wrecked by a troop of drunken ruffians who robbed in the name of liberty. Too late she repented of the rash confidence which had urged her to plunge herself into the vortex; escape was now impossible. On the 3d of July, 1793, having been denounced by the treacherous black, an

ORDER WAS ISSUED FOR HER ARREST.

By a strange coincidence, her cell at the Conciergerie was the same which had just previously been occupied by Marie Antoinette. These two women had reigned as rival Queens at Versailles, and that vast palace was not large enough to contain them both; they had all the noblesse of France for Ritualists. Could any magician at that time have lifted the opaque veil and shown them the torrent *beyond*—the dim narrow cell, the heap of filthy straw, the black loaf, the earthen pitcher of stagnant water, the rough, red-capped, sabot-footed, but kindly Richard, the concierge, and his wife, their sole attendants, themselves arrayed in coarse prison dress!

Her judge was the brutal Fouquier-Tinville; her accuser, Zamore. The principal accusations against her were, having during the late King's life squandered vast sums of the people's money (that accusation was just and true), of being still possessed of great treasures thus wrongfully acquired, and having been engaged in secret plots to restore the royal family. At first she met these charges scornfully and boldly, but when sentence of death was pronounced all courage deserted her, and she was carried almost fainting back to her prison.

THE PAINFUL SCENE OF HER EXECUTION

is thus vividly described by one who was an eye-witness:

Upon arriving at Post au Change I found a very large crowd assembled there. I had no need to ask the reason of the assemblage, for at that moment I heard the most terrible cries, and almost immediately I saw come out of the court of the Palace of Justice the cart in which Barry was in one of those fits of gaiety which are so common to him, called "the bier of the living." A woman was in that cart, which slowly drew near to the spot upon which I was standing. Her attitude, her every gesture expressed the most frightful despair. Alternately red and deathly pale, she struggled with the executioner and his two assistants, who could scarcely hold her upon the bench, and uttering those piercing cries which had first arrested me, she turned incessantly from one to the other, invoking pity. It was Madame du Barry, being conveyed to execution. . . . Only about 40 or 42 years of age (others say 50), she was still in spite of the terror which disfigured her features, remarkably beautiful. Clothed wholly in white, like Marie Antoinette, who had preceded her a few weeks previously upon the same route, her beautiful black hair formed a contrast similar to that presented by a funeral pall cast over a coffin. "In the name of Heaven," she cried amidst her tears and sobs, "in the name of Heaven, save me. I have never done ill to any one. Save me!" This delirious appeal to the unfortunate woman produced such an impression among the people that even those who came to gloat over her sufferings had not the courage to cast at her a word of insult. Every one around appeared stupefied, and no cries were heard but hers; but one was forced to imagine that I believe they would have drowned even those of the mob had they been uttered. During the whole route she never ceased to implore for "Life, life!" and to struggle frantically to elude death which had seized upon her already. Upon arriving at the scaffold it was necessary to employ force to attach her to the fatal plank, and her last words were, "Mercy! Mercy! but one moment longer, but one moment!" and all was said.

She was the only one of the aristocrats who disgraced the order by any show of cowardice; all others, women as well as men, met their doom with Spartan courage.

Between the writers of De Choiseul's party and those of the Revolution

MORE FOUL STORIES ARE HARDLY EVER

have been circulated against Madame du Barry than any other woman of her generation. And even at the present day the popular ideas concerning her, both in France and England, are derived from those mendacious sources. No human being during his or her lifetime was overwhelmed with more opprobrium, and yet she never committed one revengeful act against her defamers and enemies; never once solicited a lettre de cachet. On the contrary, we have seen that she not only interceded to save De Choiseul from a prison, but even conferred benefits upon him at a time when he was straining every nerve to destroy her. Many anecdotes are told of her tenderness of heart and of her generosity, and how frequently she pleaded to the King for poor prisoners condemned to death upon slight or pitiable charges. No person in distress ever appealed to her in vain. Her behavior towards Mme Antoinette has been already commented upon. When the actor Dauberval, overwhelmed by debts, wrote to her for assistance, she immediately set about raising a subscription; she compelled every great Lord of the Court to lay down 5 Louis, until, with her own donation, she had gathered for him 2,000. This is but one out of many anecdotes told of her generosity. She was the protectress of all debutants at the theatre, and a munificent patroness to artists and men of genius; not, like Pompadour, from an exquisite appreciation of an artistic mind, but either from good-heartedness.

To moralize upon the life of royal favorites would be impertinent supervluous. The story of each one carries its moral. The supernatural, even in her days of passionate love and exaltation, haunted by the shadow of her sin, atoning in the Carmelite cell for her brief rapture through years of mortification and penitence; De Montespan, expiating her short-lived splendor by all the tortures of degraded pride and the bitterness of remorse; De Maintenon, dying solitary and unloved within the gloomy walls of St. Cyr; De Mally, weeping away her life in penitential tears; De Chateaurioux, struck dead in the moment of returning triumph; De Pompadour, slowly dying, yet still wearing out her heart in inventing new diversions to dispel the morbid ennui of her royal lover, and ever racked by apprehension lest another should usurp her place; Du Barry, shrieking for life in the executioner's cart, dying despairing upon the guillotine, could the most eloquent of moralists or preachers heighten the effect of such lessons as these?

THE LABOR QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Having just read an article in this (Sunday) morning's issue of your paper, treating of Trades-Unions and the antagonisms of Labor to Capital, etc., signed "Mrs. M. D. Wynkoop," I have presumed to avail myself of the opportunity to give my often-expressed views on this subject, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

In an article published in Boston in 1870, and again in an address delivered before the workingmen of St. Louis in the spring of 1872, I endeavored to show that the most vital principle involved in said agitation had been left untouched, and still fails to receive proper thought among the working classes, namely: The causes underlying and continually producing the evils under which we labor, and the true method of their adjustment.

While I am an earnest advocate of Trades-Unions, and all organizations tending to better the condition of the oppressed toiler, I feel assured of the fallacy of their position on many points, assumed as likely to correct this unequal distribution of the fruits of industry.

First, one of the principal evils was the losing sight of the main object of industry and commerce,—its proper object being to administer to the wants and comfort of humanity; and in our subverting its uses to the basest of purposes to self-aggrandizement and lust of greed.

It is needless to dwell upon our ideas of commercial or industrial equity, as practiced in all parts of the so-called civilized world, for we are all too familiar with its grasping and mercenary rule, productive only of discord and crime, misery and poverty.

There is not an intelligent, liberal-minded man living but that desires some other and better plenty and happiness than the code of shrewd gaining and mean-fisted economy now admitted to be the only true business-road to success; nor will it be necessary to explain to an intelligent mind how the generous and noble instincts of humanity must be continually at the disadvantage in this competitive strife with the selfishand unprincipled.

I am fully alive to the objections often offered to a free and impartial discussion of our commercial and industrial relations to each other; the first being a pretended anxiety that if we remove the chances of gain becoming wealthy, by any act of legislation we will cripple all the energies of industry and social progress.

It does not speak very highly of our estimate of human hopes and aspirations when we make this admission. There certainly must be better base to build upon than this, and a purpose for life's work.

To the practical eye of the social economist this code of logic would seem like a mockery of Thalmia. It is true it would be impracticable to expect the Millennium in our day, or to make man act from love rather than self, in the present conditions of ignorance; but we claim, nevertheless, its possibility in time, and our right to institute a system of legislative restraint to that end.

As a Trade-Unionist, I advocate equal pay for all men,—not to still foster that relic of despotism, class-distinctions, even in matters of pay and labor; for all men have equal rights to live; and our wants are common. To be successful, we must first be consistent. If it is proper for one mechanic to receive more pay than another, then it is inconsistent in us to object to the pay of the banker or merchant on the same ground of ability, and so on ad infinitum, through every avenue of civilized society.

I claim this point as the most important issue in this question of labor-reform, and, until we accept it as such, we still fail to make any practical headway in its adjustment.

This unequal compensation in commerce has reared and supported oligarchical monopolies at the expense of the million. In legislation, it has been the prolific source of corruption. In the industrial pursuits, it has tended to sever all feelings of unity and sympathy.

Bring within the reach of every human being the necessities and refinements of life, as the reward of honest toil and good use to the neighbor; without his having to debase his nature as now to acquire a competency (unless in a few isolated cases, more the result of increased valuation of man's common heritage, or some other accident, than true, sterling qualities of business integrity, as in the past, when this fact competitive age was undreamt of).

Where, then, the excuse for denying to others all their needs when our highest aspirations can be attained as they would be in time under such a condition of life? For, when looked at practically, this means nothing more or less than reciprocal industry.

Think you the poor toiler, who now averages but about $10 a week, would do without the morning papers and other literary periodicals, and think himself lucky if he could spare 5 cents for a Sunday daily, as now? By no means. With the effect of refining influences would follow an increased desire for knowledge, and a gradual lessening of crime, and the doing away with police-forces and prison-houses.

I will conclude by requesting united effort and a strict sense of justice as the peaceful and possible road to reform, and the only way to escape, within the next five years, a state of bloody anarchy.

H. F. A.

THE PRIEST'S HEART.

It was Sir John, the fair young priest,
He strode up off the strand;
But seven fisher maidens he left behind,
All danoing hand in hand.

He came unto the wise wife's hous';
"Now, mother, to prove your art;
To charm May Carleton's merry blue eyes
Out of a young man's heart

"My son, you went for a jolly man,
Whose heart was set on high;
Go sing in your psalter, and read in your books;
Man's love feels lightly by."

"I had liever to talk with May Carleton
Than with all the Saints in Heaven;
I had liever to talk with May Carleton
Than to climb six spheres seven.

"I have watched and fasted, early and late;
I have wrought for all above;
But I find no cure, save churchyard mold,
For the pain which men call love."

"Now learn forfend that ill grow worse;
Enough that ill be ill.
I know of a spell to draw May Carleton,
And heal her to your will."

"If thou dost that which thou canst not do,
Wise woman though thou be,
I would fain and run till I buried myself
In the surge of yonder sea.

"Ruthless for me are maid and wife,
And scatheless shall they be;
Ye charm me May Carleton's eyes from the heart
That aches in my left side."

She charmed him with the white witchcraft,
She charmed him with the black,
But he turned his fair young face to the wall,
And the priest his heart-strings crack.

—*Charles Kingsley.*

A LAY-SERMON.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND: You asked me, not long since, to tell you just what I thought of you; and I told you that some time I would do so. I will proceed to keep my promise, and in this manner, for I am very sure you will pay more heed to what I say if it comes to you in the form of a printed letter, for the reason that you will think it doesn't mean you at all, but Mary Simmons, over the way. But it don't mean Mary Simmons; it means you,—you, with your pretty, arch ways, and a generous little heart that lies to-day under layer upon layer of pride, and fashion, and folly.

To begin at the beginning: You were born of wealthy parents,—parents who, long before you saw the light, tasted of toil and hardship, and in time, through earnest effort, combined with the fortunate rise in the value of real-estate, have risen to a place among the "first families" of the city; hence you never knew the meaning of work. You were sent to school, until a great deal of dissipation, fashionable clothing, and a very little study, began to tell seriously upon your health, and you were removed from school under a physician's orders that you were not to return to it, as your mind was killing you." You played the invalid for a time, and then, as the season for balls and parties drew near, you rallied astonishingly, and in spite of the fears of your friends that you could not survive another winter, you have managed to survive several,—bare-necked at that. True, you occasionally have been visited by an interesting little cough, but you did not consider that your lungs were in any immediate danger, if, indeed, you ever thought of them at all; and so you kept up the "roses of yearth" thin-soled shoes, and exposed your throat and neck and arms to the public gaze until your oldest brother—a raw college youth, whose opinion nobody cares anything about—was fain to do the blushing for the family, and refused to accompany you out unless you would abandon the costume which you imagined increased your attraction.

Your nights being give to pleasure, your days are, of necessity, passed in sleep. You take your breakfast at 11 and, with servants to attend to every want, manage to get through the day,—driving in a close carriage occasionally, but never walking. You never walk, because it is plebeian, it is tiresome, and it necessitates the wearing of a veil, which would ruin your complexion,—a complexion gloriously brilliant under the gaslight, and with the aid of rouge and pearl-powder, but sallow when the sun shines upon it. You read at times. You are not like the women of Boston, intellectual, and doting upon Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin; but you have a weakness for Mrs. Southworth, Miss Braddon, and if you thought "ma" would never know it, you would even smuggle Dr. Sheppard into your boudoir. And sympathetic tears over the sorrows of Cleo de Merode, at daring and brilliantly-fascinating highwayman. You are an Episcopalian in attendance for real belief, you haven't any of your own; while a question no momentous; so you kneel on and your friends think for you, and, taking for few ready-made prayers in your hand, with every Sunday evening to give devout duty to the God who made you and to see if he is anything now in the way of hats since the envied Miss Llewellyn herself purchase.

The week is typical of another; there is a sad monotony about your life; and, in the conscious intervals that at times come to you, you are sensible of a lack of something. You affect a contempt for the girl who carries her dinner-basket in her hand to and from her daily work; and, in imitation of the tailors' models who bask in the sunlight of your smiles, you sneer openly at the doctrine of "honest toil," holding up your delicate hands in horror at the thought of a woman voting. You have succeeded on several occasions in saying very pretty nothings about woman's dependence upon man, although you never had an original thought about anything for two consecutive minutes.

What a life! And all you is just this: God made you a human being, and put you on this earth to do something—some work, not to sit in His felicitous while others earn your daily bread by the sweat of their brows. You have capacity,—you don't know it, of course; you never have use for it; and you have a real heart, if you might have physical health, that would show itself in checks which would put to shame the reflection. If you have money enough for more than all your wants and luxuries, forget it and work. I don't mean constitute yourself a sewing-society for the amelioration of savages at Borioboola-Gha, for I don't believe in women's sewing if they can help it; but cast about you for somebody to help, with words as well as deeds. Don't sit with idly-folded hands and lose the days year unworthily filled. Exert yourself a little in your home. Give the smile of welcome and the fresh girl-kiss to the father tired with the business of the day, for habit is strong and the father still works. See where the brothers need the your endeavors to foster the sparks of chivalry which now lurk in their breasts. Make home so pleasant that the billiard-hall shall have no attraction, and let your own example be so bright that a lower standard of womanhood will never find favor with the boys of your household. Give the elderly word of cheer and the hand of sympathy when personal sorrow or trouble brings one of them to you with his confidence, and make him feel that you indeed share his sufferings. So divide your time that, in the expansion of heart, the mind is not forgotten. Read every day, and books that are worth the time you spend; and so think upon what you read that you can give an intelligent and original criticism. Look into the leading questions of the day, and, if you deem them worthy, indorse without reference to the estimation in which they are held by some whom the world through courtesy calls men. Discard the injurious fashions which have been wearing the physician's list of female patients, and adopt a costume at once fitted to the sex and ornamental to the eye. If you want to know my reason for this last piece of advice, get a standard work on physiology and anatomy, and study the structure and demands of your own body.

As regards your religious development, there are two methods to adopt: One is to set yourself down with the full intention of finding out where you came from, who you are, where you are going, why God made you, who He is, why He didn't make you somebody else, and to get up infinitely more puzzled than when you sat down; and the other is to let the thing entirely alone,—to rest upon the assurance that, since somebody made you, He will take care of you; and guided by experience, which has taught you that, for every transgression of law, physical or moral, you must suffer, so guard yourself that your penalties shall be as light as is consistent with living; and, if it troubles you to believe that you and your many friends are going to be separated in the future, don't believe it,—don't believe anything which will make you doubt the wisdom, justice, and goodness of God, who now feel watches over and cares for your individuality.

I have talked to you all this time as I would talk to a child, for I believe it necessary; your nature is in many respects as immature and undeveloped as that of a child of 10; and yet there are some things in which, I am sorry to say, a rumor speaks truth, your experience has made you old before its years.

They tell me you are what the world calls a flirt; that little attractions which Nature has given you have been subordinated to base uses, and you have openly boasted of the conquests you have made through the power of coquetry. Pause, I beg of you; it is not yet too late; you cannot know whither this tendency is leading you, or you would never have entered the path. There are many reasons why you should pause. The fact that you are so debasing your womanhood proves to me conclusively that you could never have known the power of a passion that has many times made angels of demons. Oh! you blush. It is well; it gives me hope for the future; it tells me that you are not dead to reason and shame. Shall I tell you why you are on the brink of terrible danger? Does not your own heart tell you that some time, as there entered into the heart of every man and every woman, since the world began, a love stronger than death and true as truth, so it must come to you, and in your soul of souls you must feel that true is only man worthy the admiration and love of any woman is one that would not for an instant trifle with the affections of another? Do you think that the true man whom you could honor as a husband would care to take to his embrace a wife whose lips had been sullied by careless and promiscuous contact with any who had chanced to be in the plaything of the hour? You may plead, in extenuation of your fault, that you were engaged to those whose caresses you permitted, but, in the several instances referred to, discovered, before it was too late, that you had mistaken a passing fancy for a life-long affection. It is no excuse at all; indeed, it makes matters worse than before. You have no right to promise yourself in marriage to a man whom you are not sure you can love until death. These are not to be made matters of haste; and, when you so far forget your womanly dignity as to snap at any chance-bait that may be offered, to find out later that you were mistaken, you must not wonder if your name is bandied carelessly about among your masculine acquaintances, and the better kind of men begin to shun you.

There is a difference, my young friend, between prudishness and womanly self-respect, and you will always find that any man, high or low, pure in thought or thoroughly debased, will not forget the deference due to a true woman. Every one ought to know instinctively that familiarity is no evidence of manly regard, and the proffered caress too often springs from a motive so base that I need not name it. Guard yourself, then, that, when the time does come in which you can truly say to any man that he is more to you than all else, you will have no reluctance to lay before him the history of your past life, shielded by the breath of suspicion, untarnished by practices not open to the world; and, when the time does come, as you would have true sympathy and happiness in the future, give each other your confidence regarding the past; let there be no sealed pages, no forgotten details, whose ghostly presence will haunt you ever after, and, if discovered, cast a shadow between you and him who has trusted you.

VARNEY WARE.

The Spider and the Wasp.

The spider was a black, ugly fellow. Not a large spider, but he had a great many legs. He was brave and honest enough in his way. His way was to catch flies for his dinner. For this purpose on the outside of his new web for that no secret of his intentions. Like others of his kind he had many enemies. Many a good web had been blown down or swept away as soon as it was finished; but spiders must not allow themselves to be discouraged, so now he had made another. The wasp was three times larger than the spider, and a handsome fellow, neatly finished off in rings of black and yellow. He had a slender waist, so he looked like a William, and had an unpleasant way of turning his head from side to side, and of rubbing first one ear and then the other, if they are ears, and of gnashing those nippers—if that is what he calls them—on the side of his head.

No doubt the spider was the better of the two. The wasp could sting very fiercely, and would at any time it had a mind to. On this particular day, the spider had, perhaps, eaten a light breakfast—a small moth or the like—and was hungry, as one might imagine he would be, and had stationed himself in his den to wait for his dinner.

What the wasp wanted there it is difficult to tell. Perhaps he did not believe in spiders' webs, or was not afraid of them, but he came tumbling and blundering along, and the next minute was caught in the web by one leg. The spider rushed out with a bound, seized the wasp by the leg, but the wasp struggled so violently and shook the web so that the spider was immediately obliged to go aloft and look to his fastenings. He seemed to do this coolly and deliberately, as though he had nothing else to think of. When he was satisfied he returned to the combat as if sure to win.

Meanwhile the wasp continued to struggle and gnash his nippers, evidently in a rage that he should have been so stupid or so unlucky. The spider prudently kept out of reach of the angry nippers, and watched his opportunity to wind a fresh thread round a leg, wherever it was possible to do so safely. But the wasp, also, had many legs, and, as soon as one was made fast, another seemed to kick itself loose, and the fastenings of the web had to be attended to every other moment, so the spider had his hands full, and it was difficult to imagine how it would end.

One of the spectators was on the spider's side. She said she was afraid of wasps, and hoped this one would not get away, and she admired the coolness and skill of the spider. Another one said her sympathies were entirely with the wasp, and it made her blood run cold to see the spider's deliberate proceedings. But all agreed not to interfere on either side.

The spider had another difficulty to contend with. While these active legs were being fastened at one moment and freeing themselves at another, the wasp's four wings were whirling like the wings of a wind-mill—so fast that all that could be seen was a sort of cloud or mist where the wings should be. After failing many times, the spider presently succeeded in lashing two of these wings together, and gradually winding them tight, until they looked more like a small, dry twig than a pair of wings. Then he took a secure position upon these disabled wings, and from these contrived to throw a line around the other wings, which were still whirling madly, and soon he had these firmly bound to one of the legs, so that they could not move. This appeared to disheaten the wasp, as well it might. His efforts grew feebler and feebler, till, finally, the spider cautiously approached him and seemed to whisper in his ear, or he may have stung him, but the wasp became instantly motionless. His struggles were over. Now, that it was too late, the spider's admirer relented, and said she was sorry for the wasp, and wished she had helped him.

Then the spider fastened on one side of the wasp's head, and stayed there till the spectators were tired of watching him. When they looked at him again, some time after, he had changed his position to the other side of the head. The wasp looked shriveled and dry, more like a mummy [illegible] stone, curly fellow as he had been.

The next time an observation was taken, an hour or so later, the wasp had disappeared entirely. The spider was reposing in his den, the web apparently in perfect repair, and no trace left of the fierce battle.—*Hearth and Home.*

MUSICAL CELEBRITIES.

Interesting Reminiscences.

The most captivating book ever published, for people interested in music and musical people, has just been given to the American people by Henry Holt & Co. Its title is "Recent Music and Musicians, as Described in the Diaries and Correspondence of Ignaz Moscheles: selected by his wife and adapted from the original German, by A. D. Coleridge." Moscheles himself was not a genius in music, but he was a thorough musician, and he established for himself in London a reputation as an artist and a gentleman, the echoes of which came to this country. He was born in Prague in 1794, and educated for a pianist there, and in Vienna. In the course of his career he came at last to London, in 1822, making that capital his home until 1846, when he was tempted back to Germany by the offer of a Professorship in the Conservatory of Leipsic, where he made his home until his death in March, 1870. He kept a diary from the time of his youth, and he had a voluminous correspondence. From the material thus furnished, his wife prepared a book, which has had the advantage of further selection and revision by Mr. Coleridge, for the English and American public.

Moscheles' life was partly English, but chiefly German. He became a favorite teacher of the piano in London, receiving a guinea a lesson in times when that was considered a high price. He did an immense amount of work as a writer of music for the desiers, a giver and a manager of concerts, an arranger of operatic scores for the piano, and as a composer of really solid, learned, and scholarly works, not only for that, but for other instruments. While popular and prosperous among the English, he kept up the most intimate relations with Germany, and the best parts of this book are those in which his intercourse with Beethoven and Mendelssohn are described. For he had the rare fortune to know both of these giants, and to be on the most affectionate relations with the last-named. Among the most affecting passages in the book is the account of the last days of Beethoven, in which there are several letters of his to Moscheles, and a number from Schindler and Ries, in which the story of the great master's illness and death, and his funeral is told with a min

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

TI'S STRANGE HOW SCIENCE BRINGS TO LIGHT things men have never seen before. Ti's strange how KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP cleans metals, paints, and kitchen floor.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 9, 1873.

AMERICAN HOTEL-LIFE.

We live in an era of extravagance and waste. There are evidences of it on all sides. These evidences are, in fact, so numerous and familiar that we have almost ceased to regard them in their true light. We accept them as matters of course. We have got used to them. We think we cannot live except as we see our neighbors live. We permit ourselves to be swept along in the great current of extravagance without any effort to stop it. We laugh at economical persons, and most of us try to keep up with the crowd, in extravagance, each pushing his fellow on a little more rapidly in the headlong course. We have been at the pains to take up one of the most notable evidences of this universal lavishness in the hope that, by bringing it face to face with the people, it may open the eyes of some of them to the mad career of which it is but an index. This is hotel-life in America. The change from ten years ago in the charges and luxuries of our prominent hotels has been so gradual that we are not astonished at it. We pay $4.50 a day, and do not stop to think that it is an enormous amount of money to pay out for mere living. If we travel *en famille*, and take better accommodations than are given to single travelers, the rate per person is still higher. We do not complain nor think it unusual, but we do demand luxuries in keeping with the price, that we would never have thought of asking for ten years ago. The charges are, in all probability, relatively lower than they were under the old regime. The hotels have merely kept pace with the lavish demands of the age.

Ten years ago, the first-class hotels kept an average of one servant to seven guests; now they are obliged to keep one servant for every three guests. The habit of being waited upon has grown upon us in this ratio. A first-class hotel of the size of the Grand Pacific in this city now employs constantly 320 servants, whose monthly pay-roll amounts to over $9,000. The style of ornamentation now in vogue requires twice as many servants to keep it clean as the old style required. So much for the necessary service in American hotel-life. The amount of room furnished gratuitously to the guest is now twice as large as it was formerly. In old times, it was considered lavish if the office, corridors, exchange, parlors, reading-rooms, smoking-rooms, reception-rooms, wash-rooms, etc., occupied one-tenth of the most available and costly portion of the house. These departments now take one-fifth of the same space. The hotels which furnish less are rated as second class. The American people now-a-days require more room to swell out and show their feathers. The parlors must be [illegible] large and ten times as elegant. The cost of gas alone for furnishing the brilliancy by night in which Americans are wont to live is $2,000 per month in a large hotel of the first class, while the best hotels in Europe still burn candles. When we come to the table, the lavishness of our hotel-life is still more startling. A hotel like the Pacific requires the choice parts of twenty-five cattle for its use every day. The four items of butter, fruit, milk, and cream alone amount to $1 per day for each guest. The fruits of the season are the standard of a first-class hotel-table, and they must comprise the earliest of everything in the market. No *menu* is complete which does not contain a dozen or two different kinds of nuts and fruits. The actual cost of the food alone, uncooked, is $2.15 per day for every guest, and it requires more carts to carry away the waste than it does to bring the substance in its original form. Formerly, hotel-meals were about as follows: Breakfast, from 6:30 to 9; dinner, from 1 to 3; supper, from 6 to 9. Now they are: Breakfast, from 6 to 1; dinner, from 1 to 7; supper, from 6 to 12. The meals are going all day long, and at certain hours of the day there are two sets at the same time. As the result of this, two full sets of the most expert and high-priced cooks are required. According to our present custom, the average American traveler must find the following breakfast ready to place before him:

BREAKFAST.
Coffee. English Breakfast Tea.
Oolong Tea. Green Tea.
Chocolate.
Plain Bread. Graham Bread. White Rolls.
Graham Rolls. Brown Bread.
Corn Bread. Muffins.
FISH.
Broiled Fresh Salmon. Broiled Salt Mackerel.
Broiled White.
Fried Lake Trout. Codfish with Cream. Fish Balls.
Hashed Fish. Fresh Mackerel. Stewed Oysters.
Fried Oysters.
FRIED.
Pigs' Feet. Tripe.
Calves' Liver. Hash Meat.
Apple, with Salt Pork. Sausages. Stewed Kidneys.
BROILED.
Beefsteak. Mutton Chops. Pork Chops. Chicken.
Ham. Bacon. Calves' Liver. Tripe.
GAME.
Quail. Venison Steak.
OMELETTES.
Plain, with Parsley. Ham. Kidneys.
Cheese, or Jelly.
EGGS.
Boiled. Fried. Scrambled. Dropped.
Chipped Beef, with Cream.
POTATOES.
Baked. Fried. Lyonnaise. Stewed.
Fried Indian Pudding. Hominy. Cracked Wheat.
Brown Bread Toast. Dry Toast. Dip Toast.
Buckwheat Cakes.
COLD MEATS.
Roast Beef. Roast Lamb. Ham. Tongue.
Corned Beef. Turkey. Chicken.

Without waiting for all this to digest, he demands, some time between 1 and 7 o'clock, the following menu, or its counterpart:

DINNER.
SOUP.
Vermicelli. Mutton Broth.
FISH.
Boiled Trout, Shrimp Sauce. Baked Bass, Stuffed, Port Wine Sauce.
BOILED.
Ham. Tongue. Corned Beef. Chicken and Pork.
Leg of Mutton, with Capers. Turkey and Oysters.
COLD DISHES.
Pressed Corned Beef. Ham.
Smoked Tongue. Roast Lamb.
Chicken Salad. Boned Turkey, with Jelly.
ENTREES.
Chicken Pot-Pie.
Harricot of Mutton.
Pork Chops, Saute, Sauce Madeira.
Stewed Tripe, a la Milanaise.
Calves' Liver, Saute, Sauce Italien.
Ragout of Venison, au Jelly.
Salmi of Game.
Macaroni au Parmesan.
VEGETABLES.
Boiled Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes.
Boiled Onions. Squash. Fresh Beets.
Succotash. Turnips. Mashed Potatoes.
Cabbage. Pickled Beets. Boiled Rice.
Hominy. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Parsnips.
ROAST.
Lamb, Mint Sauce. Spring Chickens. Beef.
Ham, Champagne Sauce. Young Turkey.
Leg of Mutton.
GAME.
Prairie Chicken. Leg of Venison. Mallard Duck.
PASTRY.
Rice Pudding, Butter Sauce. Apple Pies.
Pumpkin Pies. Custard Pies. Madeira Cream.
Bridal Cake. Sponge Drops.
DESSERT.
Pears. Raisins. Grapes. Almonds. Apples.
Filberts. English Walnuts. Figs.
Lemon Ice Cream. Coffee.

Having managed, some way or other, to satisfy his appetite for a few hours out of this list, he can go till supper-time, when he may take his choice, as follows:

SUPPER.
Oolong Tea. English Breakfast Tea. Green Tea.
Coffee.
Plain Bread. Brown Bread. Oatmeal Pudding.
Biscuit. Dip Toast. Dry Toast.
Hominy. Graham Bread. Brown Bread.
Cracked Wheat. Griddle Cakes. Indian Pudding.
COLD MEATS.
Roast Beef. Roast Lamb. Ham. Tongue.
Corned Beef. Chipped Beef. Sardines.
Turkey. Baked Beans.
BROILED.
Beef Steak. Mutton Chops. Ham. Bacon.
Whitefish. Salt Mackerel.
Tripe. Venison Steak.
Stewed Oysters.
EGGS.
Fried. Omelette. Dropped.
POTATOES.
Fried. Lyonnaise.

If the guest is fashionable, he will naturally construe the 1 o'clock dinner as a lunch, and be on hand in the special ordinary between 5 and 7 o'clock to partake of the following:

FIVE O'CLOCK DINNER.
SOUP.
Chicken. Green Turtle.
FISH.
Boiled Salmon, Shrimp Sauce.
Baked Fresh Mackerel a la Maitre d'Hotel.
REMOVES.
Boiled Leg of Southshore Mutton.
Boiled Turkey and Oysters.
Roast Young Turkey. Roast Chicken.
Roast Sirloin of Beef. Roast Lamb.
COLD ORNAMENTED DISHES.
Galantine of Turkey, en Bellevue.
Pattie of Liver with Truffles.
Mayonnaise of Chicken, Garnished.
SIDE DISHES.
Sweet Breads, Larded, with Green Peas.
Fillet of Beef, aux Champignons.
Lamb Cutlets, Breaded, Tomato Sauce.
Macaroni au Gratin.
Venison Steak, Jelly Sauce.
GAME.
Mallard Ducks. Blue Winged Teal.
Black Ducks. Leg of Venison.
PASTRY.
Sponge Pudding, Wine Sauce. Charlotte Russe.
Madeira Jelly. Cream Cakes.
Confectionery.
DESSERT.
Apples. Peaches. Pears. Grapes.
Nuts. Raisins. Cantalopes.
Watermelons. Vanilla Ice Cream. Roman Punch.
Coffee.

It is only necessary to add that these are literal copies of one day's bills-of-fare at a leading Chicago hotel, and that no human stomach could ever be expected to digest even an ordinary selection without a bottle of Chateau Lafitte and another of Roederer, which add $10 more to the cost.

In this lavishness must be reckoned the interest on the enormous capital invested in our modern hotels over and above those of the old style. Take Mr. Palmer's magnificent palace on State street. Its walls are wainscoted with marbles of different varieties; its floors similarly tesselated; its stairways of white marble, ornamented with bronzes; its mantels carved out of the purest Carrara stone by Italian sculptors, some of them reaching a cost of $1,500 each,—the furniture of the parlors and some of the chambers positively surpassing in elegance the surroundings of the Queen of England. The hotel, with its furniture, represents a cost of not less than $2,500,000. And this is what the American traveling public demand.

We have only to add that many families have found, upon trial, that they can live more cheaply in hotels like these, at the prices which they are forced to charge, than in their own houses, and keep up the style they have been accustomed to of late years. Is it a wonder [illegible] a panic, and that hard times have come at last?

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Governor of Illinois having broken up the business of the St. Louis prize-fighters, the newspapers of that city, deprived of their regular business, have given their united attention to the Chicago election. One of them expresses deep concern lest the persons who have loaned money on real estate shall suffer loss by the general decline of values, and loss of trade and business in Chicago.

Happily, Chicago has a way of surviving accidents and calamities. Even the destruction of two hundred millions of her property by the fire did not affect her prosperous growth, except, perhaps, to stimulate it. A people who witnessed the destruction of this vast accumulation of earnings, and who, without an hour's delay, began with their own hands and labor to rebuild the leveled city, will probably survive the election of one citizen as Mayor over another. The energy of our people, and their ability to manage their own affairs, have won for them the confidence of all parts of the country. There is not a man who has a dollar invested in improved real estate in this city who has any alarm that the value of his investment will decline, or that he will be robbed of it, because 30,000 voters on Tuesday last voted against a Sunday ordinance. Values in Chicago are not to be disturbed by such an event as that. Chicago has survived much greater calamities in National, State, and municipal elections than the one of Tuesday last. The fact that the ticket originally supported by the saloon-keepers and the Germans eventually received a large vote from the other classes of citizens, took from it, in a great measure, the odium that justly attached to its origin. The candidates personally on the "People's ticket," with a few exceptions, were unobjectionable men. Though they in one sense represented offensive characteristics, they also represented certain fundamental principles of individual liberty that cannot be infringed without doing violence to the judgment of fair-minded men. At first, parties were represented by two extremes,—the Committee of Seventy on the one hand, and a large portion of the Germans and the saloon-keepers on the other. Unfortunately, the subsequent attempt at compromise could not remove the prejudices engendered by those who mixed their theology with their politics, and some twelve to fifteen thousand of as good law-and-order men of German birth as ever lived in any community voted directly and squarely for the ticket which declared for the personal liberty of the citizen in his social and religious opinions and tastes. The party had a bad origin, but it came to represent the average judgment of the community on the question of governmental interference with private rights. The newly-elected officers are justly surprised at their own success, and we believe they recognize the fact that the peace and order of the city are no more to be disregarded by them than by their predecessors, and that they have been elected to govern Chicago for the welfare of the whole people, and not merely for the benefit of brewers and saloon-keepers.

The people of St. Louis may go to bed every night without any fear that while they are sleeping the City of Chicago will be overrun with criminals, or that its population will flee to other climes, or that mortgagees will lose their investments. There is really no danger of any such calamity, so distressing to St. Louis.

CHARITY-BENEFIT AT THE EXPOSITION.

The regular season of the Inter-State Exposition closed last night, with outward signs of a patronage altogether more liberal than could have been expected, since it opened at the very outbreak of the financial crisis, and has had the hard times to contend with all along. Its success has been great enough in all respects to warrant its regular repetition every year, and we may confidently predict that the day is not far distant when the Chicago Annual Exposition will attract more attention than any similar institution in the country.

A final opportunity of visiting the building and inspecting its contents will be afforded to-morrow, during the day and evening, when the entire receipts will be divided among the different charitable institutions of the city. The public charities which are to receive the benefit are as follows:

1—Newsboys' Home.
2—Washingtonian Home.
3—St. Luke's Hospital.
4—Woman's Hospital of Illinois.
5—Women's and Children's Hospital.
6—Erring Woman's Refuge.
7—Young Men's Christian Association.
8—Chicago Christian Union.
9—Home of the Friendless.
10—Foundlings' Home.
11—Orphan Asylum.
12—Half-Orphan Asylum.
13—Old People's Home.
14—Woman's Aid Association.
15—Alexis Hospital.
16—St. Joseph's Hospital.
17—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.
18—House of Good Shepherd.
19—Hebrew Relief.

All the exhibitors have signified their intention of leaving the attractions just as they are and as they have been since the opening. The regular managers have volunteered their services, and the owners have donated the building. The Exposition will, therefore, be in every respect all that it has been heretofore. The band will be in attendance, and give a promenade concert, afternoon and evening, and lunch will be served from 12 o'clock on. The circumstance that it is the last chance to see the Exposition, along with the charitable purpose to which the entire receipts of the day and evening are to be devoted, ought to insure an immense attendance.

THE SPRAGUE FAILURE.

The embarrassment and eventual assignment of the great firm of Spragues in Rhode Island has attracted considerable attention in all parts of the country. The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company is composed of Mrs. Fanny Sprague, Mrs. Mary Sprague, Amasa Sprague, William Sprague (United States Senator), and two sons and daughters of Mr. Edwin Hoyt. This firm is a distinct corporation, and owns and controls, through its members, a number of other corporations and business interests, besides real estate and personal property,—being, in fact, a sort of "Credit Mobilier" in the French sense. Each of the members of the Company is also the owner of a large separate estate. In the enumeration of the property conveyed to the trustees for the benefit of the creditors, we find evidence of the wonderful variety of investment sought by this family. The firm has been for many years making large profits, and these profits have been re-invested in other business, and in all parts of the country. The original business of the Company was in cotton and woolen mills, but it has been extended to many other and very diverse pursuits. The indebtedness of the corporation amounts to $8,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is on their acceptances of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s paper. The rest is on call-loans and debts due on account of some of their other companies. The firm of A. & W. Sprague owes $2,633,000 in addition to the debt of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. There are some other items of indebtedness which swell the aggregate to $11,475,443. The assets are put down at $19,495,247; surplus, $8,019,804.

The details of this account are interesting. The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company owns the Baltic and Natick Mills, 118,000 spindles; one-tenth of the Quidnick Mills Company, 58,000 spindles; the United States Flax-Manufacturing Company, 33,000 spindles; the Cranston Print-Works; Augusta (Me.) Mills, 40,000 spindles, with real estate. It also owns real estate in various parts of Rhode Island amounting to 5,000 acres; also, lots and buildings in Providence worth $485,000. The firm of A. & W. Sprague owes the Company $1,375,000. The land owned in Kansas, South Carolina, and other places, is not considered of any value as assets. The firm of A. & W. Sprague has assets of $2,961,000, consisting of shares in the First and Second National Banks of Providence, shares in the Kennebec (Me.) Lumber Company; shares in the Rhode Island Horse-Shoe Company; other lands and water-powers, and an interest in four schooners. This firm has also a clear interest in the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. amounting to $850,000.

Mrs. Fanny Sprague owns largely of shares in the Quidnick Company, real estate, and bank stock—the total being $510,000. Mrs. Mary Sprague owns shares and stocks in various companies amounting to $450,000. Amasa Sprague has private property worth $75,000, and William Sprague owns shares in the Quidnick Mills, real estate, etc., amounting to $680,000. A. & W. Sprague are large owners in the Perkins Sheet-Iron Company, the Sprague Mowing-Machine Company, the Wilcox Caloric and Steam-Engine Company, the Rhode Island Horse-Shoe Company, and the Comstock Foundry Company, some of which are not productive, and of which the debts exceed the assets.

Here, then, we have the Sprague family owning the large corporation known as the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. Two stockholders of this Company, Messrs. A. and W. Sprague, do an independent business; they own large interests in various other mills, in real estate, in pine lands, in farms, and water-powers. They own largely in banks and various kinds of manufacturing establishments. As a firm, they have a large interest in the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The assets of the Sprague Manufacturing Company exceed $13,000,000; of A. & W. Sprague reach $4,000,000. The assets of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., $3,700,000; of the two ladies, and the private property of the brothers Sprague, about $1,700,000,—or an aggregate of property valued by the trustees at over $22,000,000. Deducting special liens, the net value is in excess of $19,000,000. The aggregate of debts is $11,000,000, and the surplus assets over $8,000,000.

The magnitude of this concern may be judged by these figures. Besides the print-works, and the various manufacturing, banking, and real estate business, the mills worked by these Spragues count up 246,000 spindles, giving employment to an army of operatives of all ages. The suspension of such an establishment, or series of establishments, for the mere want of ordinary commercial accommodations, tells not only how severe is the stringency of the money market, but also how tremendously they were "spread out." The placing of the whole business and property in the hands of trustees has been done to gain time. Their property is actual and visible, but for the time has ceased to be productive. They have immense stocks of goods on hand for which there is no sale. To go on making goods it is necessary to keep the operatives at work; but, in the absence of sales, and the failure to get the requisite bank accommodations, it has been impossible for them to find the cash necessary to meet the expenditures. In the time gained, there may be a recovery, though the outlook is not promising. If matters do not improve then the mills must close, and the property be applied in some fashion to meet the debts. The tightness of the market is, however, strikingly illustrated by the fact that a firm with a surplus of $8,000,000 is unable to borrow a dollar to meet its current expenditures.

THE HOUGH ELEVATOR.

Col. R. M. Hough thinks we have done him injustice in the following paragraph in our editorial of Saturday, in which we gave a synopsis of the report of the Board of Trade Committee on warehouse irregularities, with some comments thereon, viz.:

> What does this declaration of the Committee mean? It is that Messrs. Hough have persistently issued grain-receipts for grain never received in store; and that when grain was shipped they have reissued the receipts, instead of having them canceled, and kept them afloat for weeks.

As we have no desire to do Mr. Hough, or anybody else, injustice, we have re-examined the report of the Committee, and we find the facts as therein stated to be as follows: That, between the 9th and 12th of September, the Messrs. Hough issued receipts for the cargoes of six canal-boats of corn, which were never received in their warehouse, but were unloaded into vessels by means of a floating elevator, agreeing with the State Registrar to purchase and cancel a corresponding amount of their then outstanding receipts; that a delay of several days occurred in the return of such outstanding receipts; and that, when the Registrar pressed them upon the agreement, they turned in the receipts for two cargoes of corn that had been shipped out on the 18th and 20th of September, and which ought to have been canceled at the time. Further, that when this delinquency was discovered, they manufactured a lot of receipts "out of whole cloth," and had them registered; that they entered these receipts for cancellation to cover their indebtedness; and that, when this deception was discovered, they made good their shortages by purchasing and canceling genuine receipts.

We were probably mistaken in saying that the Messrs. Hough have *persistently* issued receipts for grain never received in store. That they did so in the case mentioned is the solemn declaration of the Committee, reiterated by Mr. Stephen Clary in a communication published elsewhere, in which he says that certain receipts from the Hough elevator were tendered to him for registration, which were pure myths.

As regards the statement that receipts were reissued by the Houghs after the grain had been shipped out, it appears that the receipts for two cargoes that had been shipped out were not canceled at the time they should have been; that these receipts were not reissued to the public, but were kept in the safe belonging to the firm, and [illegible] Registrar for cancellation in the place of receipts which they had agreed to purchase and cancel in order to balance those issued for the corn transferred from canal-boats to vessels without going into the elevator at all. The receipts were not reissued to the public, but were reissued to the Registrar, and, if the Committee have reported the facts correctly, the act was to all intents and purposes, a reissue, since it enabled the Houghs to borrow from the public the amount of grain which those receipts called for. If the report of the Committee is not justified by the testimony,—as yet unpublished,—we shall be glad to be put in possession of evidence which will enable us to change our opinion on the subject of this alleged reissue.

THE GREAT LAKE IN AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker has now returned, and his detailed report will be looked for with interest, as giving more information than has yet been furnished. Whatever relates to Central Africa seems to excite more and more interest as different explorers make us more familiar with that land, which has been the subject of inquiry for thousands of years, and yet has remained profoundly unknown, at least till very recently. Omitting the accounts of older explorers, Livingstone startled the world by his account of the discovery of the Zambeze and his wanderings across the entire Continent, from Loando on the west to the mouth of the great river where it throws itself into the Indian Ocean. Then his explorations north on the Shere River and Lake N'Yassa. Burton and Speke told us of the route from Zanzibar to the great Lake Tanganjiki and Victoria N'Yanza. Then came Baker's discovery of the great Lake Albert N'Yanza. These discoveries created great interest among geographers, and much speculation as to the possibility of a connection between Tanganjiki and the Albert N'Yanza. Stanley, in "How I Found Livingstone," tells us that he found him at Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganjiki, and that, in company with Livingstone, they coasted entirely around the north end of the lake and found no northern outlet, but all the streams running into that lake, and that they passed up the principal tributary, entering the extreme north end of the lake as far as they could go in the canoe. Now, if Stanley tells the truth, that lake can have no northern outlet, and no connection with the Albert N'Yanza. Baker reports that those two lakes are one. True, he did not actually explore them himself, but the Arab traders and natives stated that they had passed from the Albert N'Yanza to Ujiji on the Tanganjiki, and that they were all one lake, and these accounts were so circumstantial that they secured his confidence. We may reasonably believe that Stanley tells the truth, and that Sir Samuel was misinformed, notwithstanding the geographers are all anxious to make the two lakes one.

Accepting Stanley's statements as the truth, then we have the very exceptional and extraordinary fact of a great lake of sweet and wholesome water, having no outlet, abounding in a great variety of fish. In other words, it is a *sinque*, receiving tributaries on all sides, which wash into it the salts of the earth, while its surplus waters are discharged by evaporation and percolation, necessarily leaving those salts behind them, and impregnating the waters with their impurities. Of these we find notable instances in the Dead Sea and our own Great Salt Lake. The *sinque* of the Humbolt and Pyramid Lake, which is the *sinque* of the Truckee River, are other instances, although the latter is sweeter water than any other known *sinque* in the world, and so pure that several varieties of fish are found in it. Still its waters are not pure, although its principal tributary, the Truckee, is the outlet of the celebrated Lake Bigler, and is among the purest waters in the world.

That Stanley makes Tanganjiki a *sinque* is unquestionable, for in his account of Livingstone's journey he says he passed entirely around the south end of the lake and up its western side as far as opposite Ujiji, and found no outlet, all the streams running into the lake. Here we see the actual explorations entirely surround the lake. All explorers who have visited the lake bear testimony that the waters are sweet and abound in fish. Altogether the subject is a very interesting one, and the scientific world will anxiously await further developments.

THE LAST HOPE FOR WIDOWERS.

There is an Arabian proverb which likens marriage to a besieged fortress: those who are outside wish to get in, and those who are inside wish to get out. Montaigne adopted this view of the case, and Emerson has followed him. The late Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, was a living, though now dead, verification of Arabian wisdom. He had been married once, and raised a family of children, who gratefully endeavored to save him from getting locked up in the fortress again. But he encountered in his lone condition the blooming widowhood of Mrs. Mary Wade, who reawakened his dormant affections and rejuvenated his forgotten passions. He paid court to the fascinating widow, carried her counterfeit presentment in his locket to show to his friends, entered into a formal agreement of marriage, and proclaimed his new happiness to the world. But he had no sooner got thus far than he wanted to get back. His children made life uncomfortable. His friends protested. He received anonymous communications that reflected upon the fair widow, and intimated that her fascinations were wiles to catch the unwary. Mayor Kalbfleisch resolved, therefore, to make a sortie before he could be so hopelessly beleaguered that there should be no chance of escape. He broke the golden chain of love that bound him to the charming Mrs. Wade, and left her disconsolate at the loss of her prospects of presiding at the Mayor's table. Mrs. Wade was not the woman to bear in meekness the shattering of her fondest hopes, the blighting of her ambition, and the withering of her ardent affections. She instituted a suit in assumpsit against Mayor Kalbfleisch, setting up a contract of marriage and its violation, and asking for such damages as mere dross can give for broken hearts and disappointed loves. She wanted the Courts to apply a greenback plaster to her wounds.

So far, the story of Mayor Kalbfleisch's love does not differ materially from that of other elderly gentlemen who are caught in the toils of youthful desires. But Mayor Kalbfleisch was no common widower. He did not propose that Mrs. Wade should have her way in all things. He proceeded deliberately to complicate matters. He died. This left the already disconsolate Mrs. Wade with the single legacy of a lawsuit. There had been a breach of promise, but the promiser was no more. He had gone to a land where there are no wily widows, since there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage in Heaven. But Mrs. Wade's sorrows were of the earth, earthy, and of the world, worldly. Her heart-strings had been ruthlessly snapped in twain. Her widowly affections had been trifled with. Moreover, if she had been the widow of the late Mayor Kalbfleisch, instead of the late Mr. Wade, she might have had some solace for her bereavement in an equitable division of the large estate. As Mrs. Kalbfleisch, she might have driven to the funeral in her own carriage and as chief-mourner. As Mrs. Wade, she hadn't even the social right to appear in a new suit of deep mourning. What woman could be expected to quietly resign this right, and especially when weeds are *so* becoming? If anything, here was a new ground for damages, and, so far from dropping the breach-of-promise suit, she might reasonably add $20,000 to her claim, because Mayor Kalbfleisch deliberately proceeded to die in the full consciousness that he was depriving her of the single consolation of new widowhood—new clothes. Mrs. Wade could not reasonably be expected to endure this new affront, and she ordered her lawyers to continue the suit for damages against the late Mayor Kalbfleisch's estate. Before his death he had come into court and admitted the engagement to marry Mrs. Wade, but set up justification for breaking it. On this ground, Mrs. Wade's counsel held that the action should survive the death, and the contract ought to be enforced, dead or alive, unless the justification for breaking it could be proved to be sufficient in the eyes of the law. The lawyers on the other side threw themselves back on the axiom of the Common Law, expressed in the customary bad Latin, to-wit: "*Actio personalis moritur cum persona.*" Unfortunately for the heirs of deceased widowers who have been indiscreet in their old days, the Court decided that an action for breach of promise cannot survive the defendant. Actions against estates hold for damages to property, or damages for physical injury, for the notion of property is included in the latter. But the Court held that an engagement to marry is to be distinguished from other contracts. It says: "The promise of marriage is merely personal; the action for the breach of it seeks redress for disappointed hopes, wounded pride, humiliation, and mental suffering for the loss of coveted society and protection, it may be, for the loss of happiness." This definition of a contract to marry, and the decision of the Court that an action for breach of promise cannot survive or be assigned, are of importance to that large community which is constantly trying to get in and then constantly trying to get out. All susceptible widowers may now have the satisfaction of knowing that death at last can deliver them from the typical fury of a woman scorned, and that the penalty of their weaknesses shall not be visited upon their children, even of the next generation. This is good news for widowers and widowers' children. But how about rejected widows? They, it seems, can claim no damages for their injured feelings, if the men who promise to marry them and break their promises happen to die. They are not even to have any allowance for the sacrifice of the inalienable privilege of wearing the widow's veil and a full suit of mourning. They must nurse their sorrows in old clothes. Their disappointed hopes and wounded pride are denied the sweet consolation of being chief mourner, to say nothing of the widow's dower, and man's base deception leaves his victim helpless. Is not this another encroachment upon the rights of women and widowhood?

SMALL WORDS.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Among the various forms of ingratitude, one of the commonest is that of kicking down the ladder by which one has climbed the steeps of celebrity; and a good illustration of this is the conduct of the author of the following lines, who, though indebted in no small degree for his fame to the small words, the monosyllabic music, of our tongue, sneers at them as low:

> While feeble expletives their aid do join,
> And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.

How ingenious! how felicitous! the reader exclaims; and, truly, Pope has shown himself wonderfully adroit in ridiculing the Saxon part of the language with words borrowed from its own vocabulary. But let no man despise little words, even though he echo the little wasp of Twickenham. Alexander Pope is a high authority in English literature; but it is long since he was regarded as having the infallibility of a Pope Alexander. The multitude of passages in his works, in which the small words form not only the bolts, pins, and hinges, but the chief material in the structure of his verse, show that he knew well enough their value; but it was hard to avoid the temptation of such a line as that quoted. "Small words," he elsewhere says, "are generally stiff and languishing, but they may be beautiful to express melancholy." It is the old story of

> —the ladder
> Whereto the climber upward turns his face,
> But when he once attains the utmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
> By which he did ascend.

The truth is, the words most potent in life and literature—in the mart, in the Senate, in the forum, and at the fireside—are small words, the monosyllables which the half-educated speaker and writer despises. All passionate expression—the outpouring of the soul when moved to its depths—is, for the most part, in monosyllables. They are the heart-beats, the very throbs of the brain, made visible by utterance. The will makes its giant victory-strokes in little monosyllables, deciding for the right and against the wrong. In the hour of fierce temptation, at the ballot-box, in the court-room, in all the crises of life, how potent for good or evil are the little monosyllables, Yes and No! Again, there is a whole class of words, and those among the most expressive in the language, of which the great majority are monosyllables. We refer to the interjections. We are aware that some philologists deny that interjections are language. Horne Tooke sneers at this whole class of words as "brutish and inarticulate," as "the miserable refuge of the speechless," and complains that, "because beautiful and gaudy," they have been suffered to usurp a place among words. "Where will you look for it," (the interjection), the triumphantly asks; "will you find it amongst laws, or in books of civil institutions, in history, or in any treaties of useful arts or sciences? No: you must seek for it in rhetoric and poetry, in novels, plays, and romances." This acute writer has forgotten one book in which interjections abound, and awaken in the mind-emotions of the highest grandeur and pathos,—namely, the Bible. But the use of this part of speech is not confined to books. It is heard wherever men interchange thought and feeling, whether on the gravest or the most trivial themes; in tones of the tenderest love and of the deadliest hate; in shouts of joy and ecstasies of rapture, and in the expression of deep anguish, remorse, and despair; in short, in the outburst of every human feeling. More than this, not only is it heard in daily life, but we are told by the highest authority that it is heard in the Hallelujahs of angels, and in the continual *Holy! Holy! Holy!* of the cherubim. What word in the English language is fuller of significance, has a greater variety of meanings, than the diminutive *Oh?* Uttered by the infant to express surprise or delight, it is used by the man to indicate fear, aspiration, or appeal, and, indeed, according to the tone in which it is uttered, may voice almost any one of the emotions of which he is capable. What a volume of meaning is condensed in the derisive "Oh! oh!" which greets a silly utterance in the House of Commons! It has been truly said that when a large assembly is animated by a common sentiment which demands instantaneous utterance, it can find that utterance only through interjections.

Again, what depth of meaning in this little word, as an expression of grief, in the following lines by Wordsworth:

> She lived unknown, and few could know
> When Lucy ceased to be;
> Now she's in her grave,—and oh!
> The difference to me.

What possible combination of words could be more significant than the reply, "Pooh—pooh!" to a controversialist's theory, or the contemptuous "Fudge!" with which Mr. Churchill, in the Vicar of Wakefield, sums up the pretensions of the languishing Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs:

"Virtue, my dear Lady Blarney, virtue is worth any price; but where is that to be found?" "Fudge!"

The truth is that, so far is this class of words from being, as Max Muller contends, the mere *outskirts* of language, they are more truly words than any others in the language. They are not so much "*parts of speech*" as entire expressions of feeling or thought. They are pre-eminently pictorial. If I pronounce the words *house, strike, black, beautifully*, without other words or explanatory gestures, I say nothing distinctly; I may mean any one of a hundred things; but if I utter an interjectional exclamation, denoting joy or sorrow, surprise or fear, every person who hears me knows at once by what affection I am moved. I communicate a fact by a single syllable. Max Muller admits that interjections, together with gestures, the movements of the muscles of the mouth and the eye, would be quite sufficient for all the purposes which language answers with the majority of mankind. Coming from the lips of a great orator, these little words, so despised by grammarians, may be more powerful, more to the point, more eloquent than a long speech. Their inherent expressiveness entitles them to be regarded as the appropriate language, the mother-tongue of passion; and hence the effect of good acting depends largely on the proper introduction and just articulation of this class of words. Shakspeare's interjections exact a rare command of modulation, and cannot be rendered with any truth except by one who has mastered the whole play. It is said of Whitfield that his interjections—his Ah! of pity for the unrepentant sinner, and his Oh! of encouragement for the almost converted sinner, were among the most powerful engines in his pulpit-artillery. Garrick used to say that he would give a hundred guineas if he could say "Oh!" as Whitfield did.

The English language is pre-eminently a language of small words. It cuts down all its words to the narrowest possible limits,—lopping and condensing, never expanding. Sometimes it cuts off an initial syllable, as in "gin" for "engine," "van" for "carryvan," "bus" for "omnibus," "wig" for "periwig;" sometimes it cuts off a final syllable, or syllables, as in "aid" for "aid-de-camp," "prim" for "primitive," "pants" for "pantaloons," "tick" for (pawnbroker's) "ticket;" sometimes it strikes out a letter, or letters, from the middle of a word; as, "last" for "latest," "lark" for "laverock," "since" for "sithence." The Anglo-Saxon, the substratum of our modern English, is emphatically monosyllabic; yet many of the grandest passages in our literature are made up almost exclusively of Saxon words. The English Bible abounds in grand, sublime, and tender passages, couched almost entirely in words of one syllable. The passage in Ezekiel, which Coleridge is said to have considered the sublimest in the whole Bible: "And he said unto me, son of man, can those bones live? And I answered, O Lord God, thou knowest,"—contains seventeen monosyllables to three others. What passage in Holy Writ surpasses in energetic brevity that which describes the death of Sisera,—"At her feet he bowed, he fell; at her feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down; where he bowed, there he fell down dead?" Here are twenty-two monosyllables, to one dissyllable thrice repeated, and that a word which is usually pronounced as a monosyllable.

The early writers, the "pure wells of English undefiled," abound in small words. Shakspeare employs them in his finest passages, especially when he would paint a scene with a few masterly touches. Hear Macbeth:

> Here lay Duncan,
> His silver skin laced with his golden blood,
> And his gash'd stabs looked like a breech in Nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance. There the murderers,
> Steeped in the colors of their trade, their daggers
> Unmannerly breeched with gore.

Are monosyllables passionless? Listen, again, to the "Thane of Cawdor:"

> That is a step
> On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
> For in my way it lies. Stars, hide your fires,
> Let not light see my black and deep desires.
> The eye winks at the hand. Yet, let that be
> Which the eye fears, when it is done, to see.

Two dissyllables only among fifty-two words!

Bishop Hall, in one of his most powerful satires, speaking of the vanity of "adding house to house and field to field," has these beautiful lines:

> Fond fool! six feet shall serve for all thy store,
> And he that cares for most shall find no more.

"What harmonious monosyllables!" exclaims the critic, Gifford; yet they may be paralleled by others in the same writer, equally musical and equally expressive.

Was Milton tame? He knew when to use polysyllables of "learned length and thundering sound;" but he knew also when to produce the grandest effects by the small words despised by inferior artists. Read his account of the journey of the fallen angels:

> Through many a dark and dreary vale
> They passed, and many a region dolorous,
> O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
> *Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens*, and *shades of death*,—
> A universe of death.

In what other language shall we find in the same number of words a more vivid picture of desolation than this? Hear, again, the lost archangel calling upon hell to receive its new possessor:

> One who brings
> A mind not to be changed by place or time.
> The mind is its own place, and in itself
> Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
> What matter where, if I be still the same,
> And what I should be; all but less than he
> Whom thunder hath made greater? Here, at least,
> We shall be free; the Almighty hath not built
> Here for His envy; will not drive us hence;
> Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,
> To reign is worth ambition, though in hell;
> Better reign in hell, than serve in heaven.

Did Byron lack force or fire? Listen to the words in which he describes the destruction of Sennacherib:

> For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
> And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
> And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
> And their hearts beat but once, and forever lay still.

Here, out of forty-three words, all but three are monosyllables; and yet how exquisitely are all these monosyllables linked into the majestic and animated movement of the anapaestic measure! Again, what can be more musical and more melancholy than the opening verse of the lines in which the same poet bids adieu to his native land?

> Adieu! adieu! my native shore
> Fades o'er the waters blue,
> The night-winds sigh, the breezes roar,
> And shrieks the wild sea-mew.

The third and fourth lines paint the scene to the life; yet all the words but one are monosyllables.

Goldsmith said of Dr. Johnson, that if he were to write a fable about little fishes, he would make them talk like whales. There are many writers in our own day who have an equal contempt for small words, and never use one when they can find a pompous polysyllable to take its place. It is evident, however, from the passages we have cited, that these liliputians—these Tom Thumbs of the dictionary—play as important a part in our literature as their bigger and more magniloquent brethren. In some kinds of writing their almost exclusive use is indispensable. What would have been the fate of Bunyan's immortal book had he told the story of the Pilgrim's journey in the ponderous, elephantine "—osities" and "—ations" of Johnson, or the gorgeous Latinity of Taylor? It would have been like building a boat out of timbers cut out for a ship. When we remember that the Saxon language, the soul of the English, is essentially monosyllabic; that our language contains, of monosyllables formed by the vowel *a* alone, more than 500,—by the vowel *e*, some 450; by the vowel *i*, about 400; by the vowel *o*, over 400; and by the vowel *u*, more than 250; we must admit that these seemingly petty and insignificant words, even the microscopic particles, so far from meriting to be treated as "creepers," are of high importance, and that to know when and how to use them is even of greater moment to the speaker or writer than to know when to use the grandiloquent expressions which we have borrowed from the language of Greece and Rome. To every man who has occasion to teach or move his fellow-men by tongue or pen, we would say, in the words of the accomplished Dr. Addison Alexander,—themselves a most happy example of the thing he commends:

> Think not that strength lies in the big round word,
> Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak,
> To whom can this be true who once has heard
> The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
> When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
> So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
> Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note
> Sung by some fay or fiend. There is a strength
> Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine,
> Which has more height than breadth, more depth than length.
> Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
> And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase,
> Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine—
> Light, but no heat—a flash, but not a blaze!
> Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts;
> It serves of more than fight or storm to tell,
> The roar of waves that clash on rock-bound coasts,
> The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
> The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
> On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
> For them that far off on their sick-beds lie;
> For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead;
> For them that laugh, and dance, and clap the hand;
> To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread,
> The sweet, plain words we learnt at first keep time,
> And, though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
> With each, with all, these may be made to chime,
> In thought, or speech, or song, in prose or rhyme.

SOUP-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The coming winter is likely to be a very trying one for the poor. In ordinary winters the number of suffering poor is large enough, but the present panic has thrown thousands more out of employment, who will surely come to want before business again revives. While Chicago may present less actual destitution and suffering than other cities, it is the part of wisdom to provide for any cases which may occur. No charity does more good in proportion to the means employed than a well-managed souphouse. Let the Relief and Aid Society consider this matter and employ a part of its ample means to establish a soup-establishment after the Cincinnati plan. Place the main house and the manufactory on the West Side, with branches or distributing stations at the accessible points on the North and South Sides. Such an institution, kept open and well managed during the next three months, would accomplish an incalculable amount of good.

M. C. S.

THE WORKING-GIRL QUESTION.

A Solution of the Home-Problem to Be Found in Co-Operative Housekeeping.

How Eight Girls, with but $6 a Week Each, Can Live Together Comfortably on That Income.

Statement in Detail of the Necessary Expenses.

The Social Aspect of the Matter.

Philanthropy, like Patriotism, is apt to be a very cheap virtue, consisting of a large amount of words, but, when the hour for action comes, utterly wanting in any practical application. This has seemed to us especially the case in regard to all that has been said about the movement for a cheap home for working girls. That it is capable of a practical solution admits of no doubt, and that in a way which shall not derogate from the independence of the parties benefited, or make them appear in the least degree objects of charity. But the solution is, to a great extent, in the hands of the girls themselves. We allude to

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

No city is so favorably adapted to such a means of settling the difficulty as Chicago. Within its limits are numbers of one-story-and-a-half cottages and two-story frame-houses, which might be increased ad libitum. Why should not a fund be raised, and any of these cottages that were near enough to the car-track to afford easy means of access to the city in stormy weather, be rented at their proper value? Not at any fancy rents, at which many of them are held, but at a fair valuation, making $30 the maximum price. Such a cottage should, and probably would, contain parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms on the first floor, with three or four rooms on the second or half story. These might be

NICELY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT

for $500, if the articles were bought at wholesale. This should include everything necessary for housekeeping for ten people, with separate bed and bedding for each one,—an indispensable consideration for the comfort and health of all. How it should be managed we will consider further on.

Such houses, rented on a five years' lease, and furnished at the above valuation, might be held at a monthly rental of $41 a month. This sum would in five years' time pay for the furniture entirely and 10 per cent interest on the amount invested therein. For, admitting the rent, unfurnished, to be $30 a month, $500, payable in five years, would give an additional sum of $8.67 per month, and the average interest on the amount for that time would be $2.50 per month. This would make a trifle over the $41; but we think the girls should have the benefit of that. A fund raised, and as many such dwellings prepared as the amount would guarantee, then those girls who are so unfortunately situated as to have no real home, with its protecting ties, would have a chance to realize something approaching it.

LET A COMMITTEE BE FORMED,—

not of men, but of clear-headed, broad-thoughted women,—the members of which will *give* their time to this work, and be willing to hold the necessary business meetings at their respective houses; women whose time will not be so valuable that they will need to be paid for their services. Give to them the administration of this fund, with the understanding that, as it is to be a realized scheme of the people, a quarterly report shall be given of all disbursements. As returns are made for the money invested in furnishing, let it be used in a similar way,—thus constantly increasing the number of homes for these girls. Of course, any capitalist has it in his own hands to do this thing.

Granting that this plan should be carried out, and that one or more such places could speedily be made ready,

HOW COULD THEY BE FURNISHED?

For such a purpose, we are quite satisfied that any manufacturer would be quite willing to sell his goods at cost, for cash; and the difference between first cost and retail prices is rather surprising to those who have never inquired into the matter. Then, ingrain-carpets of some pretty design should be bought for parlor and dining-room, while straw-matting would answer for bed-rooms, both down and up stairs. The parlor might have a lounge, four rocking-chairs, two or three camp-chairs, a couple of hassocks, an etegere for books, a table, and two or three pretty brackets. The dining-room would only require an extension-table, eight chairs, a couple of brackets, and a clock. The stove, which should heat both this room and the parlor, would be better in the latter apartment. The kitchen would need a stove, two pine tables, and two or three chairs. Then, for the bed-rooms, there should be ten bedsteads with springs and mattresses, the same number of bureaus, washstands, or, as they are inaccurately called, commodes. Of course, there are table-linen, bedding, with crockery, cutlery, and the necessary kitchen-utensils, to be bought; but, at manufacturers' prices, $500 ought to cover the whole expenditure, and leave no necessary article unthought of. Should there be but two bed-rooms on the lower floor, and no servant's room, it will be necessary to place eight beds up-stairs. A house which we recall at present had the upper floor divided into three rooms, all nicely finished. Two of these were large enough to accommodate three single beds each, and the third had space enough for two.

The nests being ready,

HOW CAN THEY BE UTILIZED

by the birds? Let eight of these girls club together, and, taking their wages at the average rate, which is admitted by the majority to be $6 a week, how could they live on it and be comfortable? This would give a weekly income of $48, of which $10 would necessarily be laid aside for rent. This leaves $38 for other expenses. Of this, fuel and light would absorb $3.50,—allowing each month a ton of coal, $2 worth of wood, and the balance for kerosene. This leaves $34.50. From this sum must be subtracted $3 for servant-hire, and there should be plenty of help to be obtained for that sum. The work would be less in such a family than in a smaller one where there were children or the members of it were at home. $31.50 remains to you now. Is there not, toiling still at her needle, many a woman whose advanced years, or perhaps failing health, prove that a new groove ought to be found for her? Could not such a one be found to

TAKE THE CHARGE

of your house for you, to see that there was no waste in the kitchen, to do your marketing, to be your housekeeper in fact, and also to look after your sewing. Not, necessarily, a prying, meddlesome busybody, who would set you all by the ears, but some good, motherly soul, who would be glad of a home, and willing to take its responsibility. Such a person you would need,—not only to look after your pecuniary interests, but also in a social and moral sense. But of that we will speak by and by.

THE MAXIMUM COST OF YOUR TABLE

ought not to exceed $20, and might, with judicious management, be kept down to $18, and yet give you abundant wholesome food, and some luxuries. A home table with sweet bread, good butter, coffee and cream, roast turkey on Sunday, and the best of meat throughout the week. To prove our assertion, we subjoin the following, which can be altered, of course, to suit different tastes: Sunday—Breakfast: Poached eggs on toast, two each, 50 cents; and thus breakfast may be eaten at any hour tired, sleepy girls can agree upon,—10 o'clock if you like,—and still give those who wish to do so a chance to go to church. Dinner: Roast turkey (10 pound), cranberries, potatoes, onions, and apple pie, $1.80. Monday—Beefsteak and fried potatoes for breakfast, at 80 cents. Soup from the turkey-carcass with rice added, roast-beef and potatoes, for dinner, at $1.70. On Tuesday, the balance of the beef could be made into rissoles for breakfast, with soup from the beef-trimmings, if you do not allow them to cut out the bones and make a hideous bundle of it, as seems to be the fashion with Chicago butchers. They make you pay for the bones which they take out, give you meat rolled up in such a manner that a stranger wonders what part of the animal it was cut from, and you lose what may be used as a basis of a good introduction to your next day's dinner. For dinner you might might have boiled mutton, at $1.25. On Wednesday, sausages for breakfast, and chicken-pie for dinner, at $1.30. Thursday, dried beef and eggs for breakfast, and corned beef and cabbage for dinner, at $1.75. Friday, fish-balls for breakfast and stewed oysters (two cans stewed in milk) and apple pie for dinner, at $2. Saturday, veal-cutlets for breakfast, and baked beans for dinner, at $1.

Each day, as we have proven at the outset, it is usually possible to have a nice soup, made from the remnants of meat left on the platter. If not, a marrow-bone costs but a trifle. Mutton-broth, with vermicelli added as thickening, is good. It only requires a little study and care to

CONSTANTLY ALTER THE BILL OF FARE,

substituting one article for another. If experience shows that but one vegetable is possible within the limits to which you will be obliged to confine yourselves, then let it be varied from day to day. Coffee, allowing a half-pound each morning, will cost you $1.47 a week, giving you the best kind, which should consist of half Mocha and half Old Government Java. A pint of cream will cost 14 cents, and will be far more satisfactory in your coffee than the same amount of money expended on milk. This will be 98 cents a week. Sugar, the best patent cut, is 14 cents a pound at retail, and 5 pounds would be enough for your coffee. Given these materials, and a French coffee-pot with a percolator, and Bullion Millionaire, Esq., himself could not have any more delicious beverage. You certainly get nothing like it in a boarding-house. Then, 3 pounds of granulated sugar for other uses; a 25-pound bag of the best flour, from which your home-made bread is to be manufactured, at $1.79; 5 pounds of best butter, at $2; and a half-pound of tea, at 75 cents, will make the bills, you will find, come within the $20. An economical housekeeper could no doubt make it less; but we are quoting retail prices, and the very best the market affords.

By still further carrying out the co-operative plan, and some person buying for several places at once, or, in fact, all of them, cheaper terms might be had. We are only striving to show how you may have a home like other people, and in no way ask favors of any one; how a house can be arranged on the same basis as other houses.

If your table costs $20, it leaves you each only $1.25 a week from your wages. This seems very little, but, according to the showing of those of you who have estimated how your money was expended, this leaves you

MORE THAN YOU NOW HAVE,

and gives you wholesome living and a comfortable home. You also, by paying back the money for the furniture and the interest thereon, are aiding in the establishment of other similar nests to that you inhabit. You may say that, in our estimates, we have only allowed for breakfasts and dinners. True, but they will be your principal meals. Your lunches you will take with you, and they may be composed of abundant bread and any cold meat that should be left.

AS FOR CAR-FARE,

that is an item which ought not to count, except in very inclement weather, to those of you especially who sit all day. Even a two-mile walk down in the morning would not be very hard after a good, substantial breakfast; and a group of you together would hardly feel it.

This leaves you very little to dress on, and totally precludes anything but the plainest clothes. However, even though $50 a year is all that you have for that purpose, we hope to show at some future time how one may be respectably clad, even on that.

Let us now, however, look at this matter in

ITS SOCIAL ASPECT.

We are taking those of you who get but small wages, although we were assured that the average wages of the girls in one house, which employs 300 the year round, would reach $7.50 per week, and that superior work-women could earn $16. We are taking you, though, who reap the least pecuniary advantage, leaving aside for the present many who, in offices or as clerks, get higher wages, ranging from $8 to $15, and, in exceptional cases, even more. Of course, the same programme would be possible for them, with many pleasant extras possible. But to return to the social aspect, which we must look squarely in the face. When we first mentioned the subject of co-operative housekeeping in small families, and not large herds, a gentleman replied to us, that "eight girls thus situated would mean eight interested young men, and the consequence be an increase of social laxity." We assented to the first part of his inference, but, for the sake of all womanhood,

DIFFERED FROM THE LAST.

That there are black sheep in every station, unfortunate personal revelations too frequently manifest; but it is rather a harsh judgment to assert that, because a woman works for her living, she necessarily forfeits her right to self-respect and the respect of the world, and must, perforce, take the downward path. Still, that such is an opinion which will obtain to a certain degree must be admitted, and you must, therefore, be more careful than those need to who have over them the ægis of paternal authority. You will have to avoid even the appearance of evil, and, in order to do this, make unto yourselves certain laws by which you will mutually agree to abide. You will have to be

SELF-PROTECTIVE,

but need not necessarily live the lives of hermits; and remember this: that the lowest villain, steeped to the lips in crime and debauchery, respects a pure and refined home. Suppose, then, that you agree to be "at home" twice a week to your friends,—Tuesdays and Thursdays, say. Then let the eight young men come, and as many more of your friends as wish; but only be at home from 7:30 until 10:30. This would give you three hours of social intercourse, which, if you care to better your condition, and win the respect and honor of the world, you will never let degenerate into coarseness or vulgarity. Here let your friend and housekeeper preside. Make her a Mentor whom you can respect, without making her an Argus whom you would fear. If she is a true woman, she will frown at nothing that comes within the bounds of propriety. For the other evenings, you will be eight women of very limited capacity if you cannot find means to

PASS AWAY THE TIME.

You will have your cozy parlor, with its nice fire and comfortable chairs. Might not one of these evenings be devoted to reading aloud by some member of the family, while the others sewed or rested; studying a play for private theatricals; having amateur concerts, or forming classes for mutual improvement;—trying in all ways to advance yourselves? We know, of course, that there are many girls to whom all these suggestions are but the carrying of coals to Newcastle, who have been thrown from pleasant homes out upon their own resources; but there are others who have not such memories to guide and aid them,—some who are apt to take "I don't care" for a motto, and who think they can go on to the end, regardless of the speech of people. It is for these thoughtless ones that the end is so apt to be fraught with danger, and who need a restraining, guiding hand.

Masculine sneerers say our plan is impracticable, because eight women

COULD NEVER GET ALONG TOGETHER

without disagreements. Of course, you could not if you were obliged to be together all the time; but, except for a few hours in the evening, you do not meet. We wonder how eight men would "get along together" if they had no down-town to go to, but were shut up with a narrow round of petty duties, or even given complete idleness. We think it would result in very much the same manner as a fishing-party of which we once were told by a member of it. For two weeks the weather was pleasant, and all went as merry as a marriage-bell; then came three days of steady storm, wind blowing a hurricane, and a country-hotel the headquarters of the party. "The first day we played cards, and thought it a good joke; the second, were rather stupid, and wished it would stop raining, and didn't think each other very pleasant companions; the third, were infernally bored, and, before bed-time, hated each other thoroughly, and agreed to separate and go in different directions the next day." Such was the confession of one of the party. Of course, you would have to bear and forbear; and, if any one among you was dissatisfied, why, if there was any one else to take her place, she might withdraw.

These smaller, self-supporting homes, it seems to us,

WOULD BE PREFERABLE

to the congregating together in hordes, or the merely boarding in an institution. You could be a law unto yourselves; and it would remain with yourselves whether you ascended in the social scale, through your own endeavors at advancement, or whether you drifted downward. Should her plan meet with approval and be carried out, then, we would say to you, if you have any friend of mature years, with, perhaps, wider experience, both socially and mentally, whose good wishes would be yours,—who would not hold aloof, but would come among you with a loving "Well, my girlies, how do you get along?"—one to whom you could show with pride or pleasure any little household ornament or improvement; one who could suggest, perhaps, many pleasant recreations,—make such a person a welcome guest, and keep your house so pure, yourselves so true, that she may enter your presence at any time, and find nothing to call a blush on either part, and where, if she has daughters, she need not hesitate to bring them. With such homes, even on $6 a week, there need be no suffering, but

COMFORT, REST, AND RECREATION,

and, unless with persistent intention, no necessity of taking a single downward step. Shall Chicago, with her opportunities for such a work, which no other large city has, prove the feasibility of it, and make homes indeed for her working-women?

It is quite probable that aid may be required in a form that shall not permit of a return upon the part of some of these girls, if the present dark financial outlook does not materially brighten; but, as long as these girls can remain independent, it would certainly be better to

HELP THEM TO DO SO.

Nothing demoralizes the recipient more rapidly than to become the object of pecuniary aid while able to work for it. One loses the nerve to face the struggle, loses, to a certain sense, self-respect, and becomes careless of her independence. Where such a condition can be spared, surely it should be.

A. D. H.

The House-Servant Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is curious how people who are well settled in life enjoy giving advice to those who are at the foot of the ladder. They look down with Pickwickian benevolence on the struggling mass of poverty-fighters, and leave such pleasant theories for their improvement; but, like Portia, "They can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow their own teaching." They wonder why American working-girls have the ambition to be something better than servants.

It is a well-established fact, that nothing but the greatest necessity will force them to do housework. It is not that they are unwilling to work; for, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, there is no class of women who do as much work as the American. Thousands of them do their own work who might have help if they wished it; but an English or French woman in moderate circumstances never does. But there is quite a difference between work in one's own kitchen, and work in some other woman's. In no other occupation is the employe so completely at the mercy of the employer. Women generally expect about twice as much from a servant as they could do themselves; and, if she fails to do all that is required, she is "so slow." A little housework may be healthy, but overwork is hurtful, wearing both to body and mind. Look at the servants you meet; they don't have the rosy cheeks and bright faces that this healthful housework is said to give; they oftener look worn and spiritless.

There are a great many women who can do nothing else, and, if they were crowded out of their places by the women who can clerk or sew, they would have no other way of supporting themselves. It seems their rightful occupation; and would it not be better to teach them, and, by considerate treatment, try to make better servants of them? The woman who does this generally has a good girl, and don't have much to say about poor servants. The fact is, most women have about as good servants as they deserve. "No man is a hero to his valet," and no woman is an angel to her cook. Peevish and exacting, always dissatisfied, the mistress is not a very bright example for the maid, either in manners or morals.

There is very little difference between American working-girls and the daughters of the wealthy. The poor girl is as apt to be intelligent; and one will often hear more common-sense in a conversation between working-women than in some of the parlors of the "best society." The trashy weeklies are read as much by the idle daughters of the prosperous as by the clerk and serving-girl who have an hour a day, perhaps, to read.

People judge by appearances; and, if a woman places herself in a class that is generally ignorant and looked down upon as inferior, she may be more intelligent than her mistress, but she will be compelled to associate with her supposed *equals* in the kitchen. No wonder she had rather sew at starvation prices than lose all independence and social standing.

M.

A Few Words of Advice.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: So I am challenged to give an account of myself, am I? Pardon me if I decline writing an autobiography at present. It is sufficient to say that my business is every way honorable, and one that requires mental rather than manual labor.

It matters not so much *what* a person does as how it is done. Unless I mistake, the letter that called forth such sharp criticism said that any girl with good health, who, under ordinary circumstances, cannot support herself, deserves a shaking; and the same is my opinion now. A gentleman who employs a number of young men in easy situations told me, but a few days since, that his work could be done as well by ladies, but that he could not trust them. They were always late in the morning, and wanted to be off at unseasonable hours. Then they do their work in a slighty, negligent way, and, if reprimanded as a young man would be, raise a great cry about the brutality of men.

I have no wish to "air my opinions," or to be an unjust critic, but simply to say to working girls, that failure is generally their own fault. It is when one looks at the reality of life, robbed of the dress of sentimental pity with which some delight to deck it, that, from a "safe and secure position," one looks with censure on the mass. Almost any girl, from the highest to the lowest, can, if she will, make herself so useful that a permanent situation and fair wages are sure to be hers. Let her do her work every day better than the day before. Let her employer see her always prompt, always faithful and willing, and the work of reformation is half-done. I would by no means advise my working sisters to give up a certainty for an uncertainty; but, whatever they find to do, *do it well*, and make a humble position a stepping-stone to something higher. All may not reach wealth, but all may be above charity, even though it come in the garb of a "home."

EXPERIENCE.

A Meeting in Behalf of the Proposed "Home."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A sewing-woman would like to say a few words in behalf of the contemplated "Home for Working-Girls." I earnestly hope that some Good Samaritan will call a meeting and get all the sewing-women and girls together to firmly decide that they will not work for nothing and board themselves; and also get their friends together with them. Many of the best ladies of Chicago ought to take an interest in those hard-working and poorly-paid girls. Have them all come together and cast their votes in favor of a "Home," and, in connection with it, an Industrial Home, started on a large scale, with competent managers, and get the noble women of our city interested in the institution, and they can get their sewing done there for about two-thirds the amount they pay now to the merchants, and let the hard-working working-woman receive the benefit instead of the capitalist. There are sewing-women in this city to-day, engaged in making most elaborate suits (for the merchants' retail stores) for from $3.50 to $5.50 each, for which the merchants receive $8 to $12 for the making of each; and those sewing-women hire girls to sew for them at the ridiculous rate of $2.50 and $3 per week, neither boarding nor lodging them,—simply because they have got a home, and their parents allow them to work, to the disadvantage of all those that have to earn a living and have no homes. There are sewing-women and girls going about the streets to-day offering to sew in families for $1 per week, and good, competent dress-makers that are offering to work for $1 per day. Now, if that were my case, I would go to some other town or city, or go to work at some other kind of employment, and not ruin the prospects of hundreds of others that have got a living to earn, and, perhaps, children or aged or invalid parents to support. And we must not all turn house-servants,—not from the fact that we are too lazy, or too old-maidish, as some one remarked in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, but simply from the fact that all too soon their wages will be put down to nothing, or so near it that they cannot live decently.

Gentlemen, please call a meeting; get the ladies together; get organized; get something done before the winter is here in earnest.

A LOOKER-ON.

Justice to Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What women want is not charity, but justice. Let them be thoroughly educated, and follow any vocation they please, without being thought masculine for it, or out of their appropriate sphere. Almost all working-women have to support one or more persons. If a woman has a husband, it is a little different in regard to money-matters; but husbands swear or growl at any outlay of money, except for immediate necessity. Isn't it a shame to treat woman as if she belonged to an inferior order of beings? How the papers show her up, as if she were a curiosity, or not human. De Quincy says that "It took centuries of blockheads to raise a camp-stool into a chair." How many centuries will it take to raise woman to her proper place? It is only a few years ago that a learned council decided she had a soul. Let us go on. How we do advance! She may yet be thought equal to her Lord and Master that now is.

WORKING-GIRL.

THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

The Hough "Irregularities"—Letter from Stephen Clary, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think it fortunate, at least for newspaper-men, that the testimony taken in the Hough case is to be printed, for I believe it will settle several questions on which, judging from your editorial this morning, a large part of the community are at sea. The testimony does *not* disclose the fact that all the elevator-men in Chicago have been engaged in issuing or reissuing fraudulent receipts. On the contrary, that no such thing had been done at all, but that the only offense was shipping out grain in some cases without *promptly* canceling warehouse-receipts. The testimony discloses that all of them occasionally done this, and that in this only was the difficulty; and that, as a general thing, cancelations were promptly made.

Sec. 3 of the Warehouse law requires all public warehousemen of Class B to take out license from the Circuit Court, by giving bonds for $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty, under penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each day such business is so carried on; and the Court may revoke the license. Doubtless the Legislature supposed no one would attempt to do business without a license, and hence failed to affix a penalty to any of the other requirements of the law, except the issuing of fraudulent receipts and the shipping out of grain without canceling receipts. Warehousemen were advised that they could resist the several other requirements of the law, as it was inoperative for want of penalty.

Sec. 15 of the law fixes the maximum rate of storage at 2 cents per bushel for the first 30 days, or parts thereof; and for every 15 days, or parts thereof, after the first 30 days, at ½ cent per bushel. This section has been completely ignored, and the charge has been 2 cents for 20 days, and ½ cent for 10 days thereafter. The old Board of Commissioners ordered suit to be brought for violations of this section, which was commenced before the fire, and, when reached in the Circuit Court, was thrown out as inoperative for want of penalty.

Information was filed in the Circuit Court, in September, 1871, against Munn & Scott, for refusal to take out license; and, when reached in 1872, an agreed case was made, with a view of taking it to the Supreme Court; and the Court below fined Munn & Scott $100! This case has been pending in the Supreme Court since that time. It was rumored, early last spring, that a decision had been made, and would be published in June; but, after the accession of the new Judges, the Court ordered the case to be reargued, and a decision is now expected by January at farthest.

Indictments were found, in 1871 and 1872, against Hugh Maher and Munn & Scott for shipping out grain without canceling receipts; but nothing further has been done,—the officers of the law are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. It is hoped the decision will be favorable to the law. I suppose none of these "flagrant violations" of the law have been condoned by the delay, and that numerous prosecutions may result.

Sec. 25, which you quote, makes it a penal offense for any warehouseman to issue a receipt for any property not actually in store at the time. Now, what is meant by "in store"? This section relates as well to warehousemen of Class C, who take salt and pork, and such kind of property, on storage. Suppose one of this class were to have his warehouse full, and should employ a canal-boat alongside to carry on his business; would putting the pork on that craft not be in store if so taken on storage? Many times during the year the elevators get full, and the "Central" and "Northwestern" built cribs near by, which were regarded as regular by the trade. It is well known to the trade that the receipts they get for grain do not represent the identical grain that went in store, but only a corresponding amount of the same kind and grade; that, while a train of cars may be unloading on one side of an elevator, the same grain is being spouted to a vessel on the other side. And more particularly is this the case with canal-grain. A canal-boat sent to unload will meet a vessel wanting the same grade of grain she has on board, and her cargo will be spouted to the vessel. Receipts are given to the owner of the canal-cargo for this grain, and the elevator man cancels a corresponding amount of the receipts left by the vessel-owner. This is a technical violation of the law, which requires that the oldest grain in store shall be the first shipped. But the demands of trade, it is contended, are above the law, and particularly so when there is no penalty to enforce it.

It may be safely asserted that the chief, if not the only, danger of frauds in the elevator-business in Chicago is in the strong inducement to ship out the grain in store without the cancellation of receipts. Fraudulent receipts, in my judgment, are a myth since the registration-system was adopted, and the reissuing of old receipts taken up is impossible without detection. No such discoveries have been made.

Early in September last, the elevators handling canal-grain were nearly full, and the room they had they were desirous of keeping for railroad-grain. It was, therefore, very difficult to get boats unloaded. Hough & Co. made arrangements to unload some twenty boats, and, desiring to keep the room they had in the elevator for the railroads, they concluded to purchase and ship most of these boat-loads. It will not be contended that they had no legal right to do so, provided they canceled receipts for any of the boat-loads on which receipts had been issued,—not the identical receipts, but for a corresponding amount. They stated to me that, on some of the boat-loads, receipts would be required, as the owners had to "deliver" the corn. They would require to be registered. I told them I saw no objection to registering the receipts, provided they promptly canceled an equivalent amount. On the 9th of September, they commenced loading the schooner Annie Vought; and, when 3,654 bushels had been loaded, the machinery in the elevator broke down. The whole proceeding must then come to a stop, unless they could employ the floating-elevator to carry out their engagements. I thought, in such an emergency, it would be doing no injustice to any one, and no flagrant violation of law, to regard the floater for this purpose as part and parcel of the Hough elevator; and that, if the cancellations were duly made, it would be safe to register some of these loads. There were eight boat-loads so transferred to the Annie Vought, of which six boat-loads were registered; and the books of Hough & Co. show that they had purchased the receipts of three of these loads during that day and the next, and that, within the succeeding three days, they had purchased for these shipments 90,198 bushels of corn. Three more vessels were loaded during the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September; the canal-boats were duly unloaded; consignees had been greatly accommodated,—had got the money for their corn, and the boats dispatched for more. In loading the last three vessels referred to, embracing thirteen boat-loads, receipts were issued for only two boat-loads, and all these receipts but one have been duly returned to the Houghs, and canceled; and, for the one outstanding, my books, as well as the actual measurement, show corn in store ample to meet it. And here comes in the whole difficulty in this case. The Houghs did not cancel these receipts when they should have done, but there was a delay of some five or six days. This, as I understand it, is the offense. They could not be indicted for issuing fraudulent receipts, for they had the property actually in their possession. They may be indicted for the former, and, when the officers of the law get ready to proceed, there may be a day of reckoning.

On the 18th and 20th of September, the Houghs loaded from store the schooners F. M. Knapp and Nabob. And, while I may say here they had been very prompt in all their reports prior to the cases above referred to, they were not so in the case of these vessels. I did everything I could do to urge them to duty, but could only get promises to do so. Col. Hough then conceived the idea of *making* some receipts to return to me the next time I called for reports. Is is but justice to him to say that he claims, in the purchase of so much canal-grain on which any receipts had been issued, that he had in store a large amount of grain, and he supposed they must have *receipts* to cancel to return to me. However that may be, they presented at my office for *cancellation*—registration was only one incident—the receipts for six boat-loads of corn, which we found, in due time, had *not* been unloaded at the elevator, and were a myth. The attempted fraud was detected and frustrated, and the receipts duly destroyed. They were totally useless for circulation,—they were canceled,—and I have no idea the Houghs ever expected to *issue* them. I may add that, when that day of reckoning comes, this matter will be duly investigated, and, if it is a crime to write out receipts, however fraudulent, and keep them in the safe, without an attempt to issue them, then Col. Hough may suffer for the offense. Now, it is all very well to call upon me, or other officers of the State, to see to the enforcement of the Warehouse law. I think I have shown that all has been done that could have been, and that, when the law shall be sustained, and warehousemen made to take out license, there will be a summary way of dealing with them. And, as all great reforms take time, I hope the people will patiently wait.

Nov. 7, 1873. S. CLARY.

An Intelligent Cat.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

We hear many stories of canine intelligence, but the stories of feline smartness are less numerous. Policeman Hayton, of this city, however, has a cat which yesterday gave evidence of more than ordinary cat sense. This cat is of the Thomas persuasion. Yesterday this cat came to its master and, by scratching at his legs and "yowing," intimated that there was something up. Thinking that this behavior in his cat indicated that he desired something to eat, Mr. Hayton gave the cat a slice of beef, when the animal at once ran away with it. In about a minute he reappeared and again began begging. Mr. Hayton thought it strange that the cat was so hungry, but cut for him another and larger slice of beef. This the cat took in his mouth and agan took himself off. Mr. Hayton followed him and was somewhat astonished to see him go out upon the sidewalk and drop the meat through a knot hole. On going to the place and looking through the knot hole, Mr. Hayton found under the walk three small kittins, so young that their eyes were scarcely open. No mother cat was near, nor was there a place anywhere in the vicinity where a cat could have found a hole through which to have crawled under the walk. It would seem that in his rambles Mr. Hayton's "Thomas" had found the kittens, and, surmising or understanding from their cries that they were hungry, had set about providing for their wants in the manner related above.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City: PEMBROKE ... Nov. 15. These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Whittier & Crippen is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned from the firm.

E. G. CRIPPEN.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MANUFACTURER, MERCHANT, BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN, AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1873, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1874.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	‡ 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	[illegible]	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	‡ 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	‡ 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	‡ 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Passenger	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	4:55 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:20 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

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All Work Warranted.

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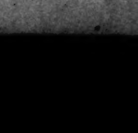

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One Hundred Million Dollars Annually Extorted by Absentee Landlords, and None of the Money Spent at Home.

Ireland Tranquil Because She Is Ruled by the Bayonet.

An Improvement in Education—Intemperance Not a Popular Vice—Catholic and Protestant Factions.

The "Home-Rulers" and Their Platform—Their Real Purpose, Independence of Great Britain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LONDON, Oct. 20, 1873.

While the people of Ireland are the Niobe among nations, the land itself is well worthy of the names bestowed upon it by the poets: the "Emerald Isle," and the "Gem of the Sea." As seen by the tourist, it is

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY,

possessing every variety of surface and soil, from rugged mountains to lovely valleys and expansive plains. The streams are everywhere bright and clear, and generally swift-running. For so small a territory, there are remarkably large rivers and lakes. With the exception of one or two in Switzerland, there are larger lakes in Ireland than can be found elsewhere in Europe. The Shannon is a larger river than any in Great Britain, and navigable for a longer distance. The harbors are among the finest in the world. The climate is remarkably temperate and equable. Many plants which can only flourish in hot-houses in England, flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which prevails is so favorable to vegetation that the country is carpeted in almost perpetual green. This verdure extends to the mountain-tops where there is a particle of earth, and on the sea-shores right down to where the ocean-breakers dash against the rocks.

From what I had heard before visiting Ireland, I supposed it was nearly a treeless country. But such is not the case. Every rod square almost, which is unfit for cultivation, is

COVERED WITH TREES.

Trees abound on the mountains and on the steep hill-sides, and along many of the roads and lanes; and they may be seen everywhere standing singly or in clumps. Where one tree is seen in Illinois from the windows of the train, fifty may be seen in Ireland.

The hedge-rows add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The foliage of the thorn is a very dark green, and those live fences can be distinguished for long distances, subdividing the face of the country into squares like those on a chess-board.

As a general rule, the fields in Ireland are

MERE PATCHES,

to the eye of an American. More than half the island is fenced off into fields of 4 to 8 acres, and it is seldom that a field of 50 acres is seen. The way a fence is made is as follows: An embankment is thrown up, 3 or 4 feet high, from the earth taken from a ditch on either side thereof. On this embankment is planted nursery-thorns, or the thorn-berries, and in a short time there is a live fence that will last for generations, and turn anything, whether man or beast. For most of the year, the ground is so saturated with water that these fence-ditches are needed to drain the fields and carry off the surplus rainfall. On the heavy clay-soils, ditches can hardly be too numerous; and this is an argument in favor of small fields. On the stony lands, the fences are constructed of stone, and there are thousands of miles of such fences in Ireland; but the thorn-hedge predominates.

While the climate is damp, and the ocean winds raw and disagreeable for much of the year, yet the country is

REMARKABLY HEALTHY.

The bills of mortality are as low as in any country in the world. In 1872, the deaths were only 18 to the 1,000, while the births were 24 to the 1,000 inhabitants. This would indicate about 183,000 births against 97,000 deaths. It is this extraordinary salubrity and fecundity that enables the little island to send forth such prodigious swarms of emigrants without being depopulated. I picked up a Belfast paper one day, and, glancing at the obituary-notices, counted upwards of thirty deaths where the deceased had each reached beyond three-score-and-ten, and several had passed 80 and one or two 90. The proportion of gray-haired men and women met with in Ireland is very remarkable; but the reason is, that the young men and women go beyond the seas by tens of thousands annually. The general poverty of the country, and the difficulty of subsistence, force them to leave a land which they passionately adore.

Ireland, in its physical features, is

A CONTINENT IN MINIATURE.

It has all the distinguishing features of a continent, and not those of an island. Thus, its mountains extend around the coast, with great plains, wide valleys, expansive lakes, bogs, and low lands in the interior, as is the case with continents; whereas the peculiarity of islands is a great backbone, or mountain range, extending through the interior, and the land sloping from this backbone down to the sea. Some large islands are topographically shaped like a shell; nearly all the islands in the Pacific Ocean are of this configuration. The larger West India islands have the long mountain-backbone, the low lands near the coast, and ascending lands up to the foot of the mountains. But, in Ireland, the mountains form the rim of a great basin, but are penetrated at many points by rivers and deep bays. In short, it is a continent in everything but size, including its geological formations. Perhaps this has something to do with the intense love of country and inextinguishable longing for national independence which characterize the Celtic part of the population.

But, with all its natural beauties and advantages, its fertile soil and healthy climate, the high price received for farm-products, the cheapness of manufactures, its commanding commercial position, its capacious and safe harbors, its contiguity to rich and civilized nations, Ireland is

A VERY POOR COUNTRY;

the bulk of the inhabitants are in a chronic state of discontent and indigence. They seem to be utterly discouraged and disheartened. Few of them look forward with much hope for any real prosperity or amelioration of the unhappy condition of the country. The recent measures of reform, carried through Parliament by the Liberal party of Great Britain, have relaxed somewhat the hereditary hatred towards the British Government, but have not improved the material condition of the people in any appreciable degree; nor are they likely to. The

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

redresses a religious grievance, but removes no tax and reduces no rent-charge. The land-owners had, many years ago, compromised with the Established Church, and paid it a fixed annual sum of money in lieu of tithes, and then added the amount to the rental of the land. But, since this commuted tithe has been repealed, the landlords have in no instance, as far as known, reduced the rent by a corresponding sum, or by a single penny. The landlords have, therefore, pocketed all the benefit resulting from the abrogation of the tax; and the handful of Episcopalians in the island will hereafter be obliged to support their clergy by voluntary contributions, which gives satisfaction to the Catholics and Presbyterians, but is of no pecuniary value to them.

The other measure of relief,—

THE TENANT-LAND ACT,—

it is now believed, will be of little or no benefit. The landlords are already circumventing it by making the tenants sign a special contract, waiving all right, claim, or demand for compensation for improvements made hereafter on the land, under pain of increased rents, or eviction from the "holding." The law does not give the tenant the right to compensation for improvements already made on the land, but only for those hereafter to be made.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE

of the poverty, discontent, and stagnation everywhere visible in Ireland? Different observers give different answers. In England, they ascribe it to over-population, small farms, ignorance, and natural shiftlessness and inaptitude for improvement; and they point to the greater prosperity of the Scotch-English counties of Ulster. But, while the people of Ulster are undoubtedly better off than those of the other provinces, they are far from being rich, or what an American would consider prosperous, though they are intelligent, hard-working, temperate, saving, careful people. They have about all they can do to fairly "make ends meet," after paying the absentee landlord his heavy rent. The soil of the north of Ireland is peculiarly adapted to the growth of flax; and it is to the production and manufacture of this staple Ulster owes whatever little prosperity it possesses. It was the flax-crop that saved the farmers of Ulster from the horrors of the famine of 1846, for the sale of it enabled them to buy bread. It is by the manufacture of flax into linen that Belfast lives and prospers, and it is the only city in Ireland that is not at a stand-still or decaying.

But the poverty of Ireland

CANNOT JUSTLY BE ATTRIBUTED TO OVER-POPULATION.

In 1845 she contained 8,295,061 inhabitants; whereas, in 1871, she contained only 5,402,759, being a *decrease* of nearly 40 per cent in twenty-six years. At present, loud complaints are heard of a scarcity of labor; so that it is not over-population that causes poverty and misery. Previous to the famine of 1846, caused by the universal blight of the potato crop, there were 1,000,000 farms in Ireland, averaging but 12 acres each. Now, the number is reduced to 600,000; and, with the large additions of reclaimed and idle land since made, the average of each holding is now 24 acres, or double what it was before the famine. The potato-rot of 1846 produced a

SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL REVOLUTION

in Ireland. It drove some millions of people to the other side of the Atlantic, and to Great Britain; it sent to their graves 500,000 by sheer starvation; it broke up to a great extent the small farms; it set hundreds of thousands of men at work making turnpike-roads, digging ditches, draining wet lands, reclaiming marshes and mountain-land, planting out forest-trees, building railroads, etc.; it created the Land-Improvement act, and brought into existence the Encumbered-Estate Court, for the sale of the estates of bankrupts; and it changed the system of farming, from the universal potato-crop into cattle-and-sheep-raising and grain-growing. But, notwithstanding all those changes and seeming improvements, the mass of the population continue to be miserably poor and needy. So long as the existing relations between the landlords and the farmers continue, it is doubtful if the condition of the latter can improve.

RENT—UNIVERSAL RENT—

is the cancer that eats out the vitals of Ireland. Before the famine-year, the rents paid by 1,000,000 of farmers aggregated $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. Six hundred thousand farmers now pay an aggregate of nearly $90,000,000; and the towns-people pay $10,000,000 more—making

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS

a year of rent drained out of this island and spent in Great Britain. The improved modes of farming, the greater crops, the high price of cattle and sheep, have not inured to the benefit of the cultivators of the soil, but to the landlords. Everything that has added to the profits of farming provoked the levying of higher rents. Taxes are not oppressively high; no extravagance is indulged in by the people, who live simple, frugal lives, and work hard and continually, but still make little or no headway.

To my eyes, the cause of the poverty is obvious.

IT IS THE RENT

that crushes the heart of the Irish farmer and keeps his family in rags. No matter how hard he and they labor, or how carefully they rear their stock and cultivate their little fields, nor how much they pinch, and economize, and deny themselves the decencies and necessaries of life, they rarely have a shilling left when the rent is paid. If any farmers, by better methods of cultivation and drainage, so increase their crops and cattle as to make a little money, it is quickly perceived by the landlords or their hawk-eyed agents, and up goes the rent sufficiently to absorb the surplus earnings in the future. Thus, what the neighbors call "good luck" is a synonym for "higher rent."

Under such a system of oppression,

THE HABITATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

are just what might be expected. Three-fourths of the families live in mud huts, with thatched-straw roofs. These humble habitations are usually about 20 to 25 feet long by 10 to 14 wide, and 6 to 7 high. One little window of four panes of glass, and sometimes two windows, furnish the light to the two apartments. A ladder in the corner leads up to the garret, or bed-chamber, through a trap-door. The front and only door is so low that adult persons must always stoop to enter the habitation. The floor is of cement or clay, and never carpeted.

The greater part of these habitations have been built for more than a century, and comparatively few within this generation. When I spoke to farmers about the universal absence of tenement-improvement, and asked for the reason, the usual reply was, that the people had no money with which to defray the cost of better buildings; and that, when it had been done, it was always followed by an advance in rents, if the terms of the lease permitted. They said that any improvement indicating the possession of money, or profits, or surplus income, or other symptoms of prosperity, rendered them liable to demands for higher rents; and that tenants were generally afraid to make improvements or any display of comforts, lest it excited the cupidity of the landlord's agent, and resulted in an increase of their heavy burden.

The rents of Irish farms have, for two centuries, kept even pace with the

ABILITY OF THE FARMERS TO PAY THEM.

Occasionally a careless landlord may be found who does not watch the profits of his tenants so closely as described; but, where there is one such, there are ten who are ever on the alert to increase the income of their estates to the highest point the tenants can be squeezed.

A vast number of farmers are merely tenants at will. So long as they pay promptly whatever rent is demanded, they are allowed to remain on the land. But, when there is trouble in collecting it, eviction is pretty sure to follow, or a notice is given, requesting them to sell their holding to some one else, and clear out. The fine prices for cattle have yielded the farmers but little profit, for the reason stated; and, when any members of a family feel that they must migrate to America, the payment of the passage-money by their friends in the "States" is nearly as much a necessity now as heretofore.

The number of cattle and sheep one sees in Ireland is something astonishing; but it requires a multitude of them to pay a hundred millions of gold dollars rent every year from a territory little more than *half* as large as the State of Illinois, support 5,500,000 inhabitants, and pay taxes.

THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS

complain bitterly, and justly too, of onerous railroad-charges for carrying their products to market; and, to redress their grievances, have banded themselves into secret societies, called Granges, and organized a new political party. But the oppression of the railroads is not a flea-bite to that of landlordism in Ireland.

If the farmers of Ireland owned their lands, and were thereby rent-free, they would be happy and contented, and esteem themselves independent and rich, although railway-charges are as high in Ireland as in Illinois. Suppose the whole State of Illinois was owned in fee-simple by 2,000 or 3,000 persons, who spent their lives in idleness and dissipation in New York, Boston, and the watering-places, and whose title to the land was acquired by confiscation from the forefathers of the present occupants of the country; and that the rents exacted were precisely the utmost sum the land would yield by any kind of farming or forcing, leaving the cultivators of the soil to subsist as best they could, on roots, porridge, skim-milk, and salt,—how would they like it?

HOW LONG WOULD THEY STAND IT?

How loyal would they be to a Government which supported the absentee lords against them, and collected the rent for them at the point of the sword? This is literally the condition of Ireland to-day, and has been for more than two centuries, since the acts of confiscation took effect. Is it remarkable that a majority of the people are wretchedly poor, discontented, and plotting or thinking of rebellion evermore? It is true that Parliament of late years has repealed many cruel and savage enactments leveled at the Catholic portion of the people. But these ameliorations were chiefly sentimental or surface relief; but from the crushing burden of the rent-roll not an ounce has been lifted from their bent backs, nor is it proposed to relieve them of one penny.

Knowing, from the Irishmen in America, something of the feeling of hostility that exists towards the landlords who grind them down, and the Government which supports the landlords, in their oppression, I was somewhat surprised at first to observe the perfect quiet, good order, and peace that exist in all parts of the island. But, looking a little closer, the cause became visible. In every city, town, village, and railroad-station, I saw groups of armed policemen,—all large, powerful, athletic fellows.

THIS FORCE NUMBERS THIRTY THOUSAND

carefully-picked and drilled men, with headquarters in Dublin. At every sub-station throughout the island there is a telegraph-office. These stations are stockades, or forts, supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition. The railroad-system connects most of them with the Capital, where a large reserve body of the police are quartered and kept for special service, to be sent by express-train, in companies or squads, to any part of the country, on telegraphic summons. This force of 30,000 men are forever on the watch for the first symptoms of disturbance or insubordination among the people, and ready to pounce on it. All the seaport towns of any size or consequence have garrisons of "red-coats," lodged in strongly-built and armed forts, so located as to command the town and harbor; and in the harbor itself will always be found one or more war-vessels quietly riding at anchor. But these are not all the precautions for preserving peace. The inhabitants have been universally disarmed. No man is allowed to have a rifle or other fire-arm in his possession except by taking out a license, and paying a large annual sum therefor. The man and his gun are then registered and watched.

By these means Ireland is kept quiet, and

THE COLLECTION OF THE RENT

is regularly enforced; for, after all, it is the collection of the $100,000,000 of rent that requires and causes the presence of these strong forces and the disarming of the people. If the farmers of Ireland owned the land they cultivate, and were free of rent, the State Constabulary might safely be discharged, the soldiery marched off to some other country, and the gun-boats and iron-clads laid up in ordinary to rot or rust.

But it may be asked, Why is it that

ENGLAND,

whose farmers are also tenants and pay enormous rents, is so exceedingly prosperous and incalculably rich? The reason is not difficult to explain. In the first place, England is blessed with immense deposits of coal and iron, and these have made her a manufacturing and commercial nation. Her prosperity and wealth really date from the invention and improvement of the steam-engine, about a century ago. The steam power now employed in Great Britian exceeds that of the strength of all the horses and men in the world. In the second place, the rents paid by the British farmers are expended in England, and employed as surplus capital, invested in banking, manufacturing, mining, building railroads, and in making improvements on the estates; and the rents derived from the Irish farmers are also expended and invested in England, whose nest is thus feathered at the expense of her sister-island. The one is fed plentifully, while the other

IS PLUCKED CLEAN,—

not a feather being left on the forlorn Irish bird to cover its nakedness. In the next place, all the wealth derived from the Indies, the Colonies, and the commerce of the world, is deposited in England, and there used and enjoyed,—Ireland not getting a smell of it. Lastly, the farms in England are ten times as large, on an average, as those of Ireland. There are only 200,000 tenant-farmers in England, which contains 57,000 square miles; while Ireland, with only 32,000 square miles, has 700,000 tenant-farmers. The English farmers hire 1,000,000 of poverty-stricken families to help them work their farms, and, while they pay high rents, they are enabled to live comfortably and make *some* profit by reason of the great prices they obtain for all their products right at their doors, and by paying their miserable laborers barely enough wages to keep them in working condition. Poor and illiterate, ground down and oppressed as are the Irish peasantry, they are not

AS MISERABLE OR AS IGNORANT,

as impecunious, or as low-down in the social scale, as the 1,000,000 families who are the hireling, dependent serfs of the English farmers.

The reason of England's wealth and Ireland's poverty is thus explained, and it is seen that the same

ACCURSED SYSTEM OF LAND-MONOPOLY

which distresses and impoverishes 5,000,000 of Irishmen also grinds down in stolid ignorance and shameful penury 6,000,000 of "free-born Britons." The crushing weight of land-monopoly falls in both cases on the classes who till the ground in the sweat of their brows, and who, therefore, are the rightful owners of the soil.

While there is little or no material improvement visible or possible, there is an

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

taking place in Ireland. Some twenty years ago, the Government established a system of national schools, which are attended by 800,000 youths. In Catholic districts the teachers are Catholic, and in Protestant districts they are Protestant; and, while there is much time spent in imparting sectarian instruction to the children, yet the rising generation are far better educated than any before them. Few persons now come of age without being able to read and write, at least. There is a large increase of pupils in attendance at academies and high-schools. Newspapers and books, which are very cheap, are far more generally read than formerly; and the people are beginning to think and reflect more for themselves than in former times. There is no doubt of a steady improvement in manners, morals, and intelligence; and, as knowledge is power, and ignorance is weakness, so this progressive mental development may eventually devise some means of ameliorating the material and pecuniary condition of the people. But, until the chain-cable of land-monopoly, which crushes them down, is severed, it is difficult to conceive how it can be done.

The poverty of Ireland is frequently ascribed to

INTEMPERANCE

by people in America. But, while intemperance is always an evil, and intensifies and aggravates all other evils, it is but a small part of the trouble in that country. The truth is, that, since Father Mathew preached his crusade against whisky, there has been comparatively little of it drank by the tenantry of Ireland. The idlers and loafers about the purlieus of the cities and towns drink all they can of it; but the farmers, as a class, are very temperate, and are seldom seen intoxicated.

Not long since, Parliament enacted a law to

REGULATE THE SALE OF LIQUOR,

whereby the grog-shops are obliged to put up their shutters and turn off their lights at 9 o'clock in the evening, throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, and keep closed until 7 a. m.; and on Sunday no liquor can be sold in them until 2 p. m., nor after 7 p. m., with the exception that, in the large cities, liquor may be vended until 10 p. m., of secular nights, and until 8 or 9 p. m. on Sunday evening. The police are charged with the duty of enforcing the regulations. There is no opposition to this law among the people of Ireland. On the contrary, it is firmly supported by public opinion. In England, the "publicans," or saloon-keepers, complain of the restriction; but, as the mass of the people support the law, neither party dare advocate its repeal or restoration. But drunkenness is very prevalent in England and Scotland among the towns-people, and it is said to be on the increase.

After the suppression of Fenianism by force of arms and criminal prosecutions, Ireland had no politics for a few years. Lately, however, a new political organization has been formed, under the name of

HOME-RULERS.

The platform proposes a partial repeal of the Act of Union of 1801, and the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin, composed of Lords and Commons, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all Irish or local matters,—somewhat after the model of the State Governments in America. This scheme is being advocated by the Catholic newspapers in Ireland, and opposed by the Protestant papers. So far as I could learn, all the Protestant part of the population opposed the new programme. They being a weak minority, are afraid to trust the local government of the island to the Catholics; and, as they elect twenty-five or thirty of the 100 members of the House of Commons, will resist it to the bitter end. Parties in Ireland nearly always are formed on the dividing line of

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

The British press and politicians give no countenance to the proposed Irish Parliament and Home-Rule scheme. They argue there is nothing that an Irish Parliament could legally do which the National Parliament will refuse to do for Irish interests; and ask the Home-Rule leaders what legislation or laws Ireland now needs or desires. The dilemma of the Home-Rulers is, that they dare not avow their real purpose, viz.:

IRISH INDEPENDENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As the Irish Peers are nothing but English noblemen, and would veto everything done by an Irish House of Commons, the London *Times* wants to know how the Home-Rulers could carry any measures distasteful to them or opposed to their interests; and, if matters were carried to extremes, the *Times* asks whether the Peers would not appeal to the British Government for support; and thinks, after a brief and stormy experiment, the whole thing would surely end with abolition of the Irish Parliament, and the resumption of control by the British Government. In the discussion it explains that neither side state all that is on their minds. The Home-Rulers, in their hearts, want to cut loose from the British Government and break up landlord-monopoly, but dare not avow it. On the other hand, the English politicians know that these are the ultimate purposes of the Home-Rulers, but it is not prudent to charge it upon them, because they cannot prove it. Thus the matter stands at present. The Home-Rule orators continue to hold mass-meetings, pass resolutions, and agitate, but carefully refrain from announcing in their platform the extent and boundaries of Home-Rule jurisdiction, or defining the powers of the proposed Irish Parliament. Meanwhile the Catholic Bishops and clergy are openly giving in their adhesion to the Home-Rule party and taking the stump for it; and this alarms the Protestants of Ireland, and arrays them in solid phalanx bitterly against it. The Orange Lodges say that Home-Rule would lead to Protestant extirpation, unless put down by the British Government; and so matters stand in

THAT UNHAPPY COUNTRY,

torn by faction and sectarian animosities, and ground into the dust by the extortions of alien land-monopolists, whose title is derived from confiscation, and maintained by a British army and navy, and whose wrongful rents are enforced and collected at the point of the bayonet.

J. M.

LITERATURE.

Benjamin F. Taylor's Poems.

Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, formerly a well-known member of the Chicago press, has recovered a number of his poetic verses from the fugitive pages of the newspapers in which most of them at first appeared, and has sent them out again, in permanent form, under the title, "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme." The little volume, which is issued in handsome shape by S. C. Griggs & Co., contains a great many clever rhymes and some genuine poetry. The subjects are as varied as the topics of the times and the versatility and quickness of a poet's sympathies could make them. The versification is especially smooth and easy, and the rhyme is as little the master as is to be expected. Some of Mr. Taylor's efforts have, as he confesses, a meaning that is a sort of personal property for himself; but it is the poet's privilege to make his personal woes, and joys, and mysteries the property of all; and there are few of these inner revelations that will not appeal to their counterpart in some reader's experience. "The Shattered Rainbow," with its graceful sentiment, will give as good an idea as any other convenient selection of Mr. Taylor's muse:

When blazed the trinket of the cloud abroad,
The bent and broken jewelry of God,
That fragment of a ring, its other part,
Was lost, I dreamed, within the forest's heart;
And, when October came with eager clasp,
The jewel shivered in his frosty grasp,
And showered the maples with celestial red,—
The oaks were sunsets though the days were dead,
The green was gold, the willows drooped in wine,
The ash was fire, the humblest shrub divine.

"The Hero of New Hamburg" is a rapid, energetic lyric of a very different style from that just quoted. With a brief extract from its verses we close our notice of Mr. Taylor's book, to the perusal of which we commend those who hold to the worth of any record of fine thought and human experience, even if it be not couched in the perfect vehicle of a Stedman or Tennyson, and who are near enough to the humanity about them to take an interest in the utterances of a poetic mind that has lived their neighbor so long.

The subject of "The Hero of New Hamburg" is the heroic conduct of the engineer of a passenger-train which was wrecked at New Hamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the winter of 1871:

—The rider at his window,
Watching with a pleasant smile,
Sees the friendly world to meet him,—
Coming down the track the while;
Sixty seconds make a mile!

Halt him on your rounds, ye Angels
Swinging wide the lights of God;
Watchmen, flash afar the signal,
"Death is waiting down the road!"
Halt him with your dropping lanterns,
Shed like stars from ripened sky;
Halt him, glances red and lurid,
Glaring like an angry eye.

All run down the clocks of danger,
Dials with the sunshine passed!
Came the keen, shrill cry and challenge;
Death and duty meet at last!
Now transfigured stands the rider,
Flinging down his rude disguise,—
Sturdy hand upon the bridle,
Telling how a hero dies.

"Hold her hard!" he bade the brakeman,
Clutched the monster by the throat,
Till the bell, with sudden clangor,
Tolled as if the sexton smote;
And the proud, rebellious creature
Plunged into the empty air,—
Swung him out to resurrection,
Clad in Fame's immortal wear.

Born alive to song and story,
Comes this engineer again;
Comes this man to plead for honor
As the gage of kingly men;
Pleading that the grace of dying
Is the rarest grace of all,—
That the earth's sublimest heroes
Never heard a bugle-call.

To his steed they lashed Mazeppa;
Smithfield clanked with martyrs' chains;
But this man, bound round with honor,
Gathering up the iron reins,
Free as Chimborazo's eagle
Flaps his pinions overhead,
Charged forlorn at utter danger,
As if Death itself were dead.
Halt him not with battle-lantern,
Show a light as white as day,
Let him pass. A signal station's
His for aye—"The right of way."

Tacitus.

Lippincott's edition of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" has been enriched by the addition of the writings of Tacitus. The translation is made in good style by William Bodham Donne, who also furnishes a life of Tacitus, founded in large part on Merivale's "History of the Romans." In the translation more space is given to the History than to the Annals, as the former is much the less well known.

Fox-Hunting.

The fifth volume of the admirable series for boys, "The Camping-Out Series," has been issued by Osgood & Co. The subject is "Fox-Hunting as Recorded by Raed," and it makes an entertaining and alluring plea for this hardy old Anglo-Norman sport. (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.)

Peter Stuyvesant.

"Peter Stuyvesant" is the subject of the last volume issued by Dodd & Mead in the series of "American Pioneers and Patriots," which is being manufactured for them by that biographical pioneer and patriot, John S. C. Abbott. The volume is a history of the State of New York from the discovery of the Hudson River to the beginning of the Revolution, which is related in Mr. Abbott's novel in a fluent and readable manner. (Hadley Bros.)

Fairy-Stories.

Under the attractive title "Northern Lights," Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, publish a collection of fairy-stories taken from Swedish and Finnish authors. They are translated by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown, the interpreter of the "Schwartz" novels. Good fairy-tales are a kind of literature of which there has never been enough to supply the demand. The "Northern-Light" tales are entertaining, and are well translated, and will, without doubt, take their place by the side of the delightful works of Hans Andersen and the Grimm brothers. (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.)

Periodicals.

The *British Quarterly Review* for October, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, has the following contents: "Richard Rothe;" "Strikes," "Plymouth Brethrenism;" "The Odyssey of Homer;" "Sources of Pleasure in Landscape;" "Herbert Spencer;" "The Revolution in the Anglican Church."

The *Westminster Review*, republished by the same house, has articles on "The Mint and the Bank of England;" "The Determinist Theory of Volition: its Statement and History;" "The Education of Women in America;" "The Apocalypse;" "Home Rule;" "The Poems of Dafydd ab Gwilim;" "Catholicism and Philosophy;" "The Use of Looking at Pictures;" "Ethics, Religion, and the Church."

The *Penn Monthly* for November has these contents: "On the Value of Original Scientific Research;" "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors;" "Young Widows;" "The Financial Crisis."

The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for the weeks ending Oct. 25 and Nov. 1 are specially interesting. Among the articles are "The Monotheism of Paganism," from the *British Quarterly Review;* "Protestant Restoration in France in the Last Century," *Fraser's Magazine;* "Turkish Georgia," *Cornhill Magazine;* "Needlework," *Macmillan's Magazine;* "The Lessons of the American Monetary Crisis," *Economist;* "The Old Catholic Congress at Constance," *Saturday Review;* "Somebody's Child," *Gentleman's Magazine;* "The Regent Orleans and His Age," by the author of "Mirabeau," *Temple Bar;* "Calderon's Sacred Drama—the Purgatory of St. Patrick," *St. Paul's;* "Victor Emanuel's Reception in Vienna and Berlin," *Spectator;* with installments of "The Parisians," by Lord Lytton; "Jack and the Bean-Stalk," by Miss Thackeray; and "Nicole Vaguon," by Miss Macquoid, author of "Patty;" besides poetry and miscellany.

Literary Notes.

Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers' new book, "Cobden and Political Opinion," is an account of the influence of the great economist on English politics, written by one of his most ardent and able disciples.

An addition to Macmillan & Co.'s series of books on the English language (Taylor's "Words and Places," Morris' "English Accidence," etc.) is announced under the title of "Sources of Standard English," by T. L. Kington Oliphant, M. A.

James Parton has prepared a brief life of the late Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"), which G. W. Carleton & Co. will shortly publish as "A Memorial Volume of Fanny Fern," with selections from her best writings, illustrated by Arthur Lumley.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that they have made an arrangement with the author's executor to publish the "Autobiography of John Stuart Mill." The book will be ready in November. They also announce a uniform edition of Mill's "Miscellaneous Works."

Notable among the art-books of the coming season will be "Leonardo da Vinci and His Works," by Mrs. Charles Heaton and C. C. Black, M. A. The book consists of a biography by the first-named author, and an essay on his scientific and literary works by the second.

"Comparative Politics" is the title of a new book by Mr. Edward A. Freeman, and which will doubtless be welcomed by all students of history. The volume consists of a series of lectures delivered at the British Institution last spring.

Mr. Froude's series of papers for *Scribner's Monthly*, entitled the "Annals of an English Abbey," will give the history for 600 years of the most notable of the religious houses of England.

Prof. Tyndall has been elected to preside over the next meeting of the British Association, to be held at Belfast, beginning Aug. 9, 1874.

The Library Committee of Southbridge have refused to admit Mr. Murray's horse-book to the library; but we think the sooner it is shelved the better.—*Christian Register.*

Archbishop Purcell has excommunicated the Public Library of Cincinnati; and this reminds us of the reply Stephenson made to the inquisitive and doubting member of Parliament who asked what would happen should a cow get in the way of his locomotive. Stephenson said: "So much the worse for the coo."

Wilkie Collins dedicates the copyright edition of his novels, now being issued by Harper & Bros., to the American people. They will make eleven volumes in all, and will be illustrated by American artists.

Strauss' great volume, "The Old Faith and the New," will be published by Henry Holt & Co. It is, perhaps, the most important book on the anti-Christian side issued for half a century.

"The Challenge Cup, a Nautical Poem," descriptive of the five races or international contests for the cup won by the yacht America, in 1851, with photographs of the contesting yachts and diagrams of the races, will shortly be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will make a handsome quarto.

Macmillan & Co. announce a new French-English and English-French Dictionary, by Gustave Masson, M. A., who is well known as French Master at Harlow School, and editor of the French Series for the Oxford Clarendon Press. It gives the etymologies of all the words, and, being printed in quadruple column, a great many words appear on each page, which does away with a great deal of tiresome turning over.

Mr. J. Beavington Atkinson's "Art-Tour in the Northern Capitals of Europe" will be read with interest by artists and amateurs of art. The title given above fully indicates the scope of the book, which is written from notes taken by the author on the spot, and in which he describes from an artist's point of view the cities of Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, etc., giving an account of all the art-treasures with which they abound.

The publication is expected shortly of M. Charles de Flandre's translation of Prof. Petit's "History of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots." The work was begun some twelve years ago, under the auspices of the Empress Eugenie, and has been wrongly attributed to her.

The "Personal Recollections of Mrs. Somerville," by her daughter, Martha Somerville, will be published about the middle of next month. The work will contain, beside Mrs. Somerville's own "Recollections," a selection from her correspondence with Herschel, Brougham, Humboldt, Faraday, Miss Edgeworth, &c., &c.

The United States Publishing Company announce "The New York Tombs; Its Secrets and Its Mysteries," being a history of noted criminals, with narratives of their crimes, as gathered by Charles Sutton, Warden of the Prison; edited by James B. Mix and Samuel A. Mackeever; illustrated. Sold only by subscription.

Two valuable books on ecclesiastical subjects are announced by T. Whittaker. One is "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament; the Church of the New Testament," by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D. D.; the other is "Unity Not Uniformity; or, The Catholicity of True Religion," by the Rev. George Warburton Weldon, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. They discuss one of the most prominent topics considered at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance.

Prof. Max Muller says that there exists a far more diffused culture and interest about science and literature in England, especially among women, than even in learned and scientific Germany,—the reason being that the English enjoy a perennial supply of "science made easy" in popular lectures and readable periodicals.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, in his "Story of the Earth and Man," "talks about Adam and Eve in Paradise as though he had interviewed them for a New York newspaper." The *Republican* suspects that the Free Religionists "rather enjoy being lonesome, seeing in the fact an additional and clinching proof that they are right."

The title of Mr. Borrow's new book will be "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany, or English Gypsy Language." It will contain many pieces in Gypsy illustrative of the way of speaking and thinking of the English Gypsies, specimens of their poetry, and an account of certain Gypsyries or places inhabited by them, and of various things pertaining to Gypsy life in England.

A characteristic saying of the English novelist calling herself "Ouida" is reported. Being reproached for the audacities in her novels, and told that she would alarm her chaste readers by the contempt of marriage and the too vivid paintings which they contain, she replied, "I don't write for the women; I write for the soldiers."

The fact that the old Greeks used to laugh over the same good jokes that we do leads Dr. Hopkins to remark that "Irish bulls were once calves in Greece."

An American newspaper recently quoted from Bingham's celebrated work, the "Antiquities of the Christian Church," as "Bingham's Iniquities of the Christian Church."

Ruskin's monthly letters to the laborers of England, under the whimsical title of "Fors Clavigera," have reached the thirty-third number, which is chiefly about Sir Walter Scott.

French and German periodicals are still hotly discussing the merits of Darwinism. The *Revue de Deux Mondes* for September has a long article by Monsieur Charles Leveque, of the French Institute, on "The Sense of the Beautiful in Animals, Psychologic Darwinism, and Comparative Psychology."

The big book jointly produced by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, entitled "The Gilded Age," is nearly ready. The Hartford publishers of the work are filling the country with book-agents, armed with "dummy" copies, to sell it by subscription.

The forthcoming *International Review*, to be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, it is now announced, will be published six times a year. A circular from the publishers informs us that the first number will be issued in December. The list of writers, at home and abroad, is very long, and exceedingly able in every department. The contributors to the first number will be the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale; the Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College; Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D.; the Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of New York; the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, United States Coast-Survey; Gen. F. A. Walker, of Yale; Prof. William B. Carpenter, LL. D., F. R. S., London; Thomas Hughes, London; Dr. Franz Von Holtzendorff.

Mr. J. Norman Lockyer's long-promised work on the Sun is at last announced by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title of "Contributions to Solar Physics." The book consists, first, of a popular account of inquiries into the physics of the sun, with special reference to recent spectroscopic researches, and a full description of the methods of working and making observations; secondly, accounts of the recent eclipses, such as the American eclipse of 1869, the Mediterranean eclipse of 1870, and the English Eclipse Expedition to India of 1871; and lastly, notes of communications made by Mr. Lockyer to the Royal Society of London and the Academy of Sciences. The book is profusely illustrated by wood-cuts and colored plates, and makes a volume uniform with Prof. Wyville Thomson's "Depths of the Sea" and Roscoe's "Spectrum Analysis,"—two successful and popular scientific works issued by the same house.

Prof. J. E. B. Mayor has almost completed a "Report of the Proceedings of the Congress of Old Catholics," which is to be brought out under the auspices of the Anglo-Continental Society. The learned author, who himself took part in the Congress, and delivered an address in German, has added notes and short biographies of all the prominent leaders in the movement. Translations of the larger addresses are to be published in a separate form.

"Habent sua fata libelli" is a classical tag which may be applied to newspapers. The *Sun*, once the costliest of London evening papers, and which every one supposed was decently buried, is now blazing, the farthing rushlight of the press. The persons guilty of this cruelty are the managers of the *Town and County Daily*, a paper established some little time ago, with the view of spreading Conservative opinions. Finding themselves threatened with an injunction by a magazine of similar title to that they at first assumed, they have bought up the dead *Sun*, and now we have before us "No. 25,327" of the *Sun*, "price, if delivered by newsmen, 1 farthing."

A Paris journal publishes the following curious paragraph: "The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff, as took place a thousand years ago. The only thing changed is the writers."

King John of Saxony, who died a few days ago, was doubtless the best Dante scholar in Europe. He had not only translated the great poem into the German language,—and an admirable translation it is,—but he was profoundly learned in all the science of the Middle Ages, and especially in their scholastic theology and metaphysics. His notes to the "Divine Comedy" are indispensable to every one who desires to make a thorough study of that masterpiece of literature; and these notes are not like Napoleon's work on Cæsar, the products of many minds adopted by their ostensible author, but they are the King's own.

There can be no doubt about it that Robert Browning is a disappointed man; and the pity is that he betrays it. In society he is restless, nervous; destitute entirely of the dignified "repose" of the Great Alfred. People who know him intimately say that he is greatly changed since the death of the gifted wife whom he loved so well. By the way, it is not generally known how these two came together. The authoress of "Aurora Leigh" was the daughter of an English gentleman of an eccentric turn of mind. This eccentricity took the form of a morbid objection to the poetess getting married; and he kept her strictly secluded from the world in an old country mansion. The monotony of her life was relieved by intense, hard study; before she was 20 years of age she had mastered Greek, Latin, French, and German, and made her voice heard in lyric strains through the medium of the magazines. Her effusions attracted the notice of Browning. He managed to elude the vigilance of the father and the warder at the gates, and one day presented himself before the poetess, unintroduced, almost unannounced, and boldly asked her hand in matrimony. They were above the conventionalities of ordinary society. The barriers were swept aside, and the two gifted creatures were united. There was only one child, who is now a good-looking young fellow of about 19.

Mr. Clements Markham, an Englishman, is engaged upon "A Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon, and Vice-Queen of Peru, A. D. 1629-1639. The plant which yields the quinine is named after, and was first brought into use by, the Countess of Chinchon. All that can be gathered respecting her family, herself, her husband, and her home, has been diligently sought for. The memoir contains a history of the ancient Osorios, Marquises of Astorga; of the Cabreras and Bobadillas, Counts of Chinchon, with their armorial bearings, descents, and services to the State; a chronicle of the Count's administration in Peru; the story of the cure of the Countess, and of the introduction of the febrifuge into Europe; a history of the castle and town of Chinchon, where the Countess dispensed her healing bark; and a topographical and botanical description of the surrounding country. The second part contains a "Plea for the Correct Spelling of the Name of the Genus," which commemorates the debt of gratitude that the world owes to this Spanish lady. The "Memoir" is illustrated with coats of arms, maps, and views of the castle and town of Chinchon.

The representatives of Cooper, the deceased novelist, assert that "Leather-Stocking" died near Cooperstown, and is buried on the shore of Otsego Lake. But there is much to prove that the grave at Hoosick Falls, which has a board above it inscribed to the memory of "Leather-Stocking," contains the remains of Cooper's hero. The character from which this was drawn was a hunter and scout named Nathaniel Chipman. A correspondent of the Troy *Press* says: "He was much with the Indians, adopted many of their habits, and was noted for more than Indian sagacity. Tradition further says that he was in the French and Indian war of 1757, and was at the capture of Fort William Henry, and witnessed the terrible massacre which followed. Also, that, during the war, he was attached to the person of a British officer, for whom he entertained unbounded admiration and respect. Mr. Chipman 'went West,' and lived several years on the borders of Otsego Lake, where he became acquainted with Mr. Cooper, and furnished him with venison, game, and fish. In extreme old age he returned to Hoosick, died at the house of Mr. John Ryan, and was buried in the Baptist burying ground at Hoosick Falls."

LISETTE.

A Chanson a la Francaise.

Lisette, at times your roguish eye
My silver locks, I note, survey
In half surprise; and, by-the-by,
I see I'm growing very gray.
Well, sweet Lisette, in loving you,
My heart goes back to twenty-two.

For four and forty years, dear, learn,
I've trod life's footpath day by day;
But love permits me to return
And meet my sweet Lisette half-way;
For her its springtime to renew,
My heart goes back to twenty-two.

And, by-and-by, when on my bier
An immortelle you come to lay,
Bedew the garland with a tear,
And o'er your sleeping lover say:
"His locks were silvery gray, 'tis true—
His heart was only twenty-two!"
—*Fun.*

COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent number of THE TRIBUNE, a writer opposes the coeducation of boys and girls, on the ground that it is unfair to the latter to require them to compete with the greater physical strength of their brothers. There is more truth in the premises than most advocates of equality are willing to admit; yet the deduction is false. The Creator designed man and woman to live together, in families; and the highest good of each, and of the race, demands that they should live in harmony. To expect them to do this while educating them on the old, monastic plan, is like teaching the art of swimming while avoiding the dangers of water. To adjust their differences, they require the most perfect understanding of each other's character and peculiarities that it is possible to gain; and in no way can they so well acquire this as in the daily intercourse and competitions of school-life.

It is true that we have educated one generation of girls, are educating another, and will educate another, and perhaps still another, for early graves. It is also true that early death is almost the inevitable result of what we call education for girls, and that the cause is competition with the stronger sex, either in combined or separate schools; for this competition is not confined to schools in which both recite in the same classes. The girls in Vassar are as much the competitors of the boys in Harvard as if they sat on the same forms and laid their heads together to con from the same books. While they pursue the same course of studies, or similar courses, they compete; and this competition, under the circumstances in which it is carried on, must inevitably send the girls to the graveyard years before their allotted time. Yet there is no question of going back to the good old time when reading was as unwomanly as voting now, is. There is no final goal between learning the alphabet and her access to the wisdom of the ages. Gen. Grant might as well have gone back to Washington from the bloody field of Spottsylvania as the women of to-day return to the wheels of those of past ages. Even if willing to recede, they have no power to do so. Like the front ranks in that French cavalry-charge at Waterloo, they must go on and fill the sunken way which lies between the opposing armies of Despotism and Human Equality before the Law. No matter what the final issue may be,—what force shall prevail in the end,—they are bound to fill the chasm and bridge the way for those who come after them. We stand between the long centuries in which women were chattel-slaves, with no higher aim than to please their masters, and what they are to be in the Millennium, or when they have regained their original position as equal proprietors of the earth, with equal dominion over it. While straining toward the future state, they still have many of the disabilities of the past, and are ground, as it were, between the upper and nether mill-stones of an ambition to be man's intellectual equal and the old slavish instinct which sets its approval above that of God and their own consciences.

So long as the girl's waist is as large as that of her brother, and her limbs almost as free, there is no nervous strain in keeping up with him in school; but, when her natural instincts and the customs of society teach her that his favor is better than life, and his perverted taste prefers Chinese feet and a semi-insect form, the tug of war begins. By means of corset, band, or belt, her liver is divided into an upper and a lower section, the one forced up to crowd the heart, lungs, and stomach; the other down to find room, as it can, where there is no room for it. Every vital organ is displaced or cramped. Blockades are established, by tight shoes, tight gloves, tight garters, tight corsets, or, still more murderous, tight skirt-bands; and there the blood must run by extra force of pumping, every time it passes from the heart to the extremities or back. The limbs are fettered by masses of drapery worn only for show; and then the doctors tell her to take exercise.

It does not seem to occur to any one that exercise to a woman dressed as all, or nearly all, women dress now, is a perfectly ruinous expenditure of vital power. A fashionably-dressed woman of to-day should be laid on a lounge, supported by the softest pillows, and trundled about on wheels, in a recumbent position, when she goes out for air. She should never be permitted to stand on her crippled feet longer than necessary to robe and disrobe; and never, for one-half hour, be permitted to bear the weight of the drapery in which she is done up. To study in such a costume is to burn the candle at both ends; but the spirit of the age is upon her; the ages to come press her on; study she must, and die she must. There is absolutely no help for her. Help will come, but it will be to succeeding generations through the suffering and death of this.

The present strife between young men and women for college-honors is as though we harnessed a span of horses to a load; fastened a 300-pound bag of sand on the back of one, tied his feet with ropes a few inches shorter than his natural step, and then urged them to equal effort. If the loaded horse were a high-strung, nervous animal, and the other a take-it-easy, plodding fellow, they might keep together for some time; but it would be the hare and the tortoise at last, as it might have been had there been no unfairness in the trial. Woman's intellectual equality with man has not been proved, and never can be until the mutual sorrow caused by her failure in the present trial has taught her and her mate, the arbiter of her destiny, to prefer the physical woman whom God made, and who only lives now in the dreams of poets and artists, to the caricature that Slavery and Fashion have substituted for the original mother of perfect men.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

AUTUMN.

'Tis the golden gleam of an Autumn-day,
With the soft rain raining as if in play;
And a tender touch upon everything,
As if Autumn remembered the days of Spring.

In the listening woods there is not a breath
To shake their gold to the sward beneath;
And a glow as of sunshine upon them lies,
Though the sun is hid in the shadowed skies.

The cock's clear crow from the farmyard comes;
The muffled bell from the belfry booms;
And faint and dim, and from far away,
Come the voices of children in happy play.

O'er the mountains the white rain draws its veil,
And the black rooks, cawing, across them sail,
While nearer the swooping swallows skim
O'er the steel-grey river's fretted brim.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs,
No grief for the vanished Summer-days,
But a sense of peaceful and calm repose
Like that which Age in its Autumn knows.

The Spring-time longings are past and gone,
The passions of Summer no longer are known,
The harvest is gathered, and Autumn stands
Serenely thoughtful with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial hue,
A glory ideal the real ne'er knew;
For Memory sifts from the past its pain,
And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

With half a smile and with half a sigh
It ponders the past that has hurried by;
Sees it, and feels it, and loves it all,
Content it has vanished beyond recall.

O glorious Autumn, thus serene,
Thus living and loving all that has been!
Thus calm and contented let me be
When the Autumn of Age shall come to me.
—*W. W. Story in Blackwood's Magazine.*

Some Soap.

From the Danbury News.

We see by the Troy *Whig* that Frank D. Hatfield, the agent for the soap house of McKeon, Van Haagen & Co., has received a vote of thanks from the Board of Aldermen of that city, for a gift of soap. Mr. Hatfield is appreciated in Troy, and had better stay there. At least, he should keep away from Danbury. Several weeks ago some of his soap was left at a house on Liberty street, where it gave satisfaction, we learn. Two weeks later the lady of the house bought a box of fancy soaps of the same manufacture. The cakes were of three colors, yellow, white, and pink. She took the box home, and meant to have laid it away, but it caught the eye of her child, some 3 years old, and so exercised the throat of the youngster that she was obliged to give up the box and the contents. Subsequently, being engaged in baking she lost sight of the affair. In the meantime, the child looked over the box, and finding the contents to be unusually attractive, undertook to eat them, but failing in this, used them as blocks for laying out townships, erecting towers, and performing a variety of other engineering feats. Pretty soon it fell to knocking them down with its hand, and then to kicking them around the room with its foot, and when this amusement lost its attraction, it suddenly set up a dreadful howl of agony, and started for the kitchen. It was about this time that the man of the house, who had been abed up stairs, came down stairs in pants and shirt, to get some shaving water. When within four steps of the bottom, he stepped on something which immediately disappeared with astonishing celerity and deposited him on the floor below without the aid of the other steps. He got up on his feet at once, and looked about for the cause of the accident. It was a cake of that soap. He picked it up, and with wonderful presence of mind hurled it through the glass of the first window. Then he gathered up the shaving cup and brush, and went into the room. He went into it just as any man would who had missed four steps in coming down stairs; and lighted on another cake just as he was about to kick the door shut, that leg shot away so violently as to hurt the roof of his mouth, and he came down on one knee, with his head against the bureau. The top of his scalp was somewhat bruised, and one drawer was without its complement of knobs, and he had bitten a piece from the tip of his tongue, although no one would have suspected that last by the flow of conversation that followed as he bounded to his feet. The appearance of his wife, with her face depicting emotions of the liveliest alarm, was welcomed as a providential escape-valve for the wrath boiling within him, but he found his rage turning to astonishment as he saw her suddenly change her motion, and dash toward him with her head down and uttering a hysterical scream. As the instinct of self-preservation is the loudest, he immediately proceeded to move out of the way of his sliding spouse, when he encountered another cake of soap, and was twisted completely around and hurried headlong against the centre-table, and immediately across her line of march. What became of her or the centre-table in the crash that followed he cannot tell. He remembers when striking the table of seeing some twenty-five new planets, with a pyrotechnic display in the background, and thinks he must have heard a million fire-crackers go off under a barrel. When he came to, he was abed in a darkened room, with two persons whispering in a corner, and the air thoroughly impregnated with a flavor of castor oil. If Mr. Hatfield can obtain reasonable board in Troy, within five minutes' walk of the depot and post-office, he will find it a bargain.

SELF-DECEPTION.

What We Think of Ourselves, and What Others Think of Us.

Feminine Foibles and Masculine Mistakes.

Nothing is so inexplicable to a man as the opinion formed of him by his best friends. He can readily understand why mere acquaintances, distant relatives, and persons whom he meets only in the way of business, should all take false views of his character, disposition, and abilities; but how the friend of his youth, the wife of his bosom, and the very children he has trained, should all be under a delusion concerning him, is more than he can fathom.

There, for instance, is

THE PRACTICAL MAN.

He makes it a matter of secret pride that he is Napoleonic in the wonderful way in which he unites comprehensiveness of plan with knowledge of detail. He counts himself at the same time enthusiastic but sagacious, sanguine but patient. It is true that his enemies have sometimes hinted that he was visionary, and was better at planning than executing; but what master-mind has not its detractors? The sting of it is, that a man's wife should not be among his believers. Conceive the feelings of a man who knows himself capable of provisioning and clothing an army in the field, and whose business-agencies extend over half the Union, being told by his spouse, on the 1st of May, that if he will send a couple of men to help her move, she would rather he would go down town to his office! Then, how much harder to bear than any of his enemies' printed slanders are the martyr-air and eloquent silence with which his wife surveys the scene when she arrives at the new domicile where he insisted on taking his station and issuing orders for the disposal of the things? The smothered sigh and weary turning away of her head when she enters the door, and sees the best mattress laid out flat on the parlor-floor, and defaced by the muddy prints of hurrying feet, the "I-might-have-known-it" air with which she orders the sweeping-up of the fragments of the largest mirror, which somebody set against the wall face outward, and, consequently, somebody else subsequently ran a bed-slat through; the hopeless, patient, pressing together of her lips when it is discovered at nightfall, while the children are clamoring for supper, that the barrels of crockery and hardware are all in the third story, and the beds have all been stored in the basement,—these are the things that try men's souls.

"How the dickens was I to know what was in the confounded barrels?" queries the husband, mortified but defiant, and determined to make the mute sufferer *say something*. She does say something. She unlaces the baby's shoes with the air of one who is determined to do her duty to her children, notwithstanding her husband's vagaries, and she either coldly replies: "Well, you needn't swear about it;" or else retorts with quiet sarcasm: "Did you suppose the bedsteads were packed in barrels?" Wouldn't any man be appeased by such soft answers to turn away wrath? Or perhaps, though, it would be more in consonance with his feelings to retire to solitude, and meditate on that peculiarity of the feminine mind which refuses to recognize administrative genius.

Then, again, there is

THE MAN OF ACTION,

as he styles himself. He has a vast amount of surplus energy, and, according to the laws that govern such matters, he has married an inert wife; or, when he comes home some night, and finds that that oil-cloth of which he spoke yesterday isn't down yet, he resolves to demonstrate to his wife that it takes a man, after all, to run a house properly. He begins by propounding a few familiar conundrums; asks grimly whether there isn't force enough in that establishment to get that oil-cloth down without his sending to or from his office to do it? and how many servants and trades-people a woman can keep busy doing nothing? and how much longer he will be obliged to stumble over that roll of oil-cloth in the hall, unless he leaves his business to nail it down himself? Then he scatters the children—one squad for a hammer, and another for tacks. When he learns that there are no tacks in the house, he rejoins, with ill-concealed triumph, that of course there are none,—there never are any,—and he might have known it. Finally, when his materials are all collected (as well as the family), he pulls off his coat with a resolute air, and gets down on all fours on that oil-cloth. It exhibits such an uncompromising determination to roll itself up into a pipe-stem shape, that, while he nails down one end of it, a standing committee of three children attend to the other end. The whole affair is vexatious enough; but the worst of it all is, that his wife, who sits there so comfortably in her rocking-chair, making, with a few most aggravating unconsciousness, little suggestions as to the location of the oil-cloth, the size of tacks, and various other details. When at last he has succeeded in tacking down both ends, half-skinning his hands, and taking a month's wear off his new pantaloons, he rises to examine his work, and finds that it puffs up at the sides. Deep disgust fills his soul, and he secretly wishes he had been content to endure the evils that he knew, and to stumble uncomplainingly over that oil-cloth as it lay peacefully rolled up in the hall. His wife remarks that "She could have told him that," begs him not to be impatient, and philosophises that getting mad never brings anything right. He goes down on his knees again, and hauls every individual tack out of the end of it, and proceeds to nail down the sides. The result of that is, that the ends now puff up. He glares at that oil-cloth in impotent rage. His wife pours oil on the raging fire by suggestively remarking that he'd "better leave it till morning, and she will have a man come and put it down. That was what she was waiting for all the time." He looks at her most expressively, opens his lips, but suddenly remembers some good resolutions made concerning her in the ante-nuptial days, and, turning on the children, who are gleefully jumping up and down on that oil-cloth to straighten it, he orders every one of them to take a chair and sit in it till bed-time. Then he pails all those tacks and nails that oil-cloth down afresh all round, and then there is nothing left for it to do but puff up in the middle,—which it does. He eyes it one moment with concentrated rage, gives a kind of pop-gun utterance of one short, sharp monosyllable, flings his hammer down, unmindful that it comes in contact with an idolized china-doll,—the property of a weeping 6-year old,—and retires up stairs to wash his hands and say his prayers.

Still he cannot understand why his wife doesn't consider him efficient about the house. Now (he ruminates), if she had some men for a husband, she'd see the difference pretty quick.

There is a kind of melancholy humor investing the

ILLUSIONS OF YOUTH.

Nobody exactly likes to make them targets for wits, and yet every one recognizes the fact that they are common property, like the measles, or colds in the head. Where is the woman who can hold up her right hand and affirm that she never cherished a secret belief that she was born to be young? That she never stretched herself out at full length, closed her eyes, folded her hands meekly upon her breast, and reflected herself with a tender sadness, as she reflected that it was thus she would lie cold and silent, with her long lashes sweeping her marble cheek, while all her family, who had been so often harsh to her in little every-day matters, would be so very sorry for all the unkind things they had ever done to her, and the hero of her girlish dreams, with his eloquent eyes and musical voice, would feel that his heart was buried in her grave. Where is the man who did not cherish a sweet conviction, on attaining his majority, that he was born for the accomplishment of great things, and that the reason he lived through the whooping-cough when the doctor gave him up, and was rescued from drowning by his school-fellows when he rose for the third time, and, in short, came safely through all juvenile sicknesses and escapades, was because Destiny had marked him for her own? Then with what a rueful little grimace a man recalls the ideal wife of his youth. She was always to wear the daintiest of gloves, and the most bewitching of slippers, and it rosebud in her hair, and, when he was not with her, she was to do nothing but dream of him, and wish for his coming. It never occurred to him but that gloves, and flowers, and ribbons were as much her natural belongings as fashing pinnage was a humming-bird's. Alas for the day when first the young husband saw the sagai with her dress-skirt pinned up to set off the dirt, and her sweeping-gloves in, and her head tied up in an old veil, and heard her say that she was glad he wasn't coming home to dinner, because now she'd have a chance to get the spring-cleaning done up-stairs!

Every man starts out in life with the belief that some day he will be rich. Practical men set to work to save and invest, and visionary men sit and dream of finding treasures, lucky lottery-tickets, and wonderful inventions. It comes to about the same thing in the end, for not more than one in five hundred is rich. Every woman believes at 18 that she will be married; but, what with her own objections to the men who cannot write poetry, and men who haven't Greek profiles, and men who cannot waltz, and men who lack other like important qualifications for matrimony, added to the natural parental objections to men who exhibit early tendencies to settle on their fathers-in-law, many a woman wakes up at middle age to find herself, all at once, an old maid. Probably she wishes she had married; but probably, if she had married, she would wish she hadn't. It seems as if, whatever one did in this life, he was destined to regret it. It is a delusion and a snare to imagine that, whatever your decision may be, you won't live to be sorry for it.

When the mirages of youth have forever vanished, there still remain

THE FALLACIES OF FORTY.

The man of that age who does not solace himself with the belief that his abandonment of tobacco is merely an affair of his will is yet to be found. Patient and prolonged searching has failed to bring to public notice the middle-aged dame who does not fondly expatiate, in confidential moments, upon the beauty of her youthful complexion, and the former lovely luxuriance of her tresses. One meets many young girls who lack those attractions, but the matron who has not possessed them is believed not to be extant.

Another fallacy in which most people live and die is, that some time or other they will learn French. No solution has ever been given to the problem why this hope of acquiring a foreign language cheers so many despairing souls. It is simply an acknowledged fact. They are always just going to commence, and are only waiting for the long winter-evenings to come, or for the summer vacation to begin.

Then follow

THE DELUSIONS OF OLD AGE.

Did anybody ever know an old person who did not profess to wish to give up all care and find a place to end his days in peace? And did anybody ever see an old person who was not jealously sensitive about being relieved of domestic responsibility, and remarkably suspicious of any arrangements, for superannuated members of the family circle? There comes to the old a general feeling of dissatisfaction with modern theology, modern social tenets, sewing-machines, and patent reapers. One could forgive them this natural discontent with everything, if only they did not mistake it for a longing for Heaven. It isn't even piety; it is simply a yearning for home-made yarn-hose, patchwork-quilts, stage-coaches, quill-pens, and other antiquities.

But

THE UNIVERSAL DELUSION

is a religious one. Everybody who has ever been inside of a church intends to repent, be converted, and die a Christian. It is simply a question of time—that is all. Everyone expects to die of some lingering disease that will give time for reflection, wean the thoughts from earth, and transform the ordinary sinner into a saint all ready for Heaven. Even the man who has alienated all his children and relatives by his selfishness believes she will live long enough to win Heaven with charitable bequests of the money which she can no longer use. The stock-gambler solaces his conscience with public benefactions and religious endowments, and fully intends to give his soul, also, to the Creator, as soon as he can get it back out of his investments. Nobody wishes to die till he has become a Christian, and nobody wishes to become a Christian till he is going to die. The only difficulty seems to be in making the events simultaneous.

WITCH-HAZEL.

THE VOICELESS.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wind sings its slumber;
But o'er their silent sisters' breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them:
Alas for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their heart's sad story;
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross but not the crown of glory!
Not where Lucadian breezes sweep
Over Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's church-yard pillow.

O hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lips and fading tresses,
Till Death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow-dropped from Time's forgetful presses!
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

—*O. W. Holmes.*

Mark Twain.

A letter in the Washington *Star* says: "Buffalo has many reminiscences of Mark Twain, and of his remarkable attempt at publishing a newspaper on an entirely new plan. After his return from the Holy Land (per Quaker City), Mark took a wife, and purchased the third interest in the Buffalo *Express*, for a song, of Mr. Clapp, Public Printer. They say that Mark's style of newspaper work was unique. He is not an early riser, and is as slow of movement as of speech, consequently he didn't get to the office very early in the morning. And when there his movements were not characterized by nervousness, and that sense of suspension and pivot-chair, his first move was to deposit his boots in the waste-basket, and replace them with roomy slippers. Then, elevating his slippered feet to a comfortable cushion on the exchange papers (their only legitimate use in his estimation), it was his wont to lay back in his chair, swinging himself lazily on its pivot, and tell stories of wit and wisdom for the hour to the associate editors. This was vastly pleasant to all concerned, but somehow it did not work in the way of making a newsy paper, and at the end of six weeks Mark came to the conclusion that publishing a newspaper was not his forte. He, however, retained his interest in the *Express* for about a year and a half, though, as aforesaid, he did not take part in the 'active' management for more than six weeks. Mark married the daughter of Jarvis Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., the heaviest coal operator in the West. His property was valued as high as $10,000,000 in his life, and had he lived to get all his irons out of the fire, perhaps that amount might have been realized, but leaving everything by his sudden, there has been a great 'shrinkage' (the word, I believe) in the value of assets. Still there is enough left to divide a trifle of a few millions between Mark's wife and her brother, Charles Langdon. It was through this brother, by the way, that Mark got his wife. 'Charley' was one of the 'Innocents Abroad' who accompanied Clemens on his famous trip on the Quaker City, and wrote home so enthusiastically about Mark Twain that Mr. Langdon, Sr., sent him a cordial invitation to visit them at Elmira. The result was the meeting of Mark and Miss Langdon; a case of love at first sight, and the *twain* becoming one."

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

Last evening "Mark Twain" (Mr. S. L. Clemens), the well-known American humorist, delivered a lecture on "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands," at the Hanover Square Rooms. There was a very large audience, including many dramatic and literary celebrities, both English and American, among whom was Mr. Barnum, the "Yankee" showman, now on a visit to this country, who especially noticed. The lecturer, on making his appearance upon the platform, was warmly greeted. He stated that it was proposed that evening to deliver, and on the four following evenings and on Saturday afternoon next, to repeat, a lecture upon the Sandwich Islands, the habits and customs of the natives, the character of the country, and so forth. He should ask their pertinent mission to introduce to them "Mr. Mark Twain," a gentleman whose varied learning, historical accuracy, veneration for the truth, and devotion to science were only equaled by his personal comeliness, his grandeur of character, and native sweetness of disposition. It was of himself that he gave that vague and modest description; and, finding that it was the custom in this country to introduce lecturers, and not wishing though he disliked it to break through that custom, he had chosen to make the introduction himself, with the object of getting in all the facts. In view of the liberality of England, who had sent to America all the lecturers that she could spare, he had felt it nothing but right and fair that the United States, in however imperfect a way, should reciprocate the compliment, and he had, therefore, voluntarily thrown himself into the breach. He was present that evening under those circumstances, not in his own insignificant individual capacity, but as a representative and exponent of the gratitude of America, and so firmly was he impressed with the importance of his diplomatic mission that to make amends for past neglect he should intend to sending to Cetwat Tilman in future fourteen Yankee lecturers for every one who left these shores.

AN EPISODE.

In the Life of a Strong-Minded Woman.

Marshall Neil in Lippincott's Magazine.

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL.

Nov. 1, 18—. It is just three years to-day since I began to keep this journal. I am so glad now that I persisted in doing so, in spite of the temptations that have often assailed me to throw it aside. How else could I realize, bring home to myself, these past three years, strong and vivid as my remembrance of them is? No effort of mere recollection could have preserved for me as this book has done a record of my struggles and failures, and of my victories. Yes, I write the word proudly, *victories*, for I have been beyond my hopes successful. How well I remember my dear mother's distress at my queer notions, as she called them,—her entreaties, her illogical protests against my making myself "conspicuous!" Dear mother! I can see now that it was very natural she should have disliked and dreaded my becoming a "strong-minded woman," for anything narrower than her ideas of a woman's education and sphere one cannot imagine. She was an excellent specimen of the old-fashioned mother and wife, and I believe sincerely thought her whole duty in life and the intention of her creation was "to suckle fools and chronicle small-beer."

Let me see: yes, here it is at the very beginning—Nov. 1, 18—. How faded the ink looks! Let me read it: "To-day I told mother I meant to attend a course of medical lectures; we had a scene, and she called in Cousin Jane to reason with me. How I detest Cousin Jane! She is nothing but a mass of orthodox dogmatism. Of course, we quarreled over it, and she ended by telling me I was disgracing the family, and was no true woman. Well, we shall see which of us has the truer comprehension of a woman's sphere."

It is three years since I wrote that. Those lectures were my first step, and, like all first steps, cost me more of a struggle than anything I have done since. As I look back over these three years, I see that every hope and aspiration I then cherished has been more than realized. I can trace the steady progress of my intellect. I can go back to the days when I started to earn my own living—when I thought it a great thing to have earned a few dollars by my own labor. Yes, I am very glad to have this record of the past: it makes me strong and hopeful of the future. I have never regretted my decision to make an independent life for myself. I have sought only to do that for which Nature had gifted me, and from which nothing but custom and prejudice debarred me; and in calmness my own position I am conscious of having helped other women, and of having led the way for those who may be less courageous than I am.

All this might sound very conceited and self-confident to any one who should read it, but I do not write to be read by other eyes than my own: my journal is the reflex of my thoughts and feelings; and I have the courage that I certainly possess a delicious sense of freedom and unfettered action I have in my life! I don't think I have laid down the special powers of my sex in asserting my freedom; but you must wait, little book, for the confession that is on the tip of my pen. Work first; that is my motto.

Nov. 10.—Ten days since I opened my journal, and such busy days as they have been! Three speeches, and half a pamphlet written! I have done what people commonly term "a man's work" this week. How I despise all these time-honored phrases, which, dead letters as they are, act as links to strengthen the chain that binds women in a state of inferiority. What is a man's woman's work?" But that is a different sort of thing, I should be told; a woman should stay at home and take care of her house and children. Why so, say I, if she has no house, and does not wish for husband and children, feeling that they would impede her in her work? All women are not born to be wives and mothers; some have other work to do. But I need not argue with my journal; it is of my way of thinking; my ideas meet no opposition here. "But this is not at all womanly," my critic would say, had I one, which I have not: "you have not said a word of the really important event of the week." Dare I say that I had half forgotten it? A man has asked me to marry him! The great event of a woman's life has been within my grasp, and I have refused it. Mr. Whitaker is a very nice fellow, but too adoring by half. I want an equal, not a slave—a friend, a companion, not a man drawn to me by his imagination, and desiring to put me on a pedestal before marriage, that he may reverse our position afterward. And then, too, marriage would hamper and restrict me. I must not give up to mankind what is meant for the party. But here I have a reflection to make, the result of my three years' experience since I became a "strong-minded woman." It is always maintained that a woman who chooses the life and holds the views that I do destroys her attraction and charm for the other sex, and that no woman however gifted and successful she may be, will want to marry a woman who puts her intellect into trousers instead of petticoats. There was never a greater mistake. I have had four offers of marriage since I "unsexed" myself (that's the proper expression, I believe), and all from most respectable, well-to-do, worthy men; and I really think they all cared for me. I cannot help having a certain sense of gratified vanity about this, for, in spite of my critics, I am a woman still. I have earned a rest to-night, so I'll stop writing and go to bed.

Nov. 16.—I feel lonely to-night. I am not often lonely; perhaps my little book will comfort me. Sometimes I have said to myself that my motto was that of a star: "Einsam bin ich, nicht allein." To-night it is not so. That Mr. Lawrence who was introduced to me had a striking face, but there was a sort of masculine manner about him that I don't fancy. Manliness I like, but he seemed to be sure that I was not his equal; and yet he treated me with perfect respect and courtesy. Some one whispered in my ear, "He is a great catch, dear." I have never seen anything of what is called society: I was not born with a title to admission within its circle, and I have always been too proud to seek it; yet I confess that I have a curiosity to see what it is like. I suppose I should see the best result that the old way of looking at women can produce—the pink-cotton system, as I call it. I don't believe that man could ever dream of contradicting me in a question of fact, or of using his strongest logical weapons against me in a discussion; he would only play with me mentally. How angry the very thought makes me! And yet he would defer to my opinion, and pay me all respect, and listen to everything I said, however silly, because I am a woman. What a strange, inconsistent mingling of discordant ideas! A toy and a divinity! His manners were, however, very agreeable: I suppose he is what is called a man of the world. Rather a poor thing to be; his manners are dearly bought. He said something about his cousin, Mrs. Fordyce, calling on me. Well, if she does, I shall perhaps have a glimpse at the fashionable world—for if all the men in society look as high-bred as he does? He is probably narrow-minded naturally, but he is one result of our scheme of civilization, which has its good as well as its bad points. Dear me! I certainly did not mean to make an analysis of Mr. Lawrence's character. Good-night, my little book!

Nov. 20.—I cannot write to-night, and yet I must. I must. My head is bursting with thoughts and visions, my heart is swelling with new sensations. What an evening I have had! I shall never, never think myself courageous again. I, who have faced crowds with calmness, to quail before forty or fifty men and women, not one of whom was more intelligent or better educated than myself! But let me write it out if I can. I accepted Mrs. Fordyce's invitation to a little party. It was graciously given, and I, fool that I was, thought it was to do me honor that I was asked. I did not know then that these women of society will commit a baseness for a new sensation or to gratify an emotion of curiosity. I have been so admired, so looked up to by the men who have surrounded me, I never dreamed of being the object of mere curiosity or amusement. Well, I went. The room was half full of men and women, talking, laughing, moving about. I was alone, and from the moment of my entrance into that blaze of light I felt lonely and weak; but I crossed the room and spoke to my hostess. She greeted me graciously, and then some one else came up, and I stood aside. Suddenly the hush of eyes upon me came over me. How those women stared! Never a word to me, but among women and tell no fear of strangers! Was it me? Was I myself, or they? There seemed a gulf between me: I read it in their eyes, it came to me in the air,—a subtle but keen conviction. And how exquisite they were!—so soft and smooth and white, with no lines on their foreheads or creases round their mouths. I had never such a sense of beauty given me before by anything but pictures. I wondered the men did not kneel to them: I felt as if I could myself if they would let me. As I stood there, my heart beating quick, and something in my throat beginning to choke me, dazzled and bewildered by the scene, a voice said—oh how gently—in my ear, "Miss Linton you will let me take you into the other rooms? There are one or two pictures you will enjoy." I tried not to start, but I trembled in spite of myself, the relief was so great. There we stood—he, Henry Lawrence, taller, and handsomer, and prouder-looking than any man in the room, looking down upon me and offering me his arm! I think I felt as I should if a lifeboat came to take me off a wreck—in a modified degree, I mean. I took his arm with a few rather inarticulate words of thanks, and we strolled through the other rooms, he listening to me with such earnest attentiveness, bending his head at every word, seeming so absorbed in me, so forgetful of the women who gazed at me as if I were a pariah, and the men who smiled on them as they did so. I confess it, I felt as if he stood between me and the mocking, coldly scrutinizing glances about me. I felt guarded, protected, and I could not struggle against the feeling, weak though I knew it was: it seemed irresistible. I suppose, being a woman like other women, I inherit traditional weakness, and cannot break the bonds of former generations in a day. Be it as it may, he did not seem to know or notice that I was not myself: he only seemed interested and absorbed. I did not feel as if I were taxing his courtesy, and soon I recovered my self-possession and talked naturally: my spirits rose, and my natural self-assertion returned to me. I enjoyed looking at the women, watching their ways and listening to the sound of their voices. It was a revelation of a new world to me, and I said as much to him.

"What in particular is it," he said, "that strikes you so?"

"I think," I answered, "it is the harmony of the whole effect."

"A thoroughbred woman always produces an harmonious effect," he said.

Something in his tone jarred me, and I said hastily, "I don't think development should be sacrificed to harmony; incompleteness is better than perfection sometimes."

He smiled sweetly: "Yes, but I am afraid we should hardly agree about the development of women, though I should like to hear you talk of it."

"Why should we not discuss and disagree?"

"I do not like to disagree with a woman at all, especially with a woman whom I admire," he said, bending his blue eyes on me with a look such as I had never seen before in a man's eyes. It was what I suppose would be called a chivalrous look; and yet chivalry was only an improved barbarism.

Mrs. Fordyce came up just then, and introduced some gentleman to me; and while they were talking, Mr. Lawrence turned away. In a few moments he was back again with a lovely-looking young girl on his arm, blushing and yet self-possessed, with the same exquisite simplicity and ease that he himself wore. "My cousin, Alice Wilton, asks me to introduce her to you, Miss Linton," he said.

I have always—shall I confess it?—pitied young girls on the head; this one I could no more have patronized than I could a statue of Diana. She was very charming to look at as she stood beside her cousin, and yet—No, it will shake no conclusion: she was charming in every way, and I felt more at my ease than a woman had been presented to me.

Mr. Lawrence put me in my carriage. As he closed the door he said, "Your maid is not with you?"

I replied that I had none; on which he said to the driver, "Drive slowly: I mean to walk as far as the hotel with the carriage."

"Won't you get in?" I cried from the window.

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"Because I am? You are right to believe so: according to your lights, Mr. Lawrence, but I must decline to see life by them. Good night!" His tone was more than I could bear, and I turned abruptly from him; we had reached the hotel, and without a word more I ran up-stairs to my parlor. The door was ajar; I entered hastily and pushed it to, but he had followed me on the instant, and now stood with it in his hand.

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I said nothing, but held out my hand. He took it in both of his, and then in a moment more my arms were about his neck, and our lips had met. He kissed me again and again, and I, Miss Linton," he said.

I have always—shall I confess it?—pitied young girls on the head; this one I could no more have patronized than I could a statue of Diana. She was very charming to look at as she stood beside her cousin, and yet—No, it will shake no conclusion: she was charming in every way, and I felt more at my ease than a woman had been presented to me.

Mr. Lawrence put me in my carriage. As he closed the door he said, "Your maid is not with you?"

I replied that I had none; on which he said to the driver, "Drive slowly: I mean to walk as far as the hotel with the carriage."

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REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA RATES.

The inspired author of the Book of Revelations tells, toward the close of that mysterious and perplexing production, how one of the four beasts gave to seven angels seven golden vials filled with wrath, which they presently proceeded to empty out upon the earth, with the most deplorable consequences. The sun and the stars were put out, thereby doing away with all necessity for astronomers, the sky was painted painted black, and all the inhabitants of the earth took to mourning. There has been much speculation as to what these vials were, and how the wrath stored up in them would manifest itself. Preachers of all creeds, and laymen of all religions, have given us their views on this subject, and all differing as widely as Indus and the Pole, or Judge Gookins and Mr. Hesing. Even at this day there are men who are laboring over these vials, and propounding hypotheses as to which of them have been uncorked, and how many still remain on hand.

Since there is so much doubt on the subject, which is really an important one, it may not be a waste of time to propound a local theory, which will account for some of the vials at least. One of them was undoubtedly the great fire; another was the epizootic, and another was the panic; while some remarks recently made by Mayor Bond, A. L. Morrison, and some other gentlemen, would lead us to the conclusion that the recent election was a great outpouring of wrath from another vial. Now it is an unpleasant duty to announce that next week another angel will be along, and will begin to manifest himself specially among the husbands, fathers, and young gentlemen of Chicago. If they are wise, they will follow the example of the worthy Lot, who, when he heard what was to happen to the city in which he lived, arose and fled, without stopping to pay his rent, or his gas bill, or to settle that account his wife had run up with the leading milliner in Sodom. In short, Lot "jumped" the town. Let those who are wise go likewise.

This statement will be received with great consternation this morning by those to whom it is addressed. They will probably give a despairing yell, and dash for their boots and pocket-books. If at breakfast, they will drop their coffee-cups, and, while wives and daughters look up in petrified amazement, they will be off in the direction of the door, while the women-folks, plucking their napkins from under their chins, will rush madly after and call out, "Oh, has our bank failed?"

Confound it, it is too bad to come out with such a piece of news on this peaceful Sabbath morn, when every adult Chicagoan has a clean shirt on, and every good little boy is laboriously learning his Sunday-school hymn. It is as hard a business to break this news as it is to inform Mr. Farwell of the loss of the German vote. But it is better that those concerned should learn it from one who sympathizes with them than through the heartless medium of the advertising columns. Well, then, the German army is coming. The victory which Mr. Hesing won is not quite complete. He is likened it to Sedan. We have yet to see and feel the imposing of tribute.

Max Maretzek has marshaled his legions, and they are coming. The opera season has nearly begun. Irma De Muraka and Pauline Lucca will be here Monday week to finish the work of ruin, and to drain our pockets of the last few cents that still keep one another melancholy company there. The forerunners of the troupe are here. They refuse to make concessions. Woe to the conquered. The prices are to be the same as they were last year. They have no compassion on our fallen position. They make no allowances for the panic. They do not care that our taxes are to be increased. The prices must be the same as last year. They refuse to aid us in economizing. They forget that we are an impoverished community, and they insist on the same prices as last year. "Not a step backward," say they.

It is respectfully suggested that the opera, coming, under these peculiar circumstances, is simply another deluge of wrath, coming at a time when we require to be rubbed down with sweet oil rather than with brimstone. The fact is that those men in Chicago who have families, or who feel compelled to ask women to go to the opera, have come to loathe the very name of music, and to feel inclined to kick any one who mentions the divine Beethoven or the divine Verdi in their presence. They hate the idea of Heaven, if it is to be merely an idealized earth, and all the inhabitants thereof to be merely idealized harp-boys.

We are taxed by the State, city, and county; by the Church, through new-rent, and contributions collected in a basket at the end of a pole, like a machine for popping corn; and, last of all, we are taxed by the opera. Nor is it merely the price of the tickets at which one grumbles, though that is much, but the incidentals which come along with it. It necessitates the purchase of new gloves, new trimmings, new hats, new ribbons, new fallals of all descriptions, on the part of the women, the bills for which are never footed by them. It compels young men to get kids and to charter hacks. There is a gentleman employed in THE TRIBUNE office who has for the last five days worn a white vest of marvelous cut and painful tightness. In order to get accustomed to it against the evening when its lustre shall reflect back the gas-light at McVicker's, and who has exhausted his intellect in an attempt to cut down the appropriations for his opera evening below $25. The only way in which he can make both ends meet is this unsatisfactory one of going on half-board for a week. Girls rarely know, and would not care if they did, the sacrifices that men make for them. In order to take them to a place where they talk much and listen little, where they criticise the singers' dresses more than the music, and the dresses of their neighbors more than all else; these young men buy gloves instead of flannel, and submit to the emptiness of their stomachs with white vests —whitened sepulchres.

For a man to go to the opera is torture. It is worse than listening to sermons, for, in the latter, there are occasional mentions of damnation or hell. Familiar phrases are used, to which a man likes opera. Some pretend to do so, and to understand it, and are thus enabled to get places as musical critics on papers, but in reality they know as little as the common herd. To keep up appearances, they wag their heads from side to side, beat with their fingers in high time at the time, but they would give the world to be at Chapin & Gore's listening to the truly musical "glou-glou" of liquor as it rhythmically ripples out of a bottle.

The first thought of a man at an opera is, "I wish I were abed," and his second is, "I wish I could sleep in one of these chairs." Whenever Mr. McVicker gets enterprising he will put in his otherwise perfect theatre about a hundred of those adjustable railway chairs, in which one can manage to sleep with a reasonable degree of comfort. They will be in great demand by fathers of families. What inducement is there for a man to get married, and have a family, when the upshot of it all is, that he will have to take a pew, buy his meals at church-lunches, and then get opera tickets, and pay millinery bills? The whole system is an inducement to unsocial bachelorhood, and tends to diminish the population of Chicago. The opera is the finishing touch. It is the last straw which is to break us down. It is worse than the payment of interest.

So it is no wonder that men will go into mourning this morning and refuse to be comforted, while the women-folks, with their usual perverseness, will begin to rejoice and buy fashion-plates. There is beginning to be a growing feeling that writers on fashion subjects should be becomingly clothed, and comfortably fed and lodged, at the expense of the public, provided they will cease their demoralizing letters. Only last Sunday, apropos of the opera season, one of them said: "Who, among our bevy of fair girls, has not an evening dress or reception costume of silk, of tarletan, or organdy? What more is necessary? (!) Then the hair should be crisped becomingly, a flower added (25), and a cashmere mantle for the shoulders ($70), and that is all." One would hope it was. How people do speak of cashmere mantles as if they were shilling prints! It makes a father's blood run cold. Why not add a diamond necklace, and be done with it?

But now for some facts. There came to town the other day, a gentleman with a most generous stomach, rosy cheeks, and whiskers of the most approved pattern, who made the formal declaration that the war against our unhappy citizens was to be carried on with the unrelenting vigor. For seats anywhere down stairs at McVicker's, and for those in the two front rows of the first gallery, they are to be taxed $4; for the others in the first gallery $3, and for those in the upper gallery, where the hearing is good, but the ventilation is frightful, and the lack of fashionable company sterling, $2. For the grand sum of $2, which will buy four glasses of beer, or enable to one to travel twenty times from Union Park to Twenty-second street, and back again, one can sit so high up as to be on familiar terms with the chandelier, and see merely the heads of the people on the stage. This forerunner of Maretzek, this John the Baptist of the coming troupe, laughs at the idea of a reduction, and expresses the opinion that people are so ready to pay a high price as they are a low one, and that it would be degrading the divine art of song to put it in the market at lower rates than those indicated above. Cheap music is low music, according to this gentleman; whereas if these people really believed that music and song were the elevating, ennobling things they say they are, they would attempt to popularize them, by lowering the prices. It costs too much to ennoble the adults of Chicago at $4 per head. It is too profitable a contract. If the Germans must rule in music, let us go to Turner Hall Sunday afternoons. There we can take our wives and children; there we can get beer and wine, and a support for our elbows, and be ennobled at a cost of about 15 cents per head for an entire family. We want our music, like our City Government, to be run on liberal-minded principles, or we don't want any of it.

Just now there is a general reduction. Gold is coming down. Wheat is low. Hotels are lessening their prices. The wages of workmen are reduced. When the cost of necessaries falls, that of luxuries should not remain stationary. It would be wise in Max Maretzek not to run the risk of killing the geese who lay golden eggs for him, and of going out of town with less money than he brought into it. There is an idea among foreign singers, players, actors, &c., that this country is a land where they can charge exorbitant prices for their services, and return home in a year laden with wealth. But Maretzek should inform his employes that the wages of singers have lately been reduced in this part of the United States, and that there will have to be a general letting-down all around. But if he unwisely insists upon maintaining a scale of prices which is unreasonable, at the present moment at least, he must expect to peep from behind the curtain at empty seats, and to find his singers "wasting their sweetness on the desert air."

Will Mr. Hesing, who has charge of matters here just now, please say a few words to Maretzek on this subject, and perhaps he would come down.

THE DRAMA.

The most noticeable feature of the drama last week was the general falling off in attendance at the South Side theatres, and a proportionate increase at the West Side star theatre. Novelty is the ruling passion of the day, and even that fails to draw if it be not in the superlative degree. Mr. Gardiner's theatre, jammed to suffocation, had a rare novelty on view, in the inimitable Yokes Family. There was no question about that, but "Clonda" at Hooley's was a novelty in more ways than one, and yet the attendance was small, compared with what it should have been. Miss Neilson at McVicker's in *Rosalind* was not a novelty, but a rarity, and yet the house was by no means to be compared with those of the previous week. And, to make matters still worse, Myers' Minstrels did better than any of their South Side neighbors. A first-class minstrel company in this city is apparently a mine of wealth, and a good dramatic performance, no matter of what kind, a hazardous enterprise. Whether this is severe on the theatres or the public is a question the reader may decide according to his judgment, it being merely borne in mind that the stock companies of Chicago, though not of uniform excellence, average higher than those of other large cities, while the stars we have are of such magnitude as to exert an immense attractive force. It is, perhaps, due to the brief engagement of the Yokes, and the necessary cramming of large numbers into a short space of time.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The second week of Miss Neilson's engagement was marked by a revival of the most delicate of Shakspearean comedies, "As You Like It," with the fair lady in the rols of *Rosalind*. For some reason the attendance at the four representations of this light and airy drama did not by any means equal that of last year. The falling off was quite marked, for standing-room last season was at a premium when *Rosalind* was on the stage. There is no need to go over the ground covered by the notices of last season, but it would be ungracious to dismiss the performance without a word. In brief, it may be said to be a role for which Miss Neilson is as generously qualified by nature's gifts as is the *Juliet* which has won for her such widespread renown. And while the superficial auditors may be pleased with its archness, freshness, and suppressed air of comic appreciation, a more careful student will realize more fully, each time she sees it, how profoundly it has been studied, and how much has been added by the actress to give a form to the ideal. There are quaint little touches throughout which give a warmth to the picture just where one feels the necessity for it, and supply the flashes of character which render the creation a more perfect one. Of her support there is not much to be said. On the whole, the piece went very smoothly and evenly, Mr. O'Neil playing *Orlando* with more grace than usual in his heavier or older parts. In point of fact, Mr. O'Neil is in danger of losing that freedom and grace of pose, action, and reading which have been applauded frequently. He is dropping unconsciously into habits of "stagyness" which he cannot escape from. It would be greatly to his advantage if some watchful friend could help him to realize the effect of some of his gestures from before the curtain. Being naturally a studious and scientific person, he would be greatly grieved to see himself as others see him, and hear himself as others hear him. Some of the too heavy parts he has been playing have led him into an unfortunate habit of gasping, which is deadly,—absolutely murderous in its effect upon his reading. He has contracted a habit of using his lungs at high pressure, and drowning expression in noise; he uses his hands unmeaningly at times, and his legs occasionally become limp and bowed. To correct these faults, which have their origin in carelessness, he must exercise vigilance over himself, or he will never reach that high place to which he, and his friends for him, heartily aspire. Mr. Bock as *Jacques* was not very promising. There was the same rigidity about him, less marked of course, as the character called for less of the opposite quality, but still too plain. His error was rather in overacting, palpable in the familiar lines descriptive of the seven ages. Mr. Sparrow sustained from burlesquing *Touchstone*, and gave a very fair representation of the character. Further comment is unnecessary. On Monday evening and on the two following nights Miss Neilson will appear in an entirely new role, *Julia* in "The Hunchback." In securing by play for the part, Miss Neilson shows courage. Her *Juliet* is an acknowledged triumph, and with that she came and conquered. Whether she will achieve the same success in this trying role remains to be seen. The critics of the East pronounce her impersonation unsurpassed, and the verdict of the West has yet to be given. The cast of characters will be as follows:

Julia	Miss Neilson
Helen	Mrs. Myers
Master Walter	Fred. Bock
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. O'Neil
Modus	J. W. Norris
Lord Tinsel	G. Gaston
Master Stephen	H. M. Brown
Master Gaylove	H. R. Jones
Master Hartwell	S. Young
Fathom	W. H. Seymour
Thomas	G. W. Sutelle
Stephen	E. Stuart
Simpson	L. C. Meredith

On Thursday night, "School for Scandal."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

It is not surprising that managers sometimes become discouraged by what they call popular caprice, though, perhaps, they should not. It is amusing to them to see crowds flock to a drama which possesses neither intrinsic merit nor chances for good acting and scenic effect, but it galls them to find a really excellent drama, recommended really with superlative elegance, and acted with so few flaws as to give destructive criticism only a slender opportunity, played to a beggarly array of empty benches. Such a drama as the latter is "Clonda," possessing merits of construction and originality, strength of plot, wit and force of dialogue, boldness of outline in the characters, excellent grouping, judicious relief of light and shade, unusual opportunities for effective acting, capital openings for mounting; and such was the fate of it. It really surprises one to think that "Clonda" was withdrawn on Friday night to give way to "East Lynne." It may have been unconscious on Mr. Hooley's part, but it was a very bitter and well-deserved sarcasm upon the theatre-going public. "East Lynne" is an abominable drama, and it was atrociously acted on Friday night, but it drew at the matinee yesterday afternoon and evening. How then can one censure a manager for resorting to rubbish, when worth ceases to attract. Managing a theatre is like gaming after all, in point of money-making, but surely that generosity which spares no expense in securing a thoroughly good cast, and beauty in mounting, and that judgment which brings out a most deserving drama, ought to count for something. This week, Mr. Hooley has in store for the public of Chicago, which has been before the public of Chicago, though never on the stage, for years. "Mary Warner" is the drama which was to have been brought out here years ago, but which was prohibited by injunction. It is the property of Kate Bateman, and a vast amount of labor and epistolary exchange was necessary before any arrangement could be made with the owner. As it is, Mr. Hooley has been obliged to pay a very high price for the privilege of using it, and his enterprise ought to be rewarded. Let it be understood what the man deserves. What other manager has exhibited like enterprise? There is the criterion. It is years since the first effort was made to obtain it, and Mr. Hooley is the first to renew negotiations looking to its presentation. Apart from this, it is admitted to be one of the most intense dramas of the modern stage, such a piece as Kate Bateman chose to play in. As it is to be mounted with the same liberality as "Clonda," and acted by a strong company, perhaps it will bring out fair houses. The cast is as follows:

George Warner	J. W. Blaisdell
Bob Leavitt	N. Salsbury
Mr. Dutton	Mr. Donald Bage
Mr. Donne	W. Eytinge
Tollit	George Giddens
James Tunks	S. Reed
Mr. Scrivens	W. B. Arnold
Mould	A. Dunbar
Biselli	W. N. Robbins
Mary Warner	Eliza O'Conner
Milly Bligh	Miss Effie Ellsler
Mrs. Flopp	Fanny Mathias
Little Mary Warner	Annie Hamilton

"Justice" is in preparation, a new and very strong drama.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The crowds that stormed the orchestra of the Academy on every evening of the Yokes Family's appearance outstrip the power of those who have the ordering thereof to amass. Such an engagement the Academy has not known before, nor is it surprising. There is such a rollicking freshness about their fun that laughter is irresistible. To sit down and look at them, and give way to the mirth of the hour, without any effort to criticise or any thought as to why you laugh, or what is the way to see them. Don't speculate as to what Fred Yokes' legs are made of, or how many superfluous joints he has in his make-up, or of what he is generally constructed, or where he learned his sonsense, or anything else, but simply watch him and laugh. Don't annoy yourself with queries as to whether Nellie's hair is natural or genuine; whether that exquisitely melodious laugh of hers is nature or art; simply thrill through with happiness at the sound, and then laugh yourself. It is superfluous to say anything about her as a comedienne—she is charming in everything, and so bubbles over with fun as to leave the expectation that, if she had a chance, she would be infinitely more funny. But they have gone away and taken our hearts and our dollars with them, and to-morrow evening hundreds of strangers will be holding their sides in some other city, and thanking heaven for that pressure of others against them which prevents them from utterly exploding. Everybody is sorry they have gone away, and hopes they will soon return. Meanwhile a change comes over the spirit of dramatic representations at the Academy. In the midst of holiday laughter we are in tears, for Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau appears in her new drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled "A Woman's Wrong." The drama is said to be a very powerful one, and has been very favorably noticed abroad. The cast will be as follows:

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REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA RATES.

The inspired author of the Book of Revelations tells, toward the close of that mysterious and perplexing production, how one of the four beasts gave to seven angels seven golden vials filled with wrath, which they presently proceeded to empty out upon the earth, with the most deplorable consequences. The sun and the stars were put out, thereby doing away with all necessity for astronomers, the sky was painted painted black, and all the inhabitants of the earth took to mourning. There has been much speculation as to what these vials were, and how the wrath stored up in them would manifest itself. Preachers of all creeds, and laymen of all religions, have given us their views on this subject, and all differing as widely as Indus and the Pole, or Judge Gookins and Mr. Hesing. Even at this day there are men who are laboring over these vials, and propounding hypotheses as to which of them have been uncorked, and how many still remain on hand.

Since there is so much doubt on the subject, which is really an important one, it may not be a waste of time to propound a local theory, which will account for some of the vials at least. One of them was undoubtedly the great fire; another was the epizootic, and another was the panic; while some remarks recently made by Mayor Bond, A. L. Morrison, and some other gentlemen, would lead us to the conclusion that the recent election was a great outpouring of wrath from another vial. Now it is an unpleasant duty to announce that next week another angel will be along, and will begin to manifest himself specially among the husbands, fathers, and young gentlemen of Chicago. If they are wise, they will follow the example of the worthy Lot, who, when he heard what was to happen to the city in which he lived, arose and fled, without stopping to pay his rent, or his gas bill, or to settle that account his wife had run up with the leading milliner in Sodom. In short, Lot "jumped" the town. Let those who are wise go likewise.

This statement will be received with great consternation this morning by those to whom it is addressed. They will probably give a despairing yell, and dash for their boots and pocket-books. If at breakfast, they will drop their coffee-cups, and, while wives and daughters look up in petrified amazement, they will be off in the direction of

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mission Sunday-School Work in the Northwest.

Dr. Ryder on Universalism and the Evangelical Alliance.

The Baptist Centennial Campaign--Baptist Ministerial Association.

Matters Discussed by the Religious Press--Home Literary Lectures.

The Baptist Convention at Amboy, Ill.--Personal and Other Notes.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day--Calendar for the Week.

THE MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Sunday-school is, without question, one of the most effective and economical branches of Christian work. It reaches the young at the most favorable time in their lives for religious truth to make permanent impressions upon their minds and lead them to become Christians. There is, however, a branch of the Sunday-school work which is quietly and wisely carried on, that is not as often brought before the benevolent public as its real merits deserve.

For nearly fifty years the American Sunday-School Union has been prosecuting this work in the pioneer settlements and destitute places of the land, until it has organized 54,000 Sunday-schools.

The method of doing this work is to send competent men to the settlements where they have no Sunday-schools, and, for the most part, no preaching, and denominational effort does not reach the people, and provide for them; and then to organize Union Sunday-schools. These missionaries remain upon their field during the year, and watch over and aid the schools thus organized until they become self-sustaining or grow into churches, so that the work is not ephemeral, but permanent. It is economical, because it enlists the people in its support. When denominational schools could not be supported or preaching sustained, a Union Sunday-school can and does live, and is self-sustaining, requiring only the outlay necessary to pay the salary and expenses of the missionary, and often only a small donation of books or papers to help the people start the school.

While the question is being raised in many minds how the work of home-evangelization may be conducted so as to reduce the annual heavy drafts upon the various Home Missionary Boards, may it not be that here is one very practical answer? The great instrumentality that is to accomplish the reformation of the world and the elevation of mankind is the Bible; and what better method can be devised than to unite all the people in studying it, which the Union Sunday-school does, and in such a manner that the people sustain the chief expense of it themselves, except for that of the missionary who enlists them in it?

The Union has organized 329 new Sunday-schools in the Northwest during the year ending Nov. 1, and aided 422 other schools, in which there were 4,273 teachers and [illegible] scholars. Besides this, it has distributed some 3,000 Bibles and Testaments. Such a work cannot fail to have a great and good influence upon the future of the interior. It is not, however, merely an effort for one year; it is persistently followed up year after year,—as, for example, in the three years ending March 1, 1873, it organized 982 new schools in this department, and aided 1,948 schools, in which there were 20,796 teachers and 164,311 scholars.

The Society is a national. While such a great work is being done in the Northwest, the efforts of this Society extend to all parts of the country, and last year it organized 1,003 Sunday-schools and aided 2,866, in which there were [illegible] teachers and 205,256 scholars.

Among its officers are Robert Lennox Kennedy, of New York, President; George H. Stuart, James Pollock, Ralph Wells, E. S. Tobey, E. S. Bouton, John V. Farwell, S. M. Moore, Hyman Phelps, Vice-Presidents.

The office of the Northwestern Department of Missions is at 261 West Madison street, Chicago, and F. G. Ensign is General Superintendent.

It ministers to all. Says one who has been in this work fourteen years: "Besides all that figures show, we have fed the hungry, clothed the destitute, sought out the lost and wandering, the sick and the sorrowing, and buried their dead. We have stood in the cabin of the pioneer, sad and lonely, disheartened by losses, and have encouraged and aided such to struggle on in the battle of life. We have seen churches grow into life from our Sunday-schools, and scores and scores, in the out-of-the-way places, brought into the Kingdom, and many delightful proofs of the transforming power of Divine Grace upon individuals in families reached by this work in almost all nationalities."

Thus followed up, with ministering to the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of the people, this must be a permanent work. Its influence upon communities and individuals will remain whether the schools continue longer than a single season or not; but the experience of the Society, according to its report, is, that from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the schools it organizes live.

A missionary who has been over his field, and learned of the cases of destitution, thus reports his distributions:

"Package No. 1 was given to a family who were brought to the extremest want by sickness and other misfortunes. This package, added to what the poor neighbors gave, clothed the family for church and Sunday-school. No. 2 was given to a man whose children were going in their bare feet in the midst of winter. This provided shoes for them. No. 3 was given to two neighbors who were badly frozen in the storm of January last. One of these lost his hand, the other his life. No. 4 was given to a family where there were a number of small children, and the father was lying sick with little hope of recovery. No. 5 was given to a poor widow whose husband perished in the terrible storm of last January."

This is but a single paragraph of a long record of the work of this Society, as supplementary to the mission service for the children in our frontier settlements. It seldom comes to public notice, because it is quietly carried forward by a system that seeks to do the people good, and trust to the friends of the poor to respond to its quiet appeals and aid its work.

Usually it takes about $25 to start a new school and see it in full operation. A missionary costs about $600. How many people who have abundant means could, without feeling the loss of $25, send that amount to the Superintendent of this Department, and thus provide some forty or fifty children in some frontier settlement with good reading, a good Sunday-school, and wholesome religious instruction, for a whole year?

A benevolent gentleman in New England, who has sustained a missionary of this Society in [illegible] for several years, paying his entire salary, says: "The report of Mr. B. but confirms the opinion I have long cherished, that the work of the American Sunday-School Union secures more immediate, extensive, and permanent results than that of any other of our religious benevolent institutions." The importance of such a work can hardly be overestimated, in whatever aspect it is regarded, economically, politically, religiously. And so we would, after reviewing the Report of this old and good Society, now just closing its first half-century of most valuable service; and we would gladly see its power for doing its work multiplied a hundred fold by the liberal support of the benevolent.

What we need is not so much to build costly churches or erect magnificent asylums, but to form character,—men and women who will be true to themselves, their God, and their country; and the best time to begin this work is in childhood and youth. It is easier, cheaper, and a great deal better to form than to reform.

DR. RYDER ON UNIVERSALISM AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, of this city, prepared a paper which was to have represented the [illegible] of Universalism before the Evangelical Alliance. This paper appears in the current number of the *Covenant*, and is important as showing the views of an eminent divine in that denomination. It is confessed that certain views of salvation in Christ are held which are not approved by certain denominations. But, notwithstanding this difference, it is contended that in reference to the Word of God in matters of faith, and on the divinity and Sonship of Christ, they are agreed. With that form of belief which denies the inspiration of the Scriptures, and practically rejects the Bible as having authority upon the reason and conscience of man, the Doctor declares they are not in sympathy. With equal decision does he reject all attempts to reduce the Christ of the Gospels to the level of a mere man, thus robbing Him of the crown of divinity which the Gospels place upon his brow, and thus also virtually denying that God has by His Son revealed himself to mankind.

"Our religious belief," says the Doctor, "is that which we think the Bible teaches; and the Lord we love, and in whom we trust, both for time and eternity, is the Christ of history, and the authorized representative of the Father. So far as loyalty to Christ, and faith in the Bible as the sufficient rule of faith and practice are concerned, we believe the Universalist denomination is as united as any sect represented in the Alliance."

On the Christian doctrine of conversion he gives his views with equal definiteness. He quotes a leading clergyman on the point, who says that "Universalists believe in the importance and indispensable necessity of repentance,—that is, a Godly sorrow and a true reformation of heart and life. Universalists believe in a new birth, or a change of heart, effected in the soul by a cordial belief of Gospel truth, accompanied by the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit." It is further stated that "Universal salvation rests upon the assumption of universal obedience."

These are the prominent features of the Alliance letter prepared by the Doctor, who now adds the following remarks, which show his estimation of the Alliance:

It is my opinion, for I have no right to claim anything more, that the presentation to the Alliance of some such paper as this would have done good, not only as informing certain members of that body who may not truly understand our position on the great theme discussed, but as placing us right upon the record, and opening the way for a better understanding all around.

But it is too late now. The Alliance, after a series of very useful and creditable sessions, has adjourned. Some narrow and unworthy things were said, but, on the whole, the addresses were catholic in spirit and worthy the occasion. All in all, it seems to me but the truth to say, that the Evangelical Alliance recently held in New York was the most useful and the most hopeful assemblage of the professed followers of Christ ever held in this country.

THE BAPTIST CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Western Advisory Committee of the National Education Commission met in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last Tuesday morning, for the purpose of devising plans of co-operation in the efforts now being made by the Baptists of the country to raise $10,000,000 for educational purposes. After a careful and mature consideration of the subject, it was agreed that the effort needs to be at once general and special, each State and each institution caring for its own, and yet all, so far as may be practicable, acting together. The thing to be especially feared in a case like this, it was believed, is, that, in the lack of organization, and of provision for timely organization and due direction, the responsibility, belonging to no one in particular, will fail to be adequately taken up at all, and so the work be either languidly done, or else wholly fall through. It was held that everybody's business must be made, in a certain express way, somebody's business, or there would be no guarantee whatever that the great work will be done. Mindful of this, the Committee will make it one of the special aims in the general plan and propose to so adjust the work as not to assume what belongs to others. As a matter of fact, in nearly all the Western States, independent action has been taken already upon this subject and committees appointed empowered to hold the matter in charge, and, in concert with other States, or in such a way as may be found preferable, organize and push on the work.

The Western Advisory Committee appointed at this meeting a sub-committee to look after this point, consisting of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith, of Chicago (Chairman); the Rev. Dr. Brooks, President of Kalamazoo College; the Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Milwaukee; and Drs. Northup, Baily, and Thomas, of this city. This Committee will correspond with the general State Committees, and, if agreeable to the latter, co-operate with them in organizing the Western wing of the great centennial campaign. They are also empowered, if they deem it expedient, to recommend to the Executive Committee in New York of the National Educational Commission a suitable man for appointment as a Western Secretary of the Commission, or with some other official designation, to be at the head of the movement in the West, and aid this in whatever way his services may be required. The Rev. Dr. Smith, as Chairman of both committees, was also instructed to take in charge such correspondence as may be found necessary. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the Baptist Ministerial Association, recently organized, took place in the *Standard* office last Monday. About fifty persons were present to take part in the occasion.

The Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor of the University Place Baptist Church, read a very interesting paper, the subject of which was "Obedience."

The schedule of accessions for the month, as reported, is as follows:

	By baptism.	By letter or experience.
Goodspeed, Second Church, Chicago	3	9
Nead, Stock Yards	0	0
Whitehead, North Star	0	1
Bush, Twenty-fifth Street	0	4
DeBaptiste, Olivet	0	2
Everts, First	5	3
McCarthy, Union Park	1	2
Langridge, South	0	1
Frost, University Place	0	4
Kermott, Coventry Street	0	1
Gordon, Western Avenue	2	14
Lounsberry, First Church, Aurora	0	2
Palmer, Union, Aurora	3	4
Ellis, Englewood	2	7
Kline, Hinsdale	1	4
Smith, Wheaton	0	2
Mabie, Oak Park	0	1
Total	17	61

NOT EXACTLY SATISFIED.

The adjustment of Mr. Tilton's late "unpleasantness" in Mr. Beecher's church is not very satisfactory to our Congregational organ, who gets off the following sentence about the matter:

But it will be a great mistake if those unacquainted with Congregationalism conclude that it is no better fitted to cope with the duties of church discipline than this action of Plymouth Church would imply, or that it is such an unorganized, gelatinous system as might be inferred from the remarks made by Mr. Beecher on that occasion.

QUERIES.

A writer in the *Diocese*, who has been reading Bishop Cummings' position respecting his conduct at the late Alliance, puts the following queries, and hopes that some one will respond:

First—Why is not the practice of recognition more general?

Second—Why are the Wardens and Vestry of a parish prohibited inviting other than Episcopally-ordained clergy to minister in their Church?

Third—Why do Bishops reordain ministers who come from the denominations into the Church?

Fourth—Is there one law for Bishops and another for laity.

CONGREGATIONAL COMMUNION.

In response to the investigation, "Does Congregational usage allow a Deacon to conduct communion services in the absence of the minister?" the *Advance* says:

If it is not practicable to secure a minister to conduct the service, it is not only proper for the church to direct the Deacons to officiate, but it is every way much better than to omit the regular communion service. A church without a pastor specially needs a cohesive influence, while it happily illustrates what Congregationalists believe to be the Scriptural idea of the functions of the local church.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The religious press of the city came out too early to note the result of the county and municipal elections. That subject will be in order next week, if they wish to take it up.

The *Diocese*, which is the special organ of the Episcopal Church in the State of Illinois, has been resuscitated, and now makes its appearance as a monthly, in charge of the Rev. J. F. Walker as editor, and Mr. Charles Francis as publisher, with Bishop Whitehouse, the Rev. Dr. Locke, the Revs. E. Sullivan, Edwin Coan, and Canon Knowles, as editorial contributors. It is a five-column, four-page, neat-looking paper, well filled with church news, and treating editorially in this number on the "Canonical Collections," the Evangelical Alliance, and the "German Problem." The editor surmises that, while Sectarianism on the one hand, and Romanism on the other, are taking deep hold of the German population of this country, the Church is doing comparatively little, so little that there is a growing conviction among the American Churchmen that there is some deep-seated uncongeniality between Anglicanism and the German mind; and thus comes the "German Problem," which is said to be a "troublesome one." Without the presentation of any definite solution, the editor closes as follows:

Rationalism has already taken deep, and is still taking deeper hold upon the thought and faith of modern society. And there is no question but the immigration of German thought and German people into this country is one of the leading influences that are bringing about this state of things. And so how to deal with it may be emphatically termed "The German Problem." It is a problem Germany is forcing upon us every day with increasing urgency. Let those whose culture and experience have given them words of wisdom and weight to speak, prepare to speak them now.

The *Advance* opens with an editorial on "Hard Times," in which it is asserted that "Hopefulness" is the first duty, "Economy" the second, and "Christian Activity" the third,—the last if attended to, resulting, during the coming winter, in a "wide-spread and powerful revival."

Another editorial appears on the Alliance, touching on the "Communion Question," in regard to which the editor says we must feel our way step by step, and act by persuasion, and not by force. The Baptist brethren are exhorted to be true to their convictions until these convictions change, which will take place in due season. As a general hit at all objections and objectors, the following illustration is given:

What should we think of the professed civilization of a community in which it was accounted a singular thing for children of the same family to sit together around the same table; so that when it occurred, the newspapers must needs chronicle the event, and comment upon it? And yet here are the children of God, whose spiritual life is love, and who are all one in Christ Jesus, debating whether it will answer for them to sit together around the Lord's table; and if some such spectacle is witnessed, the world is astonished, the fact is reported everywhere by telegraph, and the saints rejoice over it ecstatically; as if what should be the first and easiest lesson of religion was its last and most difficult! God hasten the day when true charity shall be so universal that illiberality shall be the exception among Christians, and when every instance of bigotry shall move Christendom to astonishment.

The current number of the *Standard* is largely devoted to the doings of anniversaries. A couple of short editorials appear,—one on the "Higher Life," and the other on "Old-Fashioned Home Missions,"—the latter containing the following paragraph:

Home missionary work in this country—taking the country in its extent—antedates all home mission societies. Whoever writes its history will find the introductory chapter of that history its most interesting one. There would be recorded names among the most honored and dear in American Baptist annals, and labors among the most self-denying and heroic since apostolic times. Those missionaries were self-appointed, and to some extent self-sustained. When they did receive aid toward provision for those simple necessaries of life with which they and theirs had learned to be content, it was in a great degree from the hands of those to whom they ministered that it came, while the farm or the flock at home at home supplied the inevitable deficiencies. Long journeys by simplest modes of conveyance, and through what was still mostly a wilderness were familiar incidents. They knew what it was to lodge at night by the camp-fire or in the remote settler's rude cabin, and could find in any humble shed a sanctuary, provided there might be even a few to join with them there in the worship of the living God.

The topics which come under review in the columns of the *Advocate* are, "Let the Lord Work," the "Coming Session of the Mission Committee," the "Farmers and the Crisis," and "One Style of Preaching." The Mission Committee will soon be called upon to report upon the plans for the missionary campaign. The editor trusts no "hard-times" policy will control its actions, and adds:

We pray that no plans shall be dwarfed, no pressing work curtailed, no missionaries withdrawn, no fields abandoned, no retreat of any kind wrought into the sacred score of our bugle-calls. Let the appropriations be large and brave. Something of stringency overspreads the country, but we believe that by the time the new appropriations are comprehended by the church our financial skies will brighten, and the money will enter the sacred treasury. Moreover, the present "hard times" come of dishonesty, speculation, and stock-gambling,—in a word, of financial sin and unholy greed. Let the Committee sound the summons to Money to become regenerate and re-enter the Lord's bank, whence it has been unduly abstracted.

The editor of the *New Covenant* has just received a present of a gold-mounted, ebony cane, which has alarmed him, and yet he promises to flourish it in that way becoming to a man who is only an editor and parson. The subjects which pass under review editorially are, the "Cause in Ontario," "Church Etiquette," etc. A long sermon appears on the first page by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, on "Hungering and Thirsting for Righteousness," from which we quote the following:

It is not singular that such a perfect portraiture as that of Jesus Christ is presented to us, when we consider in what a broken way it comes. The gospels are fragmentary, and we make a great mistake if we apply to them the same laws of criticism that apply to any great history like that of Thucydides or Grote. They are mere fragments, memoirs serving as materials for history to us, sketches here and there of the character of Christ; and it is not remarkable that these articles sketches, slight as they are, should present to us that perfect portraiture of moral goodness and spiritual loveliness? We cannot suppose them to have been fiction; no man could have invented Jesus Christ; no genius could have imagined a being which has thus attracted all hearts in all ages; there must have been an overshadowing reality to have produced as bright a reflection; and there stands that glorious portraiture—the goodness that we should hunger and thirst after—the goodness of Jesus Christ.

The *Western Catholic* discusses the "Real Design," "No Neutral Ground," "Accusations," the "European News," and "Ireland." It ventures the following about England:

England had, for years, been diplomatically on the side of the Pope, whilst spiritually his adversary. This double-doing will not last long. The enemies of order, of religion, of justice, of freedom, will prevail in that country. After England is severely scourged, she may come to a true knowledge of her status in the Christian Kingdom. It is true that much of Christian principle has been retained by the English nation, but it requires the whole to preserve her from misfortune. Obstinacy in error leads to the direst results with individuals, and so with nations.

HOME LITERARY LECTURES.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, has arranged for a course of Home Literary Lectures in his church, on the corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. The following are the persons secured and the times fixed for the lectures:

Robert Collyer, Nov. 24;
Dr. M. E. Thomas, Dec. 11;
M. J. Savage, Dec. 22;
Dr. Ryder, Jan. 8;
Mrs. Waughop, Jan. 22;
William Alvin Bartlett, Feb. 5;
Prof. Swing, Feb. 9;
Dr. Powers, March 5.

The lectures delivered by Messrs. Swing, Bartlett, and Powers will be written for the occasion.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION AT AMBOY.

A meeting of the Ottawa and Dixon Baptist Associations has just closed at Amboy, Ill., which began last Wednesday. A large number were present, among them some of the leading talent of Northern Illinois. We give the following synopsis of the proceedings:

Mr. Hobart, the Secretary of Home Missions, laid out the claims of North America, especially the mission-fields of Illinois, particularly urging "the evangelication of the foreign population in self-defense, or else they would demoralize us." He lifted an outcry against corruptions which were pouring in upon us from other nations; and asserted that the Gospel was the only adequate remedy.

Dr. Hewitt's sermon was an exhibition of the Gospel as the sufficient and efficient sword to be wielded by the armies of our Master to gain the victory for the truth.

The subject of Foreign Missions was well introduced by the essay of the Rev. S. B. Gilbert, of Freeport. He showed that Christ's spirit was the true missionary spirit which we should all imitate. It was not selfish. It did not propose to take North America alone, but the world, and make the whole people to be blessed by the Gospel sway. Foreign Missions, he claimed, enlarged the heart, fired the zeal, and set the followers of Christ at work.

Dr. Hewitt claimed that it was the spirit and work of Foreign Missions which created and developed those grand characters which the Free Religionist, Abbott, mourned for as wasted on the desert airs of India and China.

Dr. Haigh showed that the Divine method was not to plant Christianity in a certain country, and then work out in widening circles from the one point, but rather that it was like leaven, which was to be thrown into the mass of heathenism, here, and there, and everywhere, and it would work out the purification of all nations. The Twelve Apostles were called the seed-corn, but these kernels must be steeped in the spirit of the Divine Master, and planted in all the soil of earth, to bring forth the harvests of the nations. Dr. Cleghorn left the subject a little to speak for the foreigners of our country who had been so abused on the previous day. He thought the American-born might possibly contaminate some of the emigrants from the Old World. He told the story of his father, who brought a good old-fashioned family of twelve children to America, and, seeing the Sabbath desecration of American-born people on their way to fish and shoot on Sunday, his mother prepared to return with her children to good old Scotland, lest they should be destroyed by the example of Americans. He believed in preaching the Gospel to the nations which were pouring in upon us, and purifying the fountain at home.

Secretary Tolman, of Chicago, had lived four years among the heathen of Asia, and was able to speak from personal experience. He argued Foreign Missions from the command of our Lord and Master, and showed that no one could be excused from a share in the work. He urged it from the consideration of the design and adaptation of the Gospel for every inhabitant of the world alike. He portrayed the nations in the darkness of heathenism, standing in perishing need of the Gospel,—illustrating it from touching scenes in his missionary life in Central Asia. He gave figures showing that his denomination had baptized over 125,000 converts from heathenism as the fruit in part of the small expenditure of money and sacrifice of life in Foreign Missions. They have over 52,000 communicants in their mission church, with 900 native preachers and teachers, and only 130 American missionaries in their nineteen foreign mission fields.

A large and most deeply attentive audience listened to the essays, papers, reports, and remarks of the woman, who conducted a meeting of lasting interest. Reports were presented by the District Secretary, Mr. Haigh; and great truths and wise plans were suggested by the State Secretary, Mrs. Leach. It appears that the women of the West are supporting six ladies as teachers in the missions of Asia, and a large band of Bible women and a number of schools. Membership in these auxiliary societies is only $1 a year, and they hope to enlist every Baptist woman in the land in the noble enterprise, and at the same time not to diminish any other work.

Dr. Powell preached a sermon, which closed a meeting of great profit.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, late of this city, and recently President of Wooster University, O., has received the title of LL.D.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Centenary Methodist Church, preached a powerful sermon on temperance [illegible]t Sunday evening, during which he was frequently applauded.

The Rev. Moses Smith, of this city, preaches in the Congregational church at Jackson, Mich., to-day.

The Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector of Grace Church, Madison, passed through the city on his way South last week.

The Rev. Richard Miller, of the last class in the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been called to the Emerald Grove and Johnstown churches, in Wisconsin.

The Rev. I. C. Hughes, a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has just been ordained pastor of the Town Street Church, Columbus, O.

The Rev. T. N. Benedict, of Wyoming, Ill., was in the city last week, the guest of the Rev. C. R. Street. He officiated last Sunday at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney has resigned the Rectorship of the Church of the Atonement, and has accepted the position of Missionary Assistant of the Cathedral.

The Rev. George C. Street has resigned his position as Associate Rector of the Church of the Ascension, and accepted the appointment of Special Agent of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, with headquarters in this city.

Prof. Sheppard, of the Chicago University, has been invited by Prof. Baynes, of the University of St. Andrews, in Scotland, to "do Chicago" for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* now being prepared under his direction. The foreign Professor says he wants a "good thing on Chicago."

NOTES.

A $10,000 Methodist Church, said to be very fine, will be dedicated in South Evanston to-day.

According to the *Diocese*, which gives a directory of the same, there are fifteen Episcopal churches and seventeen Episcopal clergymen in this city.

The *Advance* says of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier's dedicatory sermon, preached in the Memorial Chapel, last Sunday: "It was remarkable for its exceeding appropriateness and beauty."

An illustrated eight-paged Sunday-school Supplement is hereafter to be issued monthly in connection with the *Advance*. It will abound in little pictures and appropriate notes, etc.

Religious services have been held in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church during the week, previous to the Communion season, which takes place to-day. There is considerable religious interest in this church at present. The Rev. W. C. Young is the pastor.

The first reception was given by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, in the new chapel of the New England Church, last Friday evening. It was a very happy occasion for the congregation and their friends, and successfully tested the capacity and convenience of the new rooms.

The Baptist organization at Oak Park was officially recognized as a regular Baptist church last week. The Rev. Dr. Northrup preached the sermon of the occasion, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, F. M. Smith, and George Huntington were participants. The pastor of the new enterprise is the Rev. H. C. Mabie, formerly of Rockford.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary met last Monday, and took measures to secure a Financial Agent for the institution. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, George C. Noyes, and H. G. Miller, was appointed to correspond with parties on the subject, the report of which will be printed to-morrow.

The Congregational Union, which embraces all the Congregational ministers and deacons of the Congregational churches in Chicago, will hold their next regular meeting in the New England Church, next Tuesday evening, at 6:30 o'clock. A supper will be provided by the ladies of that Society, after which the interests of Congregationalism in the city will be considered.

The regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society of the West was held on Tuesday morning, at the office of the *Standard*. The Treasurer reported the receipts for October at $534.59. Miss Watson, of Michigan, received an appointment as missionary, after certain conditions are complied with. Letters were read from missionaries already in the foreign field, and various matters of interest connected with the work of the Society were discussed.

The Rev. J. E. Clough, missionary at Ongole, India, who has baptized, during the past six years, over 2,000 converts from Hindooism, was in this city last Tuesday, and left on Thursday morning, with his family, for his foreign home. He has been visiting the churches of this country for the past nine months, and has raised an endowment of $50,000 for a theological seminary at Ramapatan for the Teloogoos, and has also secured four new missionaries,—making thirteen missionaries now on their way to India, China, and Japan, for the Baptist churches of the United States.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The following sketch of the Rev. Newman Hall is taken from the current number of the *Star Weekly*, and was written by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Evanston:

Few men come to our community in whom the mass of the people have deeper interest than they have in Newman Hall. Two hemispheres have him in thought. The New World is lavish of caresses and confidence, the Old of criticism and curses. There, men who make public opinion feel his force and the rebuke of his activity, and so hurl criticism at him. Here, men molding public opinion are removed from rivalries, and so can give full credit to his greatness. There, the question of greatness turns on writing Latin verse, and ability in dullness. Here, the question of greatness turns on reaching results, and on availability. As we might expect, such a busy man as Newman Hall would be appreciated more highly in America than in England, because his gift consists in causing things to come to pass.

His father was an inebriate, and brought to the home the ordinary concomitants of that type of demoniacy. He was converted, and gave his vigorous life to the good of his fellows. He is chiefly known by his tract entitled "All for Jesus," which has reached and helped thousands. He resided at Maidstone, in Kent, where young Newman was raised.

The son was converted by Methodist preaching, and has found his warmest friends among the itinerants. He received his training in a non-conforming college, and received the degree of A. B. from the London University. He was early settled at Hull, where he wrote the "Life of Dr. Gordon, or the Christian Philosopher." This book gave him a wide reputation. He married the daughter of Dr. Gordon, who brought him some money and much trouble, a few pounds and many poundings. He is now being released from this woman, that she may follow her tastes with a more congenial companion—her coachman.

He moved to London to become the successor of the Rev. J. Sherman, a popular preacher at Surrey Tabernacle. This is the church so long renowned for the occupancy of Roland Hill. It rests on the Lady Huntington Foundation.

Dr. Hall uses the liturgy of the Church of England in the morning service. He has a wonderfully active mind. Reading at odd times, he passed the examinations in law in the London University, and took LL.B. in honors, and received the gold medal. His examinations for a degree were so marked that the Examiners urged him to compete for other honors. He had less than a week for special preparation. He preached old sermons on the intervening Sunday, and gave his days and nights to the work, and swept everything before him.

Dr. Hall is a marked man. He is tall, he is put together to stay, and is able to endure vast and protracted work. He is neat in the extreme, dresses in the last touch of the fashion of his calling, has all the marks of a gentleman, and looks the preacher, from his elegant, chaste features, to his simple and gentle manners.

He is a scholar and an orator. He is plain, straightforward in his speech, goes directly to the mark, moving in the midst of simple Saxon. He is forceful often, and sometimes eloquent.

He is Armenian in theology, Congregational in government, and world-wide in his sympathies. He is the friend of the working classes, has opened his church for free lectures for them, and has often lectured to them. He is pre-eminently practical. His life is busy beyond comparison, and he never tires.

He has six day-schools and five Sunday-schools connected with his church, besides other mission work and night-schools. He has confidence in his plans, is a marvelous organizer, has vast faith in Newman Hall, and so his enemies call him vain. But these are his works. I wish we had ten thousand such workers in this land, even if they were as old as he—about 65.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning at Christ Church on "The Victory," and this evening on "An Old Piece of Advice."

—The Rev. Arthur Brooks officiates this morning and evening at St. James' Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking officiates as usual at the Church of the Epiphany. The morning subject is, "Elijah at Zarephath; a Lesson for the Times."

—The Rev. Edward Sullivan will officiate as usual in Martine's Hall.

—There will be services as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach this morning in Calvary Church, on "The Law of the New Order," and this evening on "A New Attempt to Adjust an Old Quarrel."

—There will be full Cathedral services this morning and evening at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach as usual this morning and evening at the Temple Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas preaches as usual at the Michigan Avenue Church.

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed preaches this morning, and the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed this evening, at the Second Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach this morning, and the Rev. H. C. Mabie, of Oak Park, this evening, at the Twenty-fifth Street Church.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach as usual at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening B. F. Jacobs will lead the Gospel meeting.

—W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

METHODIST.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning at Trinity Church. In the evening the Rev. E. W. Hall, President of Johnson College, Macon, Ill., will preach.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will this morning address and receive probationers into full communion, and this evening preach on "The Transfiguration."

—The Rev. Mr. Dandy will preach as usual at the Ada Street Church. The evening subject is "A Remedy for Hard Times."

—The Rev. James Hill, of the Methodist Church, will preach at Smith's Hall, in Englewood, this morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning at the First Church. In the evening he will lecture to young men on the Elements of Success.

—The Rev. Dr. Felton will preach this evening at Grace Church on "Christian Unity."

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach as usual at the Western Avenue Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. McKaig will preach this morning and evening in the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will preach as usual in Grace Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach as usual in the Tenth Church.

—There will be services as usual in the First Scotch Church. In the evening there will be a lecture on Elijah.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will officiate as usual in the American Reformed Church. The evening sermon will be the second in the series to young men on the "History of Joseph."

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach as usual in the Fifth Church. The evening subject is "The Church and Social Reforms."

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach this morning at the Third Church on "Gethsemane," and this evening on "The Christian's Joy and Usefulness."

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach this morning at the Ashland Avenue Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach, as usual, at Murray Chapel. All the friends of the parish are requested to be present, as important business matters will be brought before them.

—The Rev. J. E. Forrester will preach at the Church of the Redeemer this morning on "Autumn Leaves," and this evening on "Amusements."

—The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, will preach for Dr. Ryder this morning at Aiken's Theatre.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. James T. Hyde will preach this morning and evening at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach, as usual, at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach, as usual, at the First Church. The morning subject is, "The Place of Children in the Kingdom."

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach this morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. Mr. Dudley, of Milwaukee, will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning in the Memorial Chapel of the Church of the Messiah.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach a sermon to children this morning at the Third Church, and in the evening, he will lecture on "Sowing Wild Oats." He will also preach this afternoon at the house of C. B. Dupee, corner of Forty-sixth street, and Woodlawn avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Society of Spiritualists meets for conference this morning and evening, in the hall over No. 181 South Clark street.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon to the Second Swedenborgian Society in Plymouth Church, on "The Secrecy of Self-Sacrifice."

—W. J. Howe will preach this morning and evening, at the Christian Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper, having returned from Mexico, will preach this evening, at Immanuel Church.

—W. A. Shaw will preach at No. 163 West Madison street to the Advent People.

—Elder George G. Mullins will preach at the Central Christian Church, this morning, on "What Think You of the Christ—Whose Son is He?" and in the evening on "Thou Art the Man."

—There will be a Friend's meeting, this morning, in the Methodist Church Block.

—Prof. Taylor will preach at the Globe Theatre at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Free Religious Movement. Subject, "The New Movement—What Does it Mean?" Seats free. No collection. The Committee on Organization will report at close of services.

—The Rev. Prof. H. Peck will preach this morning in the English Lutheran Church.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 9—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Nov. 9—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost; Patronage of B. V. M.
Nov. 10—St. Andrew Avellino, C.; SS. Tryphon, Respicius, and Nympha, MM.
Nov. 11—St. Martin, B. C.; St. Mennas, M.
Nov. 12—St. Martin, P. M.
Nov. 13—St. Didacus, C.
Nov. 14—St. Stanislas Kostka, C.
Nov. 15—St. Gertrude, V.

Anecdotes of Prince Napoleon.

Paris Correspondence New York Times.

Prince Napoleon met the fate of the men who get a little ahead of their time. If his letter had appeared to-day, for instance, it might have been well received. It happened to come just when the idea of an alliance was thought of, and when it was too startling to be at once accepted. But both the *Gaulois* and the *Pays* now confess that the Bonapartist and Republican parties must act together, and while such an alliance is rendered necessary by the nature of things, neither party would have any words about it. It is a league for common defense and nothing more, and in acknowledging the fact both parties speak with regret, and both would have the documents which have to be interchanged passed with a pair of tongs, as the money was passed to Simon Deutz, the traitor, who gave up the Duchesse De Barry. But being before his hour, Prince Napoleon has met with the fate of a loose dog, and is kicked first on one side, and then on the other. The *Figaro* devotes a page to him, in which some curious stories are related. When the Prince Imperial was born he was so much enraged that it required a threat to make him comply with the law which makes it obligatory upon Princes of the blood to assit at the accouchement of an heir to the throne. When the Duc d'Aumale's letter appeared he was in a great fury, and created a scandal. His wrath was the subject of comment at the Tuileries. The next day he called, and changed to find the Empress with her baby.

"What, you here!" cried Eugenie; "I thought you had left for Belgium."

The Prince made some excuse for his presence.

"If that boy were fifteen years older," cried the Empress, rising and leaving the room, "he would be already across the frontier."

The Duc d'Aumale had provoked the Prince to a duel, and he did not accept, because, as a General suggested, he did not like the idea of getting a ball in the stomach.

"If my poor cousin gets a ball in his stomach," said the Emperor, smiling sadly, "I fear it will be because he swallowed it."

But the most curious part of this article is the story about the letter written to the Empress after the death of Napoleon III. Prince Jerome wrote to ask the guardianship of the Prince Imperial in order to take him about the world for the purpose of completing his military education. The Empress thought that her son was safe at Woolwich, where he might get as good a military education as any Prince Jerome was likely to give him. There was also a fair amount of chronique scandaleuse. At a gay supper at the house of a favorite of the day, a ring was heard, and the servant came in with alarm depicted upon her face to say that Monsigneur was below.

"What Monsigneur?" asked a wit, about half gone in his cups.

"Prince Napoleon."

"Tell him the Duc d'Aumale is here, and see how he will file off."

The drunken message was given, and the Prince left. No mention is made of Cora Pearl, who says she owns her hotel in the Rue de Chaillot to the Prince's bounty.

A Party of Hunters and Their Cook.

From the Denver News.

Last spring a party of buffalo-hunters, six in number, were camped at Two Buttes, about 20 miles from the present town of Granada, in Bent County. A man, known only by the name of "Jimmy," was their cook. Soon after eating breakfast on the morning in question all began to feel sick, and in a short while it became evident that the food they had eaten contained poison. They had recourse to tobacco tea, which caused them to vomit the poisoned food. "Jimmy" was suspected and watched. Recently he was seen to put some white powder, which proved to be arsenic, in the coffee. The scoundrel desired to poison the hunters to secure their outfit. The hunters made a target of "Jimmy," and, when they were done with him, he wasn't of much use to himself or any one else. He was formerly a New York rough, and his bones are bleaching upon the arid plains of Southern Colorado.

NEW YORK.

Why Europeans Do Not Understand American Affairs---Queer Ideas Abroad of the Present Disorder.

Cause of the Rev. Dr. Brindley's Death---An Evangelical Editor Arraigned as an Infidel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1873.

We often express astonishment that the people of Europe, especially of Great Britain, have so little understanding, or rather so great ignorance, of America or American affairs. The reason, doubtless, is, that their sources of information are so inadequate, not to say incompetent; the chief sources being Reuter's telegrams and the American correspondence of the London *Times*, which, for some inexplicable cause, is made up in Philadelphia. (Why does not the *Times* receive its trans-Atlantic news of the Republic from Salamanca, Pa., or Joliet, Ill., which, as commercial centres, rank nearly as high as Philadelphia? What would it think, I wonder, of a New York journal that should gain its ideas of Britain from Leeds or Exeter?)

ECCENTRIC NEWS.

Do you ever scan Reuter's telegrams, and the Philadelphia correspondence of the London *Times*? Indeed are they fearfully and wonderfully made. The former, in announcing Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure, asserted that it was owing to "a Bull movement in goods;" and recently declared that "The Texas Central Railway would be able to meet its interest, on account of the removal of the quarantine from the mouth of the river." What this gibberish meant, nobody under heaven can divine. It is likely that the telegrams may have been mixed, that the compositor was drunk, or that the proof-reader may have been suffering at the time from a rush of brains to the feet. Whatever the cause, it shows that the Europeans are not altogether to blame for a want of comprehension of the financial troubles now pervading the country, or, in sooth, of anything else occurring on this side of the sea.

A PERPLEXED JOURNALIST.

As an example of the befogged mental condition of all persons dependent on European sources of American news, I may mention a New York journalist, of high intelligence and wide experience, who has been abroad the greater part of the year. Familiar as he is with matters and things here, he has been trying in vain, for the past two months, to get some idea of the monetary situation on this side. Within a day or two I have heard from him, and he says that the Panic must be nearly equal to Black Friday. When we think that the Stock-Exchange has been paralyzed; that the decline in values has been hundreds of millions; that all the great speculators have been nearly ruined; that Wall street, for the first time in this generation, is without a leader; that the strongest and wealthiest firms in the country are embarrassed; that few securities, save those of the Government, are deemed safe or solvent; that the trade of the nation is largely stagnant; and that inability to pay is the rule rather than the exception,—it is impossible here not to comprehend the difference between a state of affairs like the present, and the conspiracy and needless alarm of a day. If the sagacious and native journalist over there can be so deplorably ignorant of affairs here, what can be expected of the average stupidity of the European people at large?

SLAIN BY SATIRE.

You have heard of the sudden and unexpected death of the Rev. Dr. Brindley, who followed Bradlaugh to this country to negative the evil influence which he supposed the Radical doctrines of the English Republican must insure. Poor Brindley was an earnest and enthusiastic, though narrow-minded and extremely sectarian person. It seems that he was a little crazed on the subject of his adversary, and believed it to be his mission to thwart the latter's wicked purposes. Brindley was so disappointed at his utter failure here, and so mortified by the satirical arrows shot at him by the British Radical at his first appearance in public, that he lost hope and heart, sickened and died. The change in the spiritual atmosphere from the Old World to the New was entirely too much for the unfortunate clergyman, and his first discomfiture sealed his doom.

While there was something supremely ludicrous in the conduct of the representative of the Church of England, there is something pathetic in the fact that the self-same conduct brought him to the grave. It is not often that a single phrase, however sarcastic, extinguishes human life; but I understand, from the time that Bradlaugh said, in Steinway Hall, "I hope that you will be willing to listen to the representative of the Church of England and the British aristocracy," that the ill-starred minister drooped, and never after fairly held up his head. Since Keats, according to Byron, was snuffed out by a single article, there has been no parallel, except this, of a human creature snuffed out by a single sentence.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The subject of Orthodoxy brings to mind the singular and rather amusing position in which Dr. Holland, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, has been placed. Not a few persons among the literary and cultured class have found fault with the magazine, whether justly or unjustly, because it had too much of a leaning to Evangelism; holding that literature and art must necessarily be narrowed through any measurement by creed. The Doctor, always earnest and conscientious, and one of the by no means many Orthodox authors of the time and country, accepted the editorial position, as he has himself declared, with the determination to render *Scribner's* "a Christian power in literature." After the Reverend Blaurelt began to publish his articles on "Modern Skepticism," which are full of common sense and strong logic, the sectarian weeklies, like the *Observer* and *Christian Intelligencer*, pounced upon the magazine and Holland as assisting the cause of Infidelity. This has naturally roused the Evangelical editor, who yields to nobody in exemplary piety, and he has retaliated with fervor on the journals in question. They, of course, will return to the charge,—there is no bitterness and ferocity like that of creed,—and the prospect is, that the weeklies and the monthly will have a regular theologic war.

What the upshot of it will be, no one may say. The skeptics think that Dr. Holland will be made so indignant by unjust accusation that he will be insensibly driven into opposition to the accepted theology, and become a Radical in spite of himself. It must be annoying to him to be charged, on one hand, with an excess of Orthodoxy, and, on the other, with Infidelity. No wonder the Doctor is wrathful; he would be a saint if he did not lose temper under circumstances so exasperating.

A LUCKLESS THEATRE.

It really seems as if play-houses, like persons, sometimes had inevitable ill-luck. This is exemplified in the Lyceum Theatre, recently closed (without any premonition) until further notice. The reason of the closure is, as usual, pecuniary. The manager, who took it after Fechter's quarrel with Sherman, the owner of the property, spent a good deal of money on the house, and felt certain of resuscitating its fallen fortunes. An Englishman by birth, he spent two years here to acquaint himself with the taste and temper of the people, before embarking in his dramatic enterprise. He is, I understand, so much involved that there is no hope of his recovery.

The theatre was built for the acting of French plays, some seven years ago, and, during that time, has been under the direction of at least a dozen persons, all of whom have failed and lost heavily, except Bateman with the opera bouffe, and Grau with the Ristori troupe. Fetcher spent about $75,000 in refitting the building, and I am informed, that not less than $400,000 or $500,000 has been sacrificed, first and last, in attempting to carry on the theatre since its first opening. Who will be the next bold undertaker—this word might be accepted in a double sense—of the luckless Lyceum? It will probably remain closed for some months,—at least until the money-stringency be over.

DOES POETRY PAY?

Several biographical sketches of Edmund Clarence Stedman have appeared since his new volume of poems was announced. It has not been mentioned, however, that, when his "Diamond Wedding" was printed in the New York *Tribune*, he received not a penny for it. He asked the then managing editor if he was to get nothing, and the reply was, that the *Tribune* never paid for poetry, but that it would give the author, if he insisted, the price usually allowed for original prose matter. The rate was $5 a column, and, as the "Wedding" filled about that space, Stedman was credited with that sum. But he declined to call for the money, and the *Tribune* to this day stands indebted to him for $5 for writing the remarkably-clever and now-famous poem of the "Diamond Wedding."

Prices have improved some what since. The "Wedding," with Stedman's reputation, would now command, perhaps, from $50 to $100. The labor alone on such a poem, expended in some strictly business-way, would secure at least $500.

SALMAGUNDI.

Alden B. Stockwell, who became a lame duck, some months ago, in Wall street, has recently concluded that he wasn't so unlucky after all; that, if he had continued to operate, he would have lost much more in the autumn than he did in the early summer.

Clara Morris—she lately disagreed with Daly, and entered into an engagement with the Union-Square Theatre—is to receive, it is said, $100 for each appearance, though her appearances are not to be regular or continuous. Three or four years, ago she was playing at the Fifth Avenue for $40 a week, and very glad to get that.

How heroically candid some folks are! A stranger met a well-known journalist, inclined to plainness and waggery, in Park Row, the other day, and, seizing him by the hand, said, "You are Mr. C——, of Cleveland, I believe?" "No," was the answer, "I am Mr. ——, of New York. But I am sure if Mr. C—— resembles me, that he must be a good-looking fellow." "On the contrary," replied the plain-speaking provincialist, "he has the reputation of being the ugliest man in Ohio."

Within the last three weeks, hundreds of men of all callings have come to the Metropolis in search of employment, and, of course, there is no possibility of their obtaining situations. New York to-day has more idle hands than any other four cities in the country.

Fisk & Hatch, the suspended bankers, expect to resume business between this and the 1st prox., having arranged for an extension with all their large creditors.

Several large creditors of the deceased daily *Standard*, having brought suit against Thomas Murphy, Gen. Butler, and other stockholders, are in a fair way to get what is their due, though the latter have made stubborn legal resistance.

COLSTOUN.

THE INFANT OF THE PERIOD.

How We Treat It.

From the Science of Health.

Let us glance for a moment at the clothing of "the infant of the period." First in order in the dressing of the young infant, comes the inevitable bandage, or "roller;" this is commonly made of flannel, wrapped twice around the body, and pinned so tightly that it is absolutely impossible for the child to use properly the abdominal muscles in breathing. For the first few weeks of a child's life, breathing and crying are almost the only exercises it is able to indulge in; and every garment should be loose enough to admit of free intercostal and abdominal muscular action. But as baby's clothes are worn, we have quite the reverse of this. The bandage above referred to so compresses the walls of the abdomen as to prevent lateral expansion; and whenever the baby cries, the intestines are pushed down into the pelvis, not infrequently causing infantile hernia; for at this early age the opening to the inguinal canal is often only partially closed, and it requires but little force to cause the bowels to protrude.

The next piece to be considered is the diaper, and a more uncomfortable article could not well be imagined. It is generally made of cotton-flannel, doubled twice, making four thicknesses of this hot material, which is pinned tightly around the pelvis. Add to the above a thin rubber article now in our market, and which is used by some, and see what we have. No wonder so many children have prolapsed bowels and inflammation generally in that delicate region. Only think of it, mothers! for two long years this heating process is kept up day and night without intermission! Suppose you bound the child's head or lungs up in the same way and for the same length of time, what do you think the consequence would be? You would probably injure those organs for life, if, indeed, the child survived the treatment.

Next in order in our little toilet comes "baby's shirt," a little scrap of very fine linen, which, considering its crimp dimensions, is for all ends and purposes a consummate nuisance. Then come the flannel skirts, nicely plaited or gathered on to a cotton band, which has also to be pinned round the body, under the arms, so that every time baby is tossed around the skirt is dragged down over his abdomen, thus adding another binder to the already overbound parts. Last comes the dress, made of some thin material, with or without sleeves, according to the fashion of the times, or taste of the mother, who very rarely knows anything about physiology, and, if she did, would be indifferent to its laws rather than have her child look just like other people's babies. We have, then, you see, arms and chest relatively bare, while just below is the petticoat band above referred to; and just below that come the thick hot plaits of flannel over the little pelvis. In this manner the blood is drawn by overheating the vital parts, and kept there; while it is driven away from the tiny hands and arms, leaving them blue and cold, every time the infant is exposed to the air.

The clothing of a little child, as well as that of a grown person, should, in the first place, be made loose enough to allow the free use of all the muscles. Not only that, but every portion of the body should be covered evenly; there should be as many thicknesses on the arms and chests as there are on any other part. As respects bandaging of an infant, all that is needed is a piece of thin, soft muslin, to be worn loosely round the body, for the first week or so, until the umbilicus heals. The under garments should be made of soft cotton material, instead of flannel, as this is very apt to irritate and chafe the tender skin; and is one great cause of "gum rash," which is annoying to both mother and child. A little waist should be made with long sleeves and high neck, with a deep hem round the bottom, and buttons for fastening the skirt to. This latter should be made of the same material, gored perfectly plain, with a narrow band or hem around the top, in which to work the button holes. In hot weather, the above garment, with a gored dress, made with high neck and long sleeves, is all that is required. In cooler weather, a flannel suit should be worn between the two; made the same as the outside dress, and buttoned down the front. Children, as a general thing, are kept too warm. After dressing them, they are often wrapped in a thick shawl, and placed in the warm bed beside the mother, face and all under cover, with not even a little hole to breathe through. Here it remains for hours, breathing over and over again the air laden with the exhalations from its own body and that of the mother's. It is also very common to allow the child to sleep in the same clothes it wears in daytime. This is all wrong; little folks, as well as big ones, should change their clothes before going to bed, taking care to hang up for a good airing the ones they take off.

The Austerity of the Early New Englanders.

The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Dunstable, an ancient New England town covering territory now occupied by several towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was celebrated the other day. The speaker illustrated old time manners as follows:

The fundamental principle of the equality of all men before God was rigorously observed. All titles were forbidden Mr. Weld. Even plain "Mr." was not allowed, either to clergymen or laymen. The "simple prefix of 'Rev.' was considered an innovation of vanity." The austerity of our fathers was carried into minor matters. Dancing at weddings was forbidden. William Walker, one of the colonists, was imprisoned a month for courting a maid without the consent of her parents. Long hair or periwigs, and "superstitious ribands," to tie up and decorate the hair, were strongly prohibited. All ornament was "a vain show, and beauty a Delilah." Christmas was a Popish day, and not to be observed. To turn the back upon the public worship before it was finished and the blessing pronounced was "profaneness," and was prohibited by law.

A "cage" was erected near the meeting-house for the confinement of all offenders against the Sabbath. One Sunday, John Atherton, a soldier in Col. Tyng's company, most scandalously profaned the day by wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes, which chafed his feet on the march. He was fined forty shillings for his flagrant wickedness. Three months' intentional absence from the church brought the offender to the public whipping-post. Even in Harvard College students were whipped in the presence of professors and fellow-students for grave offenses committed in the chapel. The order of exercises at the infliction of the penalty was, first, prayer; second, the whipping; third, a closing prayer. No Sabbath-bell "knolled them to church." The plain, unsteepled, barn-like meeting-house never resounded to an organ, or to a profane instrument of any kind. The windows of the humble edifice, neither large nor numerous, were guiltless of a pane of glass for fifteen years. Neatness and propriety reigned without and within. A widow kept the meeting-house clean, and took care that no damage came to the glass. The tithing man kept his eye on the boys in the broad aisle and the "hind seats" that they might be "watched over according to law." Loose stones were cleared away outside the house. A new horse-block was set up. All persons were forbidden to tie their horses to the meeting-house ladder. No faithful dog could bear his master company within the sacred precincts, and every dog was sore afraid of Samuel Goold, who was "chosen dog-whipper for the meeting-house."

FRIDAY.

An Attempt to Eradicate a Superstition.

And How It Succeeded.

"Rather not sail, eh? Send him up here immediately."

Mr. Bayles was the leading partner in the house of Bayles, Bond & Co., merchants and shipowners, of Hull,—a firm that has stood fast for generations, and seems likely to hold out for more. Now be it remembered that Hull—or, as it is legally described,

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL—

is a very important sea-port, on the north shore of the estuary of the Humber; in fact, it is acknowledged as the third in the British Kingdom. Its piers are crowded with ships of all nations. Its docks cover an area of not less than 25 acres; they are as complete as material and skill could make them; and they present a busy scene of traffic indeed. The Trinity Guild, which was founded as early as A.D. 1369, for superannuated seamen and seamen's widows, still flourishes in its elegant edifice of Tuscan architecture, supported by a fund which now falls little short of £14,000 a year. Here, too, is a school for boys designed for the merchant-service; the Sailors' Institute, with its library and its comforts for the weather-beaten "tollers of the sea," is not far away; and the Bethel flag attracts the mariner who has found out that there is "a leak in his soul, and that he must man the pumps of salvation," to the floating chapel of a Sunday. The suburbs of Trippet and Sculcoates, extending about 4 couple of miles along the Hull from the Humber (which here receives the waters of the Trent, the Ouse, and the Don), furnish forth many "a rude sea-boy" whose first ambition is to hand-reef and steer, and then to find his way through the hawse-holes into the Cabin.

In such a thoroughgoing nautical place as I have described, it must, of course, be inferred that a

TONE OF NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE

would be largely present; and, when Capt. Deadeye, of the good ship Jane, to which he had just been appointed by her owners, Bayles, Bond & Co., sent word to the house that he would "rather not sail that day," their astonishment may be considered as natural enough. "Obey orders if you break owners," is the maxim of the merchant-service; and here was a breach of the very first order received after promotion and appointment to an staunch and lively a craft, to all appearance, as ever "plowed the briny."

"Send him up here immediately," said Mr. Bayles, and in a temper not to be trifled with.

"What's this, sir?" said the head of the house when the Captain appeared. "Rath er not sail, eh? What the deuce do you mean by that?"

"If you please, sir," said Deadeye,

IT'S FRIDAY,

you know, and no luck ever does come of sailing on Friday."

"Then give up your ship, instantly," said Mr. Bayles, "I'll have no such sniveling superstition in my house;" and Deadeye was forthwith discharged. A master was found that very day, and the ship, all ready as she was, commenced her voyage with

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
And a wind that followed fast,

under as favorable auspices as a sailor could desire.

THAT VERY DAY WEEK,

the foundered, and the crew were, by good fortune, taken off by a passing vessel, after much less of suffering and privation than usually attend such disasters.

"Strange, sir," said Mr. Vellum, the head-clerk, with an open letter in his hand. "The Jane was lost on Friday last. She was well insured, though, and it might have been worse."

"Strange, sir!" said Mr. Bayles. "*Strange!* Why strange, sir? The ship foundered, and that is all about it, I suppose. Are you, too, possessed of this confounded superstition?"

"I hardly know, sir," said Mr. Vellum, scratching his temple, and looking puzzled; but it does seem as if

FRIDAY WERE AN UNLUCKY DAY,

after all."

"Does it Mr. Vellum? We shall see, sir; we shall see."

It was the afternoon of Thursday. Mr. Bayles retired to his private office and rang the bell. When the bell of the inner room was rung, it was generally understood in the establishment that something out of the usual course of things was under consideration. The summon was obeyed, and the messenger ordered, "Send Mr. Chipps to me at once." The order was immediately executed, and the master-shipbuilder was closeted with the magnate of the firm.

"Mr. Chippa," began the merchant, "I have determined to put down this silly superstition which has lately engrossed so much attention here.

TO-MORROW WILL BE FRIDAY;

lay me the keel of a ship, and let her be launched of a Friday too."

"D-d-do you think it will be l-lucky, sir?"

"Good gracious!" uttered Mr. Bayles, now fairly exasperated; "are you, too, infected with this distemper? I give you five minutes to make up your mind, sir. Lay the keel, and proceed as I desire, or find employment elsewhere. Every seafaring man in Hull will be demoralized if this nonsense is to be continued."

There were several little Chippa to be provided for, and the "old block" was convinced.

The keel was laid and

THE SUPPRESSED MURMURS

of the people of the yard. Old "salts" were present, and witnessed the daring deed that was to defy the mysterious decree of Fate with half-averted eyes. "Shiver my timbers!" said the veteran. Bob Cathead, in a pig's whisper to his nearest neighbor on the unwonted occasion. "T'ool mak's shifting his ballast, sure-ly." And the neighbor, hitching up his canvas-trowsers and turning his quid in his cheek, and with the solemn exhibition of the white of his eye which was the inevitable result of the heavenward direction of its pupil, answered, like an echo, "Sure-ly!"

The work, urged on by the repeated personal visits of Mr. Bayles to the yard, progressed rapidly, and the time for launching the new ship into what a newspaper of the sister-island called "her native element" was at hand. Preparations were made on a large scale for the event.

IT WAS FRIDAY.

Luncheon had been ordered for the guests who were invited to be present at the "Christening," and the "hands" had not been forgotten. The ways were liberally anointed, and the wedges were seized ready for action. Mr. Bayles came forth and addressed the assemblage. He was in an eloquent mood. The ladies and gentlemen were informed, in his most silvery tones, that to-day was to witness the

POWERFUL OF SUPERSTITION AND SUPPRESSION

among a class of people whose interests were so closely connected with those of the good old town in which they all lived. His plans had been laid, and were now about to be matured. From thenceforth he would liberate the sea-going portion of Hull's population from chains not less degrading than were those which bound their great townsman, Mr. Wilberforce, had removed from the West India Islands. And more was said, but so jubilantly and rapidly that the reporters failed to catch many words. Last of all, he called on Miss Bond, the lovely and accomplished daughter of a distinguished member of both House, to perform the ceremony of naming the ship.

The signal was now given, and the wedging began. Who that has heard the incessant tick-ticking, experienced the suspense, and at length the excitement at a launch, when the huge structure begins to move, can forget it? A bottle of wine had been suspended by a cord from the bowsprit. At the moment the mass began to slide on its inclined course, Miss Bond gracefully broke the bottle by striking it against the ship's bow; the wine flowed generously; and, amid breathless curiosity and silence, the ship was named

"THE FRIDAY!"

"There," said Mr. Bayles, "is an end, I hope, of Friday's terrors."

Hah! what is this? "The Friday's" motion is suddenly arrested. Mr. Bayles turns pale. Flying to the master-builder, he demands to know the reason. Mr. Chipps cannot tell—in the moment. He will see. Meanwhile a cold shiver runs through the multitude of spectators. Mr. Chipps soon discovers the obstacle; it is removed; and "The Friday" slides again, strikes the wave, falsounds, and rides it like a duck. Mr. Bayles' color returns to his cheek A, and he leads the way to luncheon with the proud consciousness of having done a good t and a noble thing.

The riggers now ply their cord s and spars; the painters smarten her up; the g stowers adjust her cargo. Everything is ready. She sails for the Mediterranean

ON FRIDAY.

"There, again," said Mr. Bayles expressively.

A few weeks elapse, and Mr. Vellum has opened a letter for the firm. It is early, and Mr. Bayles is not yet come down to the office. Mr. Vellum's countenance is as it had never been before. Mr. Vellum's fidelity to the interests of the house is undoubted, but his opinion of his own judgment is unshaken. There are, as it were, two counter-currents meeting on Mr. Vellum's brow.

At length the senior and managing partner enters. Mr. Vellum is greeted as usual, and asked his news.

"Sorry to say, sir,—"

"Sorry, Mr. Vellum! *What* has happened?"

"The Friday" met with trouble on the 29th ult."

"Trouble! What is the matter?"

"Lost, sir."

"Lost! Why, help me, what day of the week was the 29th?"

"FRIDAY, Sir!

"Good gracious!" said Mr. Bayles, and rushed into the inner office.

DIAMONDS.

Who Buy Them—Where They Come from—Anecdotes.

From the New York Graphic.

New York, said a diamond expert, is soon to be the greatest diamond market in the world, because New York is to-day the largest retail market, and wholesale dealers must follow the set of the current. Over $1,500,000 worth of diamonds were sold here last year. It is a saying in Europe that a lady without a tiffe does not wear them, but here everybody wears them. They do not even indicate great wealth—merely taste for that kind of jewelry. Before the Prussian siege Paris was the centre of the trade. Just now London is.

The best diamonds are sold are from broken sets in Europe, from Brazil, and a few selected stones from Africa. The market is so overstocked with large discolored African stones that in the last three years their value has decreased 75 per cent, the greatest change in the price of diamonds that has ever been recorded. The supply exceeds the demand. Twenty-five million dollars' worth of rough diamonds were found in South Africa last year.

Some years ago, during the disturbances that affected almost every part of Europe, the diamonds of many of the nobility were sold, and, as money was to be realized on them immediately, it followed that they were thrown into the market. A few selected a number of very valuable diamonds some time ago, and had them set in a necklace, which he estimated to be worth $30,000. He was so watchful of it that he always took it out of its compartment in the safe and deposited it in the show-case with his own hands. A lady who was one of the largest customers of the house, saw it one day and became fascinated with it. She was very anxious to buy it, but feared her husband, who was one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia, would not sanction the expenditure of so much money. After returning to the store several times in the course of a week, she said she would buy it, and if her husband objected too strongly she would return it. It was accordingly sent to her house, and placed in her hands. After the lapse of four days she brought it back, saying that her husband would not permit her to keep it. It remained in the store two weeks, the gentleman who had it constructed taking care of it personally as before. Then it was sold to another lady. Three days afterwards this second lady's husband, a man of great wealth and above suspicion in point of character, came into the store in a rage to return the necklace, declaring that the stones were paste. A careful examination proved that he was right, and the price paid for it was refunded to him. So excellent was the imitation and so carefully had the necklace been reset with worthless stones that, although the gentleman who owned it had handled it every day in the interval between its first return to the store and the second purchase, he was unable to feel sure on which occasion the fraud had been committed, and employed detectives to watch the movements of both ladies, and use every means in his power to discover where and by what lapidary the necklace was reset, but in vain.

Stage Customs a Century Ago.

The admission of spectators upon the stage, which was prohibited in 1704, but not wholly abolished till many years later, was a serious annoyance to the audience before the curtain and to the performers, who were often entirely cut off by the movements and loud talk around them, which the commissaires attempted to still by directing their acting particularly toward the offenders. The opinion of the privileged spectators not infrequently differed from that of the rest of the house, and a noisy contest ensued. At benefits the crowd upon the stage was at times so great as to leave a space no bigger than a table-cloth for the action of the piece. The suggestion has been made that the impossibility of changing scenery under such circumstances contributed to the adoption by the French of the law of unity of place. Men-tion of the gallery as a "pit" is made by delighted, "said Cibber, "to be pretty objects themselves than capable of any pleasure from the play." They "took their daily stands where they might best elbow the actor, and come in for their share of the auditor's attention." As the dress of the performers frequently closely resembled that of the quality around them, the audience sometimes mistook one for the other." "On attendait Auguste, on vit paraitre un fat." In 1721 a tipsy Earl crossed the stage during the performance to speak to a friend. Manager Rich, who was standing near, told his Lordship that in future he would be refused admission behind the scenes. The Earl slapped the manager's face. Both drew their swords, and their friends took up the quarrel. After a lively fight the actors expelled their adversaries, who then rushed into the front of the house, clashing scouces and lamprigns until they were overpowered by the constables. When Garrick was playing Lear in Dublin, a gentleman put his arm around Cordelia's waist, and stood so while she pillowed the old King's head in her lap. The exclusion of the public from that city was brought about by a man-of-quality's kissing Miss Bella-

ENCOUNTER WITH A BRIGAND.

Desperate Fight with an Italian Outlaw—Escape of the Robber After Killing Two of His Pursuers.

From the Journal de Rome.

On the 2d of October two men were killed by a brigand (a shepherd named Guiseppe Mosini), who was hiding at Nerasci di perdatrova, between Atzora and Villa Grande. The Marshal of carabineers, being informed of the brigand's presence in this locality, immediately went out with four carabineers and eight rural guards. The brigand saw them coming, and, when they arrived at about ninety yards from Narasci di perda trove, he commenced to fire on them, so as to keep them at a distance, and have time to escape. The Marshal of carabineers ordered his men to form as large a chain as their number would permit, and to surround the brigand, but the latter profited by his time to escape into a dense copse, where it was impossible to see anything beyond the distance of a few paces. The carabineers and police surrounded his hiding-place as well as possible, but they could not discover his whereabouts. At this moment a man passed with a large dog. The Marshal of carabineers had the idea of using the dog to find the brigand's hidingplace. After having excited the dog, they let him go into the wood. The dog had hardly entered the wood when his master was wounded by a bullet, but not mortally. A message was sent to Lannasi and Villa Grande to demand aid. Two carabineers, Francesco Piras and Traversi, arrived first from the latter situation. Piras insisted on immediately entering the wood, and did so in spite of the warnings of his Marshal; he was followed by a Vice-Brigadier and a rural guard. After having penetrated some distance in the copse Piras found himself face to face with the brigand, whom he summoned three times to surrender in the name of the law; at the third summons the brigand shot him through the heart. On hearing the report the Marshal, followed by all his men, dashed into the wood. Foremost amongst his men was one Ferrai, who pressed into the thicket where Mosini was hidden. At the same time the whistling of a bullet was heard, and Ferrai fell, struck in the neck, fell dead by the side of his comrade. The carabineers and rural guards fired a volley into the thicket, but Mosini had disappeared into the depths of the wood, and all searches after him were fruitless. A little later the carabineers were joined by the troops of the line from Lannsei. Their help was now useless, and they were obliged to return without capturing the brigand.

THE PARADOX.

Once I saw a moth at night-fall
(And the downy wings were free),
Fluttering about a candle—
Just between the light and me.

Dazzled by the luring glory,
It could not be turned away,
And, at last, all singed and helpless,
At my feet it panting lay.

Then in pity did I raise it,
Brushed the wax from either wing,
And I placed it on a flower
With the words, "Poor silly thing!"

But it only struggled upward
Till it reached the stand, and then
(Could you for a moment think it?)
In the candle went again.

Afterward I know a maiden
And her heart was free and light;
But a charming mustache lured her
As the moth was lured that night.

Dazzled by the showy beauty,
She could not be turned away,
And, at last, all crushed and helpless,
At my feet, she fainting lay.

Then in pity did I raise her,
Like the moth of wounded wing,
Kissing off the pallid feature,
With the words, "Poor silly thing!"

But I saw her slowly waking,
As the moth had done, and then
(What a world this is for wonders!)
Into marriage went again.

—*Bella French in the St. Louis Republican.*

Tim Ryan's Payment on an Old Debt.

The pony, Flanigan, and myself were a good deal surprised to overtake a traveler. Something about his attire, and especially his "acute" expression, made me think him an Irishman who had returned from America. And it proved I was right. My guide gave him good-day, and, with my permission, a seat beside himself. Whereupon I ventured to ask him where he was from and where he was going. I believe it is a right peculiar to Americans to ask that all the world over.

"I have come from America, ma'am, and am going to see my mother, who lives up in the mountains, by Castle Island, back."

I was warm in my praises of his dutiful conduct.

With a little laugh, he said, "I came for that and one other little thing."

"To be married, perhaps?"

"No, your honor, ma'am; it was just for a bit of a thank-offering. Indeed, ma'am, saving your presence, I'll tell you all about it. About five years ago I went to Spiddle fair, being then in the mind of going to America the month after. It's a grand fair, with a great many pigjobbers and cattle-dealers in it, and they'll drink potseen like water. Among a boy there, one Magrawl, who flourished ahead of the whole fair. I wasn't half his size, because he swelled himself up with his conceit, and I kept-mine to myself; but I could not bear to see him selling himself a better boy than myself. So I dared him out, and I got the greatest beating I ever got in my whole life. Indeed, I did not think there was a sound bone in my body. But I promised to pay him back with interest, even if I was leaving for America, and I have done it. In five years I got good work in America, good health, and money to the tune of—so I made up my mind to go to Spiddle fair this year to pay Magraw his interest, and then tramp up the hills to the old cabin. It was the last day of the fair when I arrived at Spiddle, but I had not been there an hour when I heard a voice like Magraw's come from the door of a shebeen. As soon as I approached, Magraw's head came out, and I tapped it with my blackthorn stick, and he dropped. I cried out, 'That's the principal, and if you'll stand up I'll give you the interest.' Then a half time fair gathered round and cried, 'Tis Tim Ryan come from America to beat Magraw.' And they made a ring for us, and although I shouldn't say it myself, ma'am, they told me afterward that it was as pretty a fight as they had ever seen. The whole fair was talking about it. Indeed, I did give him a principal and interest, and he's now laid up in his cabin to count them. So now I am going to see my mother, and can then return to America with nothing on my mind."—*From "A Lone Woman in Ireland," by Mrs. J. Lizzie Cloud, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

Mother-Love in a Rat.

Lexington (Ky.) Journal.

Ma. Ben Taylor, of Taylor, Dunaway & Bros., lumber merchants, on Eighth street, between Madison and Washington, relates an incident of which he was an eye-witness, at his lumber-yard, on Thursday, that strongly illustrates that universal feeling, mother-love, which so pervades all animated life, from the highest to the lowest grade, all are akin in that respect.

On Thursday morning, in removing the last boards of a stack of planks, a rat's nest with nine young ones was found underneath. The little rodents were about the size of mice, and were able to crawl about at a lively rate. An old-fashioned wire-trap was procured, the young rats put in it, a weight put on the top, and it was left on the nest and watched. The trap was a semi-sphere, with a funnel-shaped entrance in the top and a lifting-door in the side.

After waiting some half hour the mother rat made her appearance, showing evident anxiety about her kittens. She hesitated some time before approaching the trap, but finally her affection prevailed, and she boldly ventured out, within twenty feet and in full view of the watchers. She ran several times around the prison that contained her young, tried to force her way in, and made many demonstrations of solicitude and distress. At length, finding that she could not get in to the young ones, she determined to bring them out to her. The manner in which she accomplished this showed something akin to that reason of which man is wont to boast that he is the only possessor.

Placing herself close against the wires she made a peculiar noise—a kind of gentle squeak —which immediately attracted the attention of her young. It was evident to the observers that she was endeavoring to "bring them to their milk." And they came to the familiar call. First one little fellow put his nose between the wires, and being a little encouraged and helped by the mother, who passed her own nose between the same wires, thus spreading them a little wider apart, he squeezed his head through. In an instant she caught him by the back of the neck, and in spite of his squealing and crying under the painful process, she pulled him forcibly through the wires and ran off with him under a pile of lumber near by. Probably a minute elapsed before she reappeared, having deposited her rescued young one in a place of safety. She was evidently encouraged by her success, and emboldened by the fact that she had not been molested, and proceeded to rescue one after another of her young, in the same manner, until she had taken out eight.

The watchers then half buried the trap in the loose dirt, and for a while the devoted mother was in great distress about how to get out the last of her litter. But she soon found that the little fellow couldn't reach her through the top, and she commenced digging down to him, throwing out the dirt eagerly as if incited to extra exertions by the lamentations of her young one. She burrowed just in front of the lifting door, on reaching which she immediately entered, and to her surprise found herself a prisoner. She manifested in her captors, and secured her from harm.

EUGENE SCRIBE'S WIDOW.

Five Comedies and Four Opera-Texts Left by France's Great Playwright.

Edmund About on the XIXme siecle.

The other day I went to the Rue Passee-Tous, to call on the widow of Eugene Scribe. She is old now—just 70 years—and yet she keeps green the memory of him who was dearest to her heart, and who has made, in the last fifty years, more Frenchmen laugh, and weep than Moliere or Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, or Victor Hugo.

Oh, what a loss that was to France, the death of Eugene Scribe! England mourned when William Shakspeare died—has France done the same when the greatest, the most brilliant, the most versatile of her playwrights left this world?

Such were the thoughts that agitated my mind when I knocked at the door of Widow Scribe.

A pretty little girl opened it to me.

"*Mon mignon,*" I said to her, "will you ask Madame Scribe if I can see her?"

"Grandma is in," replied the fair-haired little darling, "I will tell her."

Well, "grandma" did admit me.

I have always noticed that great authors have wives that are not exactly beautiful, but interesting. A beautiful woman, as a general thing, will have lost all her charms at 50; an interesting woman will preserve hers, even though she should live to be a centenarian.

So with Madame Scribe. Her hair is white, but her eyes are bright. Grandmother as she is, her waist is still slender. Her movements are quick; her manner animated.

"Madame," I said to her, after I had sat down in the very parlor in which, almost fifty years ago, Saints-Beuve and Victor Hugo had tried to persuade Eugene Scribe not to write any more plays, because His Majesty Charles X. did not like them—"madame, no one has told me that your late lamented husband has left you several plays—"

I could not finish the sentence, for the nice old lady said:

"So he did. M. Scribe left me five comedies and four opera-texts."

"Four opera-texts!" I exclaimed, in genuine surprise. "Why are they kept from the composers?"

"Ah!" she said, with a smile, "I do not know of any composer worthy to give them to."

"What!" I exclaimed, "Verdi, Thomas, Gounod, Wagner—"

"What are they all, compared to Meyerbeer?" she said. "And yet all of us are so sorry that we let him have the text of L'Africaine!"

"Why?" I asked.

"Because," said Madame Scribe, "he fooled us along with it for seven years."

"Well," I observed, "Meyerbeer occupied that much time in composing the music of 'L'Africaine.'"

Madame Scribe laughed merrily.

"Ah!" she said, "there you are strangely mistaken. The old man composed the music in three months. But he would not give the score out because he had exhausted himself and was unable to produce anything further that was worthy of his previous compositions.

"How do you know that?" I ventured to inquire.

"He told me so himself," she answered.

"Meyerbeer always was lazy. Oh, yes, if my poor husband had lived, is would have been otherwise. He made Meyerbeer work. Believe me, 'Robert le Diable' and 'Les Huguenots' would never have been set to music but for the importunities of my husband. Meyerbeer," said Madame Scribe, growing almost excited, "ought to—have left me two-thirds of his fortune; and—when I tell you so—I—*je suis jaloux!*" she did not even add my poor husband's funeral!"

I could not help laughing.

"Meyerbeer, "I said, "was notoriously afraid of death, and, in consequence, hated to go to funerals."

"Oh, yes!" said Madame Scribe, bitterly; "and yet, when he was dying, he was glad to have me by his bedside."

But we were wandering from the subject. I wanted to hear all about the posthumous and unpretending works of the great playwright.

"What are the opera-texts?" I asked.

"Monsieur," said the old lady, "you are too inquisitive. Are not you yourself a dramatist?"

"A most unhappy one," I replied. "My last play was hissed."

We both of us laughed heartily.

"Perhaps your play deserved it," she said, archly.

"I am sure it did," I remarked, philosophically.

There was another laugh.

"Surely," I said, "a hissed dramatist can be entrusted with all the information you possess concerning your lamented husband's posthumous plays."

Madame Scribe became very serious.

"Monsieur," she said, "I have three grandchildren. I want to make all of them well-to-do. Each of the three shall have for its life-gift three plays, left me by my husband. They will not grow old. People still admire his genius. His memory is as green as is the grass on his grave at the Pere-la-Chaise. Those plays will be worth money, one day, to my little darlings. You are surely not curious enough to want them to be deprived of it?"

What could I say? Curious enough I was, to be sure; but who would have acknowledged it after such an appeal?

I took Madame Scribe by the hand, and said to her:

"You are right. May you live to witness your dead husband's triumph."

A Lost Note.

From Old and New London.

An extraordinary affair happened about the year 1740. One of the Directors, a very rich man, had occasion for £30,000 of the Bank of England, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought. To facilitate the matter he carried the sum with him to the bank, and obtained for it a bank note. On his return home he was suddenly called out upon particular business; he threw the note carelessly on the chimney, but when he came back a few minutes afterward to look it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; but could you, therefore, suspect any person. At last, after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the chimney into the fire. The Director went to acquaint his colleagues with the misfortune that had happened to him; and as he was known to be a sensible man, his account was readily believed. It is scarcely honorable to say how many hours from the time was only about a *twenty-four* hours from the time that he had deposited the money; they thought, therefore, that it would be hard to refuse this request for a second bill. He received it upon giving an obligation to restore the first bill, if it should ever be found, or pay the money himself, if it should be presented by any stranger. About thirty years afterward (the Director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune), an unknown person presented the lost bill at the bank, and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned the circumstance of the destruction of the note; it was annulled; he would not listen to it. He maintained that it came to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was payable to bearer, and the £30,000 were paid him. The heirs of the Director would not listen to any demands of restitution, and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterward that an architect having purchased the Director's house, and taking it down, in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank.

Conundrums in Every-Day Morals.

From the Boston Transcript.

If you were a barber,—some of us are barbers,—and a Bank-President in first-rate standing, who had always been kind to you, called upon you to meet him in private, then to shave off his beard, next to dye his hair and eyebrows, and lastly to say nothing about it, giving you a roll of bills which turned out to be a handsome gift, quite in advance of your compensation, would you speak of these things, or say nothing and watch the newspapers?

If you were traveling in the cars, and by inadvertently overlooking a party of your neighbors playing cards, should discover what, had you attended to your own affairs, you would have known nothing about, namely: that they were playing for money, and that three of the party were in league to cheat the fourth, who was a stranger, and was playing fairly, and losing all he risked in the hope of retrieving, would you interfere, or let them fleece him?

If you were a wife or child, and had a husband or father who had not used you well enough to claim your affection or respect, but had rather taught you to dread him, and he had been detected in crime and had died from justice, and you knew where he was without any confidence of his, and in a way not growing out of the domestic relation, and the State was fruitlessly expending large sums of money to secure the punishment which you were persuaded he richly deserved, would you or not disclose your knowledge of his whereabouts?

If you were riding in the cars with ladies, and your party were joined by an ill-bred and mannerless acquaintance,—for such people will join cars,—and he succeeds by his boisterous and uncouth behavior in attracting to the party the attention of some half-drunken roughs who are near, and these last begin making offensive remarks, which your officious acquaintance undertakes to resent in a passionate manner, which leads to a collision, what will you do,—leave him to fight it out and get the thorough pounding which he deserves, or interfere in his behalf, and try to prevent, on the score of a friendship which is purely nominal, and at the risk of your front teeth, the castigation which you would be delighted to administer yourself?

If you were confidentially let in to the secret that persons were engaged in fooling a personal friend of yours, not known to be such by your informant, by playing chess or billiards with him for months, and allowing him to beat them generally, and think himself a great player, and speak of it as the club and elsewhere freely, that he is usually beat all these excellent players,—all this for the sake of disciplining his conceit and taking him down, as the phrase is, by a dreadful exposure at the end,—would you put him on his guard?

FASHION.

From the New York Evening Mail.

Eugenie has added purple to her mourning.

—Rimmel sold £20,000 worth of perfumes at the Vienna Fair.

—Worth is said to demand pay in advance from American customers.

—Japanese sashes are the latest. They are gaudy and peculiar in pattern, but very rich and handsome in quality.

—The Ulster coat will be popular next winter. These very heavy garments are only suitable for traveling.

—Some ladies are wearing daggers of silver or jet in their bonnets, sewed on a small black velvet or ribbon bow on the side.

—The English fashion of wearing feathers in the hat on full-dress occasions has been adopted by many of our fashionable matrons.

—Reversible Elizabethan ruffles are the latest. They are worn with any costume, and are lined with light-colored silk.

—Dr. Dio Lewis is authority for the statement that a diet of beans is better for the complexion than all the powders and creams ever manufactured.

—Work-baskets and bird-cages combined are new. They are made of willow, the cage hanging from one side of the basket.

—The old fashion of wearing beads around the neck has been revived. Jet beads are used instead of the large rubber ones as heretofore. Four times around the neck is, we believe, the correct style just now.

—Brown corduroy jackets, made double-breasted, with deep collar and reverse, will be fashionable next winter. They have no trimming save a double row of large bronze buttons.

—Velvet walking-costumes imported this fall are very elegant. They are made something in the redingote style, and the trimming is usually feathers and rich lace.

—Artificial flowers are now used to decorate ball-rooms, parlors, and halls, on festive occasions. They are cheaper than natural exotics, look quite as well, and have not an oppressive perfume.

—Wax flowers are now called into requisition to trim the new winter bonnets. The large red roses were all of wax.

—A new style of collar, said to be intended for gentlemen, is the nearest approach to the kind worn by "end-men" in minstrel companies we have seen.

—Purple will be one of the most fashionable colors for outdoor costumes next winter, both in silk and velvet. A silk costume of purple, with velvet revers, cuffs, and underskirt of the same color, is very elegant and stylish.

—A new style of wall paper for dining-rooms has medallions of game and birds, real skins and real feathers being used. The figures are raised somewhat in a manner which is very effective. Flowers are also introduced of wax and linen tied together with bright-colored ribbon.

—Imitation ostrich-feathers appear to be quite as fashionable this autumn as the genuine. The former are very admirably made, and almost defy detection. Even the "dips" are so reasonable that manufacturers say there is no inducement to put imitation on the market.

—Ear-rings made of English sovereigns are one of the latest novelties in jewelry. They hang from the ear from a fine gold chain fastened to the hook, and are quite pretty. Necklaces of sovereigns are also introduced, also bracelets of the same, the coins being sewed on a wide band of black velvet.

—The exodus of New Yorkers to the South next winter promises to be unusually great, and will commence in earnest as early as next month. Florida will be the rendezvous, and, we understand, the demand for board is constant. A Northern winter has greater terrors for our people every year.

—In Paris, black silk costumes for the ladies are made with pointed waist and a single trailing skirt. On the front are raised embroidery in orange silk floss, representing pine-apples and acorns. This new style of trimming dresses is said to be very beautiful and effective.

—The new London note-paper is of a coffee-color, and folds at the top instead of at the side. At the head of the sheet is a black crest or monogram, surrounded by a black circle. The envelope is square, and has the same embellishment on the fold. Parchment note-paper is also fashionable this season.

—The newest earrings are of bone. They are cut in the form of many-pointed stars tipped with different colors. A small wire fastens in behind with a spring, and a larger one hangs underneath. They are very odd and very pretty. The first made were exhibited at the Vienna Exposition.

—Some of the young ladies who habitually promenade Fifth avenue are wearing small bouquets of natural flowers stuck low in the hair on the right side. The present style of bonnet permits this fashion to be seen to advantage, and it is within a very pretty one.

—Lace shades are rapidly superseding linen for the front windows of fashionable domiciles. The new styles are very elegant, consisting of statuary groups worked in lace, surrounded by wreaths of flowers. Monograms are also displayed, and black velvet squares are sewed on the inside, that the effect may be better seen from the street.

—The present style of wearing the hair is to have a single narrow chatelaine-braid down the back of the head, with two or three soft puffs on top, and a crown braid in front. The back is still combed up from the nape of the neck, but its bare look is taken away by the chatelaine braid.

A Late Discovery at Pompeii.

From the London Athenæum.

The form of another human body, which had been impressed on the ashes of Pompeii, has been preserved in plaster of Paris within the last few days. The cast is said to be extremely beautiful, and far superior to any which have hitherto been taken. The head is a portrait, the nose is of decidedly aquiline, the lips full and half open, the ears enormously large. There is no muscular contraction indicative of a violent death, and the whole person, which is in the pose of one who sleeps a placid sleep, shows that this unhappy citizen of Pompeii died of asphyxia. He lies on the left side, resting the head on the right hand, whilst the other arm, bent under the breast, is almost concealed; the legs are drawn up unequally, the left more than the right, which is stretched out naturally. Around the loins was a linen covering, which concealed a small portion of the legs; the breast was naked, without the shirt, but under the arm appears the fold of the tunic, which is usually found in the armpit; but the feet were naked, and these have been cast magnificently. It is worthy of note that this body was found at a remarkable height, almost on the level of the second story, and near it were a few pieces of money in bronze and silver. Thus another interesting addition is made by the casts of human forms now in the museum. The first experiment of the kind was made "a long time ago" by the Commendatore Fiorelli, now Director of the National Museum, in the presence of your correspondent. It created a great sensation at the time, as well it might, for it brought to light, if not to life, some of the victims of that great eruption which buried a whole city beneath its ashes, and presented us with types of the race who once peopled the streets of that now silent city.

Facts About Snake-Bites.

Dr. R. Druitt writes from India that in Madras, in 1870-71, the number of human lives said to have been destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle, 5,314. The rewards paid for killing tigers, &c., amounted to £2,511. Only £2 14s. was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes. But an official return for the year from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873, shows a very different state of things. In March, 1872, seventy-four snakes were destroyed in the whole Presidency, and the reward of two annas, or 3d., for each poisonous snake amounted to 18s 6d. For the next month by mouth the serpenticidal zeal of the population was more and more aroused, till in March, 1873, the number of snakes destroyed was 425,037, and the rewards not less than £5,319 4s 1½d. Taking the year as a whole, the number of snakes destroyed in the Presidency was more than 1,250,000, and the money paid in rewards was £15,729 16s 9d, which numbers would have been trebled had every part of the Presidency been equally zealous. The Madras Government seems to have repented of its liberality, and to have thought that even snake-killing might be too dear; therefore, by an order dated May 28, 1873, they have restricted the reward to cobras only, and have fixed it at one anna, or 1½d. per cobra. It was alleged that some of the natives used to breed cobras on purpose to get the rewards; but considering the immense quantity of land which seems not to be cultivatable profitably for human food, and which is covered with prickly pear and other wild plants, there really seems to be no limit to the number of snakes which might be captured. Very few cases of snake-bite in India are seen by European or medical authorities. The poison is too rapid. "We get," adds the London *Medical Record*, from which the above details are taken, "an incidental glimpse occasionally, from indirect sources, of the details. For instance, in the report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a poor Christian thus describes the death of his daughter: 'Three months after her marriage, in a field in the village, a snake bit her. Her husband dragged her toward home as far as he could. Her legs were cut by the stones, and bleeding. When he could carry her no longer, he laid her near a thicket, and ran for help, but the rain had begun to cut her face before he could return.' It must in candor be said that some authorities consider the accounts of the numbers of men and animals destroyed by snakes very much exaggerated, and affirm that many men and women and others who are murdered, are said to have died from snake-bite. On this point we can offer no opinion. Certain it is that nothing is more rare than to hear of Europeans bitten."

THE PRAYER OF LOVE.

Oh! leave me not, dearest one, false-fleas and stricken,
While Life's surging river runs dark at my feet,
Oh! leave me not, dearest one, my spirit doth quicken,
And speak to me tenderly, lovingly, sweet!
Ah! dark is my path, and still darker Life's seeming,—
The bleak shades fall thicker and faster I go;
Then stay, for thy smiles throw a light on my dreaming,
And lighten the shadows of sorrow and woe.

Then leave me not, dearest one, lonely and weeping;
Stern Fate casts a cloud o'er my vision to-day;
Oh! be thou my angel-guide, faithfully keeping
A watch o'er my soul on Life's rearmost way;
For something still whispers that, when we are parted,
Hope's last fond star will rays will depart from me too;
Yet still, while I wander alone, broken-hearted,
I will pray that no sorrow come, darling, to you.

CHIMAGO.

HUMOR.

A handsome thing in ladies' hose—A neat little foot.

—A Dubuque banker dropped a two-cent piece in the contribution-box, and took out a cent for "discount."

—The man who spent most of his time at the village tavern was not quite well—he was indisposed.

—"Is the Colonel here?" shouted a man, sticking his head into a Kansas City street-car. "He is," answered thirteen men as they rose up.

—A photographer in Gloucester has been assisted by a young woman who came to ask, meekly and unsmilingly, "How long does it take to get a photograph after you leave your measure?"

—A superior quality of champagne is now made with petroleum as the chief ingredient. The manufacturers claim that it is the best that has ever been-zine.

—Father Boyle, of Washington, addressing a school on the subject of Easter celebration, a young miss asked him: "Father Boyle, what is the origin of Easter eggs?" "A hen, no no doubt, miss," replied the father quietly.

—Colcraft frequently remarks in conversation: "I never killed anybody; it's their own weight as does it."

—Moral reflection for the young man of the period—Dissipated acquaintances are not to be confounded with fast friends.

—What is the difference between an old hat on a stick and money with a spendthrift? One is a shocking sight, and grows scarce.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says Saxe and Holmes are two of the wittiest of American poets; but there is one who is Whittier, puts in the Boston *Post*.

—If much more fuss is made about this Chambord business, these are those amongst us who will begin to think the whole affair a real bore.

—Just because a young man in Evansville coughed up a gold dollar recently that he swallowed some time ago, the citizens of that place speak beastingly of their "daughters of gold."

—A passenger on the Ohio railroad aroused from a doze by the tooting of a whistle, exclaimed petulantly: "The train has caught up with those cattle again!"

—At a recent tea-party in the Highlands, a young man who had been cavorting his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe took out a little set back by the remark of an old traveler: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars at the table?"

—"You needn't come on Saturday night, or any other night," was the soothing remark written in delicate female characters on a postal-card which winged its way through the Leavenworth Post-Office the other day.

—A good lady, who on the death of her first husband married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining-room. One day a visitor, noticing the painting, asked "Is that a member of the family?" "Oh! that's my poor brother-in-law," was the ingenious reply.

—A Missouri girl, on her wedding-day, sold her piano and bought a sewing-machine and material enough for a suit for her husband and herself, and at once set to work making them up. Her husband blowed in. In two weeks her four children were

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

New two-story and basement frame house, No. 557 Burnside-st., 11 rooms, with good cottage in the rear.

Large brick house on Michigan-av., near Peck court, completely furnished: 15 rooms, all modern improvements.

No. 148 Fourth-av., large frame house, 12 rooms, all in perfect order.

Furnished house on South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st., 11 rooms, $75 per month.

Furnished house on Thirty-first-st., near Prairie-av., 10 rooms.

No. 142 Third-av., 12 rooms, $65 per month.

No. 522 Third-av., 12 rooms, $50 per month.

Southwest corner Douglas-place and Lake-av., 10 rooms, $60 per month.

Three new marble-front houses, corner Douglas-place and South Park boulevard, 10 rooms each, all the modern improvements, $53.33 per month each.

No. 41 Vernon-av., large frame house, 12 rooms, only $35 per month.

Nos. 11 and 17 Vernon-av., new marble-front houses, 9 rooms each.

Two new 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 46, 48, 50, and 52 Vernon-av., 9 rooms each, and barn.

No. 1231 Wabash-av., large brown stone front, 14 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

Marble-front house, 341 West Washington-st., 14 rooms, with gas fixtures and carpets.

Cottages 146, 148, and 150 Western-av., $20 and $22 per month.

No. 93 Aberdeen-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms.

A large lot of houses for rent in all parts of the city. A large list of stores and offices for rent.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--SEVERAL COTTAGES. One on Douglas Place, near Halsted-st., at $12 per month.

Two on Western-av., near Archer-av., $10 per month.

Also Mill-st., $8 per month.

J. H. GILBERT,
56 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--NO. 225 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house. Apply to T. F. OTUS, 109 Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT--THE HANDSOME 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1 226 South Wood-st.

TO RENT--THE UPPER HALF OF 2-STORY NEW house, cheap, No. 861 South Dearborn-st.; 8 rooms, gas, and water. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--CORNER FORREST-AV. AND THIRTY-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, furnished in modern style. Good barn. Terms, $45 per month.

TO RENT--CHEAP, IN A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 4 rooms and 4 closets, with water in the kitchen. At 121 West Polk-st.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH large lot and good stable, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. House in excellent repair, and contains over 20 rooms; gas, water, and all modern improvements. If desired the owner would take board at a liberal price for himself, wife, and two children. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--TO MAY 1, A COMPLETELY FURnished house of 11 rooms, furnace, etc., pleasantly located on Michigan-av. near Thirty-first-st.; rent low to good tenant. ANDREW J. MYLES, 45 Wixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--SOME CHOICE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses on the North, South, and West Sides; also stores and offices in the Otis Block. H. H. SARGENT, Wixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-ST. House 121 South Peoria-st.; $60.

House 64 and 73 West Washington-st.

House 253 Burnside-st.; only $35.

Houses on Twelfth-st., near Clinton; 15 rooms; splendid locality.

TO RENT--BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 16; On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT--A SPLENDID 6-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE lot and stable; furniture for sale; good location, West Side; one block from cars; rent very low. Address H 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE; RENT $20 PER MONTH; southeast corner Harrison and Robey-sts.

TO RENT--WEST SIDE, HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, $40; 1 mile from State and Madison; part furniture for sale if wanted. Address T 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house with 11 rooms, hot and cold water, and barn, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., $40 per month. Inquire at 167 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--THE BEST HOUSE AND LOCATION for keeping boarders in the city; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; house in splendid order; situated on Seventh-st., near Clinton; good reason for responsible party. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST.; $20 per month; 6 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 150 Washington-st., room 14.

TO RENT--SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either suites of 5 or 6 rooms, or the whole block of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--CHARMING AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. First-class neighborhood. Key at 470. S. T. KING, 111 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, closets, and pantry. Convenient to street cars, 53 Sedgwick-st. Inquire at the rear, or at 173 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE COTTAGE--452 WEST TAY-lor-st.; 6 rooms with closets and pantries, and barn.

TO RENT--BROWNSTONE DWELLING--DESIRA-ble location, with modern improvements, and brick barn, No. 216 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE--VAN BUREN-ST., BEtween Horne and Leavitt; No. 47 Hamilton-av.; No. 1058 Madison-st. C. ULRO, 1 Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--I WILL RENT MY HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS and alcove, partly furnished, if desired, and take board for myself and wife in payment. N. MILLETT, Highland Park, Ill.

TO RENT--HOUSE NO. 520 WABASH-AV., CORner Harmon-court; possession given immediately. W. B. LOOMIS & CO., 125 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, AND BARN IN rear, on Forty-fifth-st., one block from cars, by W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--BRICK BASEMENT, 8-room house, with hot and cold water, gas and gas fixtures, furnace, cellar, lot 50 feet deep. Possession to order, will be rented to a careful tenant, or will sell at a low figure. Inquire at 14 Draper Block, or call at the premises, 1230 Indiana-av. E. A. WEBB.

TO RENT--2-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON WEST Side, with furnace. $35 per month. STORRS & WARE, 34 Washington-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES, 2 DWELLINGS, 6 ROOMS each, in brick block corner Erie and Franklin; gas and water; cheap. HUXMANN, Dentist, 184 South Clark and 181 Erie-sts.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE; in desirable location; cheap. Inquire of RASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT--A COMPLETE, HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished house of 10 rooms, furnace, etc., located on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Also, the entire furniture for sale at a very great bargain. Address V 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A 2-STORY HOUSE AND A BARN CAlled a sailing 30 horses. Inquire of P. MAGUIRE, opposite Transit House Stock Yards, or of C. O'MALley, lawyer, every morning, at West Side police court.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE ON PARK-AV., near Union Park; modern improvements; good barn. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT--ENGLEWOOD--HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, well located; 50 feet lot. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 69 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--TO A PARTY WHO WILL TAKE GOOD care of it, a furnished house situated at Lockland, on very reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES CLEAVER, Room 4, Honore Block.

TO RENT--3 NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone fronts, southeast corner of South Park-av. and Douglas Place; 10 rooms each; furnace, and Bathrooms each; very choice. Apply to WILLIAM H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--THE UPPER PART OF NEW COTtage; 5 rooms, pantry, closets, water in kitchen. Rent, $18. Inquire at No. 20 Seymour-st., two blocks west of Western-av., on Lake-st.

TO RENT--FROM DEC. 1, FINE 11-ROOM STONE front house, 668 Monroe-st.; also with immediate possession, 26 Paulina-st., near Madison, 7 rooms; a few choice rooms at 45 South Green-st. For terms call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 191 WEST Van Buren-st. Apply to WILLIAM H. CONDON, 67 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE NO. 1408 WABASH-AV., VERY cheap until May 1. The house has 9 rooms and location is first-class. Apply to ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Clark-st.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house 1053 and 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire at 1053 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, IN GOOD CONdition, 16 rooms, hot and cold water; very pleasantly located on West Washington-st. Address A B, with real name, Carrier No. 14.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF TEN ROOMS, WITH pantry, in front house between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., suitable for one or two families. Inquire at 1237 State-st.

TO RENT--AT 288 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., UPPER part of cottage containing six rooms, with water and other conveniences up-stairs.

TO RENT--FOUR SPLENDID NEW TWO-STORY and brick basement dwellings, all modern improvements, on one-half block from Ogden-av. stages, corner Harrison and Robey-sts.; also a very pleasant small house of four rooms, No. 11 DePuyster-st.; can be seen to-day. T. A. WILLSON, 249 Warren-av.

TO RENT--2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 34 Bishop-court; excellent opening to take first-class boarders.

TO RENT--$16; SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH closets, basement, water, etc., 449 West Erie-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES, BY GEO. M. MOORE & CUMmings, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st., near Western-av., 2-story house; Western-av., No. 125, near Fulton-st., pleasant cottage; $8; near Fortieth, two nice new cottages.

TO RENT--114 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN LINCOLN and Robey, 8 rooms, rent low. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Randolph-st. Room 10.

TO RENT--A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH 2 closets, $8 Burnside-st.; rent $30 per month. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT--HOUSE 320 WEST INDIANA-ST., CONsisting 7 rooms, 4 closets, and 2 pantries; also, barn with stable. Inquire at 347 West Indiana-st., or 187 West Kinzie-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE AND BARN, 594 WABASH-AV., cheap, if taken immediately. Apply at 169 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--A SMALL HOUSE, CONTAINING 4 rooms, good yard, water, etc., on Twenty-ninth; $15 a month. FRANK GAVEGAN, 61 Madison-st.

TO RENT--SMALL HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, REAR 381 Wabash-av., in thorough repair. Cheap rent to good tenant.

TO RENT--PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Rhodes-st., $25 per month. HENRY C. LORD, 51 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST WASHington-st., near Union Park. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT, ON 2 years' lease, the 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 4 closets, 2 pantries, and bath-room, No. 1 Blackhawk-st., corner of Blackhawk and Hudson Block.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.

1234 Indiana-av., furnished 2-story frame house, modern conveniences; $100.

1236 Indiana-av., furnished 2-story and basement brick; $112.50.

242 Lake-av., furnished, beautiful house with all conveniences; will be rented cheap.

10 Cottage-place, furnished; $50.

Beautiful houses on Lake-av., very reasonable.

12 and 15 Hermitage-av., new 2-story and basement brick.

156x160, North Market-st., 2-story and basement houses of 12 rooms each; $55.

Also a large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT--AT $100 PER MONTH--THE NEW and elegantly-finished dwelling 320 South Morgan-st., two stories, with basement and Mansard roof, pressed brick front, French plate windows, and marble mantels. It contains 13 rooms, laundry, bath-room, water-closets, and hot and cold water throughout. Apply to H. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT--A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 127 LOOMis-st., front-proof cellar; low to a permanent tenant. Apply to CHARLES W. STEVENS, 183 Loomis-st.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH good barn; 37 Lexington-st., near horse cars. GILBERT & GIVENS, 68 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A NICELY AND NEATLY FURNISHED cottage; to a good party will rent cheap; first-class and in good order. G. W. HOYT, 30 and 32 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--$60 PER MONTH, 15 ROOM DWELLING, 112 South Jefferson-st., also house of 7 rooms each at $30, $35, and $39 per month, in brick block, on Lake and May-sts. T. B. BOYD, 186 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--THE UPPER PART OF A new and pleasant cottage No. 20 Wilcox-av., near Western-av. and Madison-st.

TO RENT--A NEAT HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, AND barn, Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. Rent low to a good tenant. BOYNTON, 155 LaSalle-st., room 6.

TO RENT--NO. 233 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 6 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--NEW BRICK HOUSE OF SIX rooms, gas and water. 396 West Polk-st.

TO RENT--TWO STORY DWELLING, 11 ROOMS, together or each story separately. 47 Peck-court.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of double cottage, $16; single cottage, $16, each 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, two new 3-story and basement octagon-front houses, 15 rooms each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSEkeeping Agents, 110 West Washington-st.:

House 9 rooms, 312½ Fulton-st.

Second and third stories 154 North Carpenter-st.

Second floor, 4 rooms, 54 and 56 Dearborn Canal-st.

9 rooms 884 West Lake-st., $30.

Building 427 Milwaukee-av., $100.

Houses 7 rooms, 80 West Lake-st., $20.

Stores with 15 rooms over each, northwest corner West Lake and Ann-sts.

TO RENT--ONE OF THOSE NEAT COTTAGES ON Thirtieth-st., near South Park-av., No. 74. Apply at 346 South Park-av.

TO RENT--AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A nicely furnished house of 14 rooms, filled with prosperpaying boarders; pleasantly situated on Union Park. Terms easy. Address T 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; very complete for small family. Would prefer to sell part of furniture; however, but responsible parties need apply. Address HOME, P. O. Box 386.

TO RENT--FURNISHED, FIRST FLOOR OF TWOstory house, 6 rooms; will be rented to a good party very cheap. Call at 323 Lincoln-av., North Side, or at Room 17, 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT BARN, 146 LaSalle-av., Otis Block.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, CLOSET and pantry, with water, at 274 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGERTY, 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--DWELLING FLATS, AFTER BOSTON fire, in new 2-story and basement, corner Lill and Sedgwick-sts., and very convenient; rent moderate. A few stores left. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--FOR $18 PER MONTH, A NEW 6-ROOM cottage, with unfinished basement; also, for $25 per month, a new 2-story house with 8 rooms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND A BRICK 2-story and basement, new; gas and water. Inquire near premises, at 30 Langley-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, FURNITURE if for sale, 49 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second.

TO RENT--313 ERIE-ST., THE NEW AND ELEgant 3-story and basement house, all modern improvements, heater, etc.; will be rented very low; convenient to business. C. D. ALLEN, 111 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--TO A PAYING TENANT--THE NEW 4 two-story and basement brick house, No. 738 West Washington-st. It is 24 feet front, and has all the modern improvements; was built for the use of the owner; stands on a 87½ foot lot. Parties wishing to rent may apply to owner at Room 36, No. 163 Washington-st. FARLIN Q. BALL.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON THE WEST Side, completely and handsomely furnished, to responsible parties who will board a family of three. Address M 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--787 WABASH-AV., NEAR GRACE Church, 2-story and basement; furnace can be rented with house; terms reasonable. Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, on Thirty-second-st., near Dearborn-av., $15. 10 rooms, and bath-room. A. C. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ON VERNON-AV., NEAR THIRTYthird-st., a cottage of 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. T. S. JACKSON, 1064 Blakely-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE-HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS; NO. 1, 509 Warren-av. Apply to C. R. HAGERTY, 97 South Clark-st., Room 22.

TO RENT--2 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front dwellings, Nos. 304 and 306 Indiana-st., between Wells and De Sable-sts. at great sacrifice. G. S. HUBBARD, 109 Indiana-st., or 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT--FOUR OF THE SWELL-FRONT brick houses in the block built for James Long, Esq., on Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. They can be leased by parties who can furnish satisfactory reference. Apply at Room 40, No. 79 Dearborn-st., or apply to JOHN C. LONG, on the premises, or at 1169 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--FOUR 2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses; Nos. 277, 279, 281, and 283 North Dearborn-st., contain gas, hot and cold water with bath. SAMUEL MYERS, 388 and 276 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--CONVENIENT HOUSE AND FURNIture, with fuel and use of piano, for board of owners. 544 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS AND 1 pantries; water in the kitchen; rent, $20. 210 First-av., Bridgeport.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, NO. 925 WALNUT-st. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE NO. 46 NEWBERRY-AV., with water in the kitchen.

TO RENT--NEW DWELLING, TWENTY-EIGHTHst. and Stewart-av., first and second floors, $10 and $15 respectively. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--1026 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st., four stories, modern improvements, in fine condition. Inquire at Room 14, Metropolitan Block, or 50 South Park-av., morning and evening.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, 880 INDIANAav.; in good order; has all conveniences and completely furnished. Rent reasonable to responsible parties.

TO RENT--FOUR 6-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSES ON Twenty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $20 per month. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING NO. 708 West Madison-st., corner Honore; 9 rooms, water, gas, marble mantel; street cars passing the door. Apply at No. 687 Monroe-st., near Honore.

TO RENT--746 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement, 11 rooms in house, and barn new. Also two-story and basement, marble front house, near Paulina--p. 26 Park-av. SIMMONS & CARTER, 187 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 14 rooms, all the modern improvements; will be rented to a private family. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--NICE NEW HOUSE, 5 OR 6 ROOMS, closets and water, with barn. $22. No. 408 West Erie-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 339 WEST Harrison-st. Inquire at 361.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, barn attached, located at 746 Monroe-st. Apply at 256 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT 1 brick, 11 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, bar-n, also two two-story frame, 8 rooms, in rear; will rent both near Lincoln Park; two lines street-cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--THREE NEW COTTAGES OF SIX rooms each, and unfinished basement, corner Lill and Seminary-avs, and near Lincoln-av. cars, at $15 per month until May 1, or would sell on easy terms, small payment down. Apply on premises or at 628 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--313 WEST INDIANA-ST., A VERY 1 pleasant cottage of 9 rooms, in good order; also 2 front rooms and pantry (new); gas and water, for ladies and gentlemen, or for office purposes. Inquire over dry-goods store, 314. Line of buses on street.

TO RENT--INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTHst., 2-story brick. Modern improvements and barn, $100.

West Adams-st., new brick, with furnace, $75.

Dellaigent-av., near Harlem-av., large, $15.

Fifty-fifth-st., near Hyde Park, $10.

South Jefferson-st., near Canalport-av., 11 rooms, $25.

H. O. STILES,
99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--2-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 57 Thirty-second-st. Furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water on every floor. $45 per month. T. C. SOYD, 146 State-st.

TO RENT--THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES ON Throop-st.

Houses completely furnished on Indiana, and all modern improvements.

Cottage on Oakley-st., $20 per month.

Cottage on Pratt-place, $25 per month.

Lower part of house on Tyler-st.

Six nice rooms on West Madison-st.

Store and dwelling, No. 1089 Indiana-av.

Furnished house on Warren-av.

Apply to P. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st. (basement).

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, reserving one room, with board, for owner. Rent, $60 per month. Address C 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT--639 WEST MONROE-ST., ELEGANT 1 marble-front residence for $80 per month. Every thing first-class. Inquire of the owner, next door.

TO RENT--NO. 58 WESTERN-AV., WITH BARN, 6 rooms on West Washington-st., $13. EDWIN T. PEASE, 50 Clark-st., Room 15.

TO RENT--DWELLING, 477 HUBBARD-ST., OF 9 rooms, in good order; cheap. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT--10-ROOM HOUSE VERY CHEAP TO A good tenant, Fourth-st., near Elizabeth. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 13 Methodist Block.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON CALUMET-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Address W 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, FURNITURE for sale cheap, 42 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS, WITH OR without furniture, and modern conveniences. Apply at 247 Park-av.

TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT his house to a small family for the months of December and January. It is thoroughly furnished and desirably located, on the West Side. References required. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO A GOOD TENANT, THE 2-STORY, 10-room house 846 Wabash-av.; in first-class condition; $40 per month; possession immediately. Apply on premises. Same now occupied for sale if desired.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--HOUSES--261 WENTWORTH-AV., COTtage.

6 Hamilton-av., cottage.

37 Hoyne-st., cottage.

404 Bine Island-av., cottage.

97 Fourth-av.

748 Cottage Grove-av.

1211 South State-st.

1626 Wabash-av.

311 South Paulina-st.

1256 Indiana-av.

Agent now to good tenants.

Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--372 PARK-AV.--TWO-STORY AND basement brick, all modern improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures; only $45 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--TWO BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN Park on Wisconsin-st., four new two-story and basement brick dwellings of 11 rooms each, and furnished with bath rooms, marble mantels, &c.; rent to responsible parties $50 and $55 per month. On North Oakley-st., story and half cottage; rent $25. A. A. LATHROP, 2nd floor, 84, 86 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--PLEASANT 6-ROOM COTTAGE and of North Clark-st. cars; half acre ground. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT--NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL DEPOT, A neat cottage, 8 rooms, cellar, and barn front, $20 per month. Apply at 157 Clark-st., Room 13.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED HOUSE, IN 1 the midst of about 2 beautiful grounds, at Ravenswood, five miles from the Court-House. W. P. JONES, 103 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal School, 9 rooms, barn, &c.; $20 per month. Inquire of WOOD & CARTER, Room 12, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT--AT ENGLEWOOD, TO A RESPONSIble party, house, 9 rooms, soft and well water in house; lot 100 feet deep; barn, near Normal School; rent only $25 per month. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., second floor.

TO RENT--STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, NO. 1 Milwaukee-av.; has been used 10 years as book and jewelry store; is best retail stand on West Side. IRA BROWN, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT -- FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--THREE FRONT ROOMS, 269 LINCOLNav.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen, hot and cold water and gas; references required. 15 Honore-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, AND PANTRY in good order. Will let them to a small family until first of April for $30. 585 Centre-av.

TO RENT--83 FLOURNOY-ST.--4 ROOMS, 63 FLOURnoy-st., small cottage. Reasonable. Inquire in law office, M. L. KNIGHT, 138 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with private bath-room, and convenient board, at 15 Congress-st., Congress Hall.

TO RENT--A LARGE ROOM WITH CLOSETS AND water. 273 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--A ROOM-MATE WANTED BY YOUNG man on South Side, near Twenty-second-st., on Michigan-av., large pleasant room; terms reasonable. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT--10 UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN FIRSTclass block, which I will rent in suites or single to desirable parties at very reasonable rents. 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--THE LOWER FLOOR (7 ROOMS) OF 144 South Wood-st., convenient for housekeeping, near street-cars, and nice locality; $16 per month, to July 1st next. Apply to H. HANCOCK, 244 Southwestern-av.

TO RENT--SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on first floor, 153 Portland-av. Inquire at 125 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--A FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT kitchen; nice rooms for small family, $15. Southeast corner Madison and Robey-sts.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS--CHEAP. INQUIRE 493 WEST 1 Indiana-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS OVER STORE FOR SMALL family, near Lincoln Park, and two lines cars. CHAS. N. HOLT, 166 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen. 294 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove. Inquire at 57 Warren-av.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON MICHigan-av., between Peck-court and Eldridge-courts, for gentlemen only. Address P 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 153 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson; baths, hot air, and all modern improvements.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, $10 PER month. 78 Douglas-place.

TO RENT--FIVE ROOMS AT 809 SOUTH CLARKst.; water, etc.; $15 per month.

TO RENT--FIVE ROOMS AT 142 NORTH ADA-ST.

TO RENT -- 11 NORTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN Lake and Randolph, a large room suitable for housekeeping, to man and wife.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS EN suite; also single rooms. Apply at 70 North LaSalle.

TO RENT--PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM. 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS FOR small housekeeping; also lodging rooms. No. 679 West Madison.

TO RENT--ONE FRONT CHAMBER, WITH CLOSet, unfurnished; $15 per month. 536 Wabash-av.

TO RENT -- 358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. -- ONE large room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

TO RENT--ONE OR TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with fire, reasonable. Call and see for yourself. 107 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT--7 OR 11 ROOMS OVER STORE 261 South Clark-st. Inquire of premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT--3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS AND CLOSets, with water in, at 152 Ewing-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-ply at 834 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF SIX rooms. References given and required. 130 South Green-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT SOUTH-FRONT ROOM FOR a family or single gentleman; also, one single room. 209 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY--A PLEASant room, with all modern improvements, to one or two gentlemen; references required. Address A 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, 47 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT -- 3 NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at $10 per month. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place or Room 11 Otis Block.

TO RENT--682 WEST JACKSON-ST., CORNER Honore, 2 front rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or more single gentlemen; also 2 rooms; bath-room, and all modern improvements. Also, 3 rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE first, second, and third floors, at 164 East Madison-st. Apply at Room 11. Good care taken of rooms.

TO RENT--NEAT FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, for one or two gentlemen. 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, at 68 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS; WATER IN kitchen and shed for fuel. Rent cheap to a good tenant. 655 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, A LARGE FRONT room, with alcove and a back room carpeted. North State, south of Chicago-av. Address R 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS. WATER in the kitchen. Reasonable to right party. No. 56 Miller-st., lower floor. Inquire of owner, No. 106 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--A FURNISHED FRONT room, 197 West Madison-st., between Halsted and Green.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE A family near the High School. 172 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--5 NICE ROOMS--FIRST FLOOR--FURnished for housekeeping; gas and water, and use of coal-house; house and location desirable: reasonable to a good tenant. 313 South Fourth-av.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, near the post-office; also near the lake; terms moderate; 15 Congress-st. Call at Room 10.

TO RENT--THREE OR FOUR NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, and also other desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--TWO PLEASANT FRONT SLEEPING rooms; newly furnished; fire and gas, with or without board. 139 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with closet, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Inquire at 117 North Wells-st., northwest corner of Ohio.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for two or four gents, rent $15. Apply at 705 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--259 WEST POLK-ST., 6 ROOMS, GAS and water, marble mantels. Rent very low. Apply on premises to-day.

TO RENT--SUITE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board, private family, north Eighteenth-st., east of State. References required. Address A 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $25, and $30 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European House, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE AND PLEASANT FURnished rooms, 816 Fulton-st., one block from Union Park. Call after Sunday.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. 9 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED, 3 PLEASANT ROOMS, or will rent house, furnished; contains 10 rooms; all modern improvements. 1089 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $13 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 4 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT--TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen, at 381 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A NICE OFFICE WITH SLEEPING-room adjoining, very cheap. Apply at Room No. 60, Ashland Block.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM AT NO. 425 BUTler-st. References required. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT--A FRONT PARLOR, WITH USE OF kitchen stove. Apply at 133 Stanton-av., one block east of Grand boulevard.

TO RENT--3 FRONT ROOMS, WITH MARBLE mantles, gas, water, water-closets, 319 South Clark-st. Inquire Room 11, up stairs.

TO RENT--A VERY LARGE, UNFURNISHED, south front room, nice location, all modern improvements, terms reasonable. Address B 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a private family east of Union Park. Address D D, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--SIX NICE ROOMS, $25. APPLY MONday on premises, 208 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--5 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISONst. near Robey; 6 fine rooms on Sixteenth-st.; 4 rooms on West Madison-st., for $16. B. KENNEDY, 146 Clark-st., Room 20.

TO RENT--ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board. Call at 64 West Lake-st., one block east of Union Park.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 3 UNFURnished front rooms with large closets and all modern improvements. References required. 453 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS AT 782 WEST MADIS

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

WANTED--A BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRespondent, a gentlemen that will invest from $5,000 to $7,000, and take charge of the books, correspondence and financial department of a well-established business. None but a gentleman of good address and well recommended need apply. C 87, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR RETAIL cigar store, of middle-age, who can give good references. Address M 71, Tribune office.

WANTED--COPYIST, 4 HOURS DAY OR EVENing, must write plain hand; $5 per week. Address, indicating station. ARCHITECT, Tribune office.

WANTED -- BILL CLERK IN A WHOLESALE grocery house; must be a good penman and come well recommended; one who has had experience preferred. Salary, $40 per month. Address T 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, an assistant bookkeeper; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; give full name, with reference and amount of wages expected. Address N 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED--A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A meat market who thoroughly understands the business. Inquire of N. C. JOHNSON, 368 West Indiana-st. German or Norwegian.

WANTED--A GOOD BREWER FOR ALE AND lager-beer. Apply at 173 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--TWO GOOD LEAD GLAZIERS AT 294 and 296 East Washington-st. OTTO JEVNE & CO.

WANTED--PLASTRER--ONE WHO WILL DO A job of plastering and take part pay in a good low-priced lot, or all cash. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED--A JEWELER TO GO SOUTH, AD-dress, immediately. THAYER, 69 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN BUTCHER--AT 668 WEST Madison-st. Apply before 12 m. to-day, in rear.

WANTED--A STRONG BOY TO LEARN CARriage blacksmithing. 183 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD LATHERS, ON WAbash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; steady work. W. E. MAYHAM.

WANTED--PLUMBER. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 126 Lake-st.

WANTED--TO BOOK-BINDERS--A BOY THAT has some experience at ruling. DONNOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S, 105 Madison-st.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD PLASTERERS FOR whitener's work; payment, part cash and part in desirable lots for building. Apply at 101 East Erie-st.

WANTED--A MODELER OR WOOD-CARVER. Apply at the Zinc Ornamenting Works, 164 and 166 East Chicago-av.

WANTED--AN EDGE BURNISHER ON FINE shoes. J. A. C. CURTIS, 24 State-street, corner Lake.

WANTED--BRICKLAYER. NORTHWEST CORner of State and Twenty-second-sts. DAVID L. GARD.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art. Good chance for a steady man. Call at the Gallery of Art Gallery, 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A THOROUGH NEWSPAPER AND job printer, at 65 South Canal-st. To a practical and sober man, a splendid "fit." Call.

WANTED--STONE-LAYERS, MONDAY MORNing at new building on Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake. Come prepared to work. NEIGLESEN & MILLER.

WANTED--TWO BOOTMAKERS FOR PEGGED OR sewed work. 95 Archer-av.

WANTED--OIL FINISHERS AND PAINTERS AT 94 Prairie-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD BUTCHER. INQUIRE SUNday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock, or Monday morning, at 315 Fourth-st.

WANTED--A LOT OF TUCK-POINTERS IMMEDiately, at the corner of Egan and Vincennes-avs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MAN WITH $100 CASH, TO WORK IN a market. Security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--MAN WITH MEANS OR RESPONSIbility that has a tea, coffee, and spice trade, to take a wagon in city or country. Also a solicitor. Address L, 1 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A LIVE ADVERTISING CANVASSER or active business man, to take an interest in a Chicago daily newspaper; small capital required; to the right man a large interest will be offered. Apply or address REX, No. 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED--MEN--TO SELL LIGHT ARTICLES; small capital for an outfit; all goods unsold taken back. American Novelty Company, 213 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED--A MAN WHO IS TRAVELING FOR A furniture house to sell a specialty on commission in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Apply at 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT to sell articles that sell fast and pay large profits. 278 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED--BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD AT 82 North Wells-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CANVASSERS TO INTRObuce a new kind of confectionery to the city trade. Apply at 466 Wabash-av.

WANTED--1 OR 2 GOOD CANVASSERS, APPLY Monday, between 9 and 11 a. m. Room B, Major Block, 144 East Madison-st.

WANTED--ENERGETIC MEN AS CANVASSERS in every town and city of the West to sell a practical article that every housekeeper must have. Respectable men looking for profitable business for this winter don't be prejudiced, but come and investigate. It's no trinket. 276 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. GOOD pay and steady employment to the right men. Apply at 127 Clark-st., Room 72.

WANTED--TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL our goods on commission. Pioneer Manufacturing Company, 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED -- SEWING-MACHINE CANVASSERS for city and country. References required. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED--YOUNG MAN WHO HAS $200 AS SEcurity to loan employer, and to act as collector and to attend to general business. Call 8 to 9 p. m. to-day sharp, basement 39 South Canal-st., or address R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--3 OR 4 CANVASSERS FOR AN ARTICLE of ready sale. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., Room 4, 121 and 123 Monroe-st.

WANTED--NEAT OFFICE BOY, 14 YEARS OLD. Apply early. HATCH & LYON, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED--A SMART COLLECTOR. ADDRESS H H, Tribune office.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT salesmen and canvassers for new and popular selling standard works. Sold by subscription. O. J. GRIFFITH & CO., 143 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY towns. Can make $3 to $7 a day with Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for Kerosene. Costs 10 cents; sells 25 and 50 cents. Those with small capital should call or address A. RAY, Room 16, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED--20 LABORERS, MONDAY MORNING, at corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. Bring shovels ready for work.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER FOR a picture house to sell goods on commission. Address P 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--TRAVELING MEN WITH REGULAR routes to sell a manufactured article, which since the Centennial has been made by hand. Sales can be made in every town. Liberal wages, provision and advancement exist. No competition, and large commissions. Address R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer, &c.; good wages; Protestant girl preferred. Call at 307 Michigan-av.

WANTED--COOK, WASHER, AND A GOOD WASHER and ironer. Apply at 1851, Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday, at 921 Fulton-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 166 West Monroe-st. References required.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; one of experience, and that can bring good references, will only be considered. German or Scandinavian preferred. Call Monday, at 462 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer. A steady place and good wages will be given, at 233 Ohio-st.

WANTED--ONE GOOD WASHWOMAN; STEADY work at Doremus' Steam Laudry, 205 South Paulina-st.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD KNITTING-GIRLS. Apply at 245 Lafin-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK Inquire after 9 o'clock Monday morning at 333 West Adams-st.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede preferred; references required. Apply at 13 Forrenton.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for three in a family. No Irish. Inquire at 271 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. 1002 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework at 1253 Wabash-av.

WANTED--AT 126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., kitchen girl; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 423 West Taylor-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT UNDERstands dining-room and chamber-work. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at house on north side of Frederick-st., west of North Clark-st.

WANTED--A RELIABLE GIRL, TO ASSIST IN general housework and the care of a child of 3 years. One that cares more for a home than wages. References required. 54 Emerson-st.

WANTED--AT 1126 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO DO general housework in a very small family. Call Monday.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 276 Michigan-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family at 1059 Michigan-av.; Swede, Norwegian, or Danish preferred.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; basement cottage, 7 rooms, four in family; wages $3 per week; come prepared for work. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 905 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOD COOK AT NO. 324 West Washington-st. First-class references required. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL AT 335 EAST RANdolph-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL IMmediately at 256 Indiana-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply on Monday at 423 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 74 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family. Good references required. Apply on Monday at 328 Prairie-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED--3 EXPERIENCED AND TIDY DINING room girls and a laundress, to go to the country. Good references required. Apply to 339 North Carpenter-st., Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED--AT 480 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A NEAT active girl, to assist in kitchen and dining-room.

WANTED--A GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS old who is willing to go a short distance into the country, to assist in taking care of children. Apply at 606 Wabash-av., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED--A GIRL -- GERMAN, DANE, OR Swede, to do general housework in a family of three. Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS; FIRST TO DO DINING-room work, second to do kitchen work. Apply 131 West Lake-st.

WANTED--AT 665 MICHIGAN-AV., A CHAMbermaid, one who understands her business and can give references.

WANTED--A SWEDE OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do general housework in strictly private family. No. 45 Rush-st., near Indiana-st.

WANTED--IN PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, A girl to assist in housework generally, German preferred. 14 Bishop-court.

WANTED--ONE COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; also, one nurse girl. 862 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK AT 609 WEST ADAMSst. Apply immediately.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call Monday, at 356 West Washington-st. References required.

WANTED--A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. German preferred. 179 Warren-av.

WANTED--DANE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework in private boarding house. 663 West Monroe-st., corner Wood-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL, AT 324 WEST RANdolph-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR UPstairs work. 676 Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at No. 66 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED--A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply on Monday, at 1504 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO SEW AND ASSIST AT housework; three in family, no children; Englewood. Call at 161 East Madison-st.

WANTED -- A PASTRY COOK. APPLY AT Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED--AT 25 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework for a family of four. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED--A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. CALL at 62 Clark-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 20 Bryant-av., first street south of Douglas-place, west of Vincennes-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED--DRESSMAKERS; ALSO NEAT SEWers or to sew on by the piece. Apply at 240 Fourth-av.

WANTED--STONE-LAYERS, MONDAY MORNing at new building on Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake. Come prepared to work. NEIGLESEN & MILLER.

WANTED--TWO BOOTMAKERS FOR PEGGED OR sewed work. 95 Archer-av.

WANTED--OIL FINISHERS AND PAINTERS AT 94 Prairie-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD BUTCHER. INQUIRE SUNday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock, or Monday morning, at 315 Fourth-st.

WANTED--A LOT OF TUCK-POINTERS IMMEDiately, at the corner of Egan and Vincennes-avs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MAN WITH $100 CASH, TO WORK IN a market. Security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--MAN WITH MEANS OR RESPONSIbility that has a tea, coffee, and spice trade, to take a wagon in city or country. Also a solicitor. Address L, 1 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A LIVE ADVERTISING CANVASSER or active business man, to take an interest in a Chicago daily newspaper; small capital required; to the right man a large interest will be offered. Apply or address REX, No. 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED--MEN--TO SELL LIGHT ARTICLES; small capital for an outfit; all goods unsold taken back. American Novelty Company, 213 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED--A MAN WHO IS TRAVELING FOR A furniture house to sell a specialty on commission in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Apply at 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT to sell articles that sell fast and pay large profits. 278 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED--BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD AT 82 North Wells-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CANVASSERS TO INTRObuce a new kind of confectionery to the city trade. Apply at 466 Wabash-av.

WANTED--1 OR 2 GOOD CANVASSERS, APPLY Monday, between 9 and 11 a. m. Room B, Major Block, 144 East Madison-st.

WANTED--ENERGETIC MEN AS CANVASSERS in every town and city of the West to sell a practical article that every housekeeper must have. Respectable men looking for profitable business for this winter don't be prejudiced, but come and investigate. It's no trinket. 276 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. GOOD pay and steady employment to the right men. Apply at 127 Clark-st., Room 72.

WANTED--TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL our goods on commission. Pioneer Manufacturing Company, 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED -- SEWING-MACHINE CANVASSERS for city and country. References required. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED--YOUNG MAN WHO HAS $200 AS SEcurity to loan employer, and to act as collector and to attend to general business. Call 8 to 9 p. m. to-day sharp, basement 39 South Canal-st., or address R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--3 OR 4 CANVASSERS FOR AN ARTICLE of ready sale. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., Room 4, 121 and 123 Monroe-st.

WANTED--NEAT OFFICE BOY, 14 YEARS OLD. Apply early. HATCH & LYON, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED--A SMART COLLECTOR. ADDRESS H H, Tribune office.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT salesmen and canvassers for new and popular selling standard works. Sold by subscription. O. J. GRIFFITH & CO., 143 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY towns. Can make $3 to $7 a day with Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for Kerosene. Costs 10 cents; sells 25 and 50 cents. Those with small capital should call or address A. RAY, Room 16, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED--20 LABORERS, MONDAY MORNING, at corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. Bring shovels ready for work.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER FOR a picture house to sell goods on commission. Address P 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--TRAVELING MEN WITH REGULAR routes to sell a manufactured article, which since the Centennial has been made by hand. Sales can be made in every town. Liberal wages, provision and advancement exist. No competition, and large commissions. Address R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer, &c.; good wages; Protestant girl preferred. Call at 307 Michigan-av.

WANTED--COOK, WASHER, AND A GOOD WASHER and ironer. Apply at 1851, Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday, at 921 Fulton-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 166 West Monroe-st. References required.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; one of experience, and that can bring good references, will only be considered. German or Scandinavian preferred. Call Monday, at 462 West Van Buren-st.

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WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for three in a family. No Irish. Inquire at 271 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. 1002 West Monroe-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Coachmen, &c.--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COACHMAN BY A young man; understanding the business thoroughly; best of references; three years with last employer. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF good steady habits to drive delivery wagon or as salesman in a grocery store; has been in the business for the last four years; best of reference. B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--I WILL GIVE $25 TO ANY person who will furnish me with a situation as teamster; will guarantee satisfaction; city or country. Address H 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO MEN (FATHER and son) in any business capacity; have had experience in the grocery, liquor, cigar, tobacco and hotel business; have a small capital and large business experience; want immediate employment. Address T 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED -- A PHONOGRAPHER, having some experience as a reporter in court, and as correspondent, is open for an engagement. Address Box 557 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED--SOME KIND OF STEADY employment by a reliable man, 34 years of age; always used to work, but not afraid of pen and figures; good reference furnished. Address P 83 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS TRAVELING SALESman in drug business, or employment in wholesale drug business; have had 12 years' experience in business; speaks German and English. Refers to Wise & Bryant, Druggists, Snyder Vanbuen Co., Miller, Dunn & Co., Fred. Stoelzel. Address H. C. K., P. O. Drawer No. 22, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED--AS PORTER IN A DRY Goods house. Has knowledge of the business; steady, city reference. Call on or address for 3 days S. M., 13 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, recently from England, where honesty, sobriety, steadiness, and intellect, with some experience, could be made available; renumeration of less moment that an opportunity to work. Ample references. Address P 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work, or the housework for a small family. Call for three days at 151 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 Sinnell-st., one block south of Twenty-second-st., on Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or nurse girl; would do dining-room work. References given. Call in store, 913 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SECOND GIRL, OR TO do general housework in a small family, by a Norwegian girl. Good references. Please call at 366 West Indiana-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A RESPECTABLE Swede woman to do general housework in a private family; privilege wanted to have child live with her. Call or address 1 Lee-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY SISTERS IN A PRIvate family; one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of references given. Call at 917 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; would prefer a little boy two years old can have a home. No objections to the country. Apply at 161 Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GOOD STRONG girls to general housework. Call or address No. 22 Troy-st., between Erie and Pratt.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do second-work or to take care of a grown-up child; good reference given if required. Call for 3 days at 317 Market-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO housework for a family of two. Best of references as to ability; terms reasonable. Address M. A., 18 South Green-st.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS milliner or clerk in a fancy trimming store; no objection to leaving the city; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; Q 94, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Best of references given. Inquire at 226 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN woman of refinement and experience, who makes a few monthly engagements as lady's nurse; terms reasonable, and undisputable references. Address B 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS INVALID NURSE IN A first-class gentleman's family, competent and reliable. MRS. FORTH, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Please call at 81 Henry-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work and plain sewing; is willing to go out of the city; good references given. Apply on Monday and Tuesday at 154 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; English family preferred. Apply at 10 Peck-court. Good references can be given.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Please call Monday or Tuesday at 32 West Whiting-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, either in town or country, to cook, wash, and iron. Address H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a private family as second-girl; no objection to taking care of children. Call at 108 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SISTERS; A place to cook or do chamber-work in a family. Call at 258 Sampson-st., a few doors from Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SECOND GIRL IN A respectable family. Can apply at 109 Loomis-st. for references, etc.; will work for moderate wages in good place.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 61 Shurtliff-av.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family; can give reference. Call at 387 South Desplaines-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or kitchen work in a private boarding house; make herself generally useful. Call at 163 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SISTERS, IN a private family; one as cook, the other to do second work or sewing. Please call at 213 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work and care of children, and the other second work and light housework. Call at 355 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in private family. Call at 355 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL, IN A SMALL private family; can give reference if required. Please call at 248 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A private family, to do general housework. Please call at 56 Myrtle-av. Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a respectable private family for general housework. Reference if required. Apply at 242 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS; 1 TO DO kitchen, and 1 as second girl, or to do general housework. Please call at 146 North Halsted-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. No objections to the country. Apply at 260 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED -- TO DO GENERAL housework by two German girls. Corner Wentworth-av. and Fourteenth-st., in Mark Hurlbut's store.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY A WIDOW LADY with a boy aged 11 years in the country, to do general housework or laundry work. Address P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply 343 Blue Island-av. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class private family; first city references given. Address, for two days, A 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY 2 YOUNG GIRLS IN a first-class family; one as cook and one as second girl; if possible both with one family. Please call for two days 158 East Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other for general housework; or to wash by the day. Please call at 106 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do general housework in a family of three; can bring good references, or will take a situation in some best of city references. Call on Monday at 1170 South State-st., or address B 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN GIRL, 16 years old, to do second work. Apply 2 days at 406 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SECOND GIRL, OR general housework. Apply at 176 West Polk-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to do light second work and wait on table, or to take care of children. Please call Monday at 129 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, at cooking or general housework, in a small private family. Call for 3 days at 157 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work, or would do general housework in private family. 134 Harber-st., near Jefferson.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SISTERS TO DO all kinds of housework, or would like ironing in a laundry or hotel. Address 51 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SECOND-GIRL IN A private family; good references furnished. Apply at 1170 Wabash-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid, or to take care of young children and sew, or do second-work. Please call for two days at 177 Monroe-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED--TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or can take a place as first-class laundress and no cooking; good reference given. Call or address 1170 State-st., Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY YOUNG WOMEN IN a private family; good references. Apply at 35 Blue Island-av., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Call Sunday and Monday, from 10 to 4, at 173 Eighteenth-st., three doors from Butler-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl as pastry-cook. Address M 81, Tribune office, for five days.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in small private family. West Side preferred. Call at 323 West Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE second work and one kitchen-work; no objection to any kind of work. Good references. Call at 171 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or private family by a respectable English girl, as waitor or dining-room girl; best of references given. Inquire or address 76, 78 Keith-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, as second girl; can come well recommended. Call for two days at 321 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a hotel or restaurant; understands meat and pastry cooking. 32 Desplaines-st., corner Lake, in the restaurant.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do light housework; wages no object; references if required. Call or address A B, 240 West Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light second work and sew, or care for children; chamber-work and sew; no objection to the country. Call or address 1 Lee-court.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL AS second girl in private family; understanding the business thoroughly; best of references; three years with last employer. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF good steady habits to drive delivery wagon or as salesman in a grocery store; has been in the business for the last four years; best of reference. B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--I WILL GIVE $25 TO ANY person who will furnish me with a situation as teamster; will guarantee satisfaction; city or country. Address H 14, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 Sinnell-st., one block south of Twenty-second-st., on Wentworth-av.

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SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS milliner or clerk in a fancy trimming store; no objection to leaving the city; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; Q 94, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Best of references given. Inquire at 226 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN woman of refinement and experience, who makes a few monthly engagements as lady's nurse; terms reasonable, and undisputable references. Address B 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS INVALID NURSE IN A first-class gentleman's family, competent and reliable. MRS. FORTH, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Please call at 81 Henry-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work and plain sewing; is willing to go out of the city; good references given. Apply on Monday and Tuesday at 154 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; English family preferred. Apply at 10 Peck-court. Good references can be given.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Please call Monday or Tuesday at 32 West Whiting-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, either in town or country, to cook, wash, and iron. Address H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a private family as second-girl; no objection to taking care of children. Call at 108 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SISTERS; A place to cook or do chamber-work in a family. Call at 258 Sampson-st., a few doors from Ashland-av

CHANCES.
...HUNDRED DOLLARS... an established paying cash ...ibune office.
...ION STORE FOR SALE ...ns. Address H 25, Tribune
...ENCED BUSINESS MAN ...ll large cities and traveled ... and wholesale dealers ...terest in the business will ...dress with full name P 16,
...HALF INTEREST IN A ...od business. No. 76 North
...Y A NICELY ASSORTED ...y goods, centrally located, ...ason. Address MILLINER,
...Y ALL THE FIXTURES ...meat market worth $700; a ...a death. THOMAS & CO.,
...BUY A RESTAURANT ...rofit of $45 a week over and ...married couple with attention ...ce of property, $800. ...CO., 45 South Clark-st.
CARRIAGES.
...NDSOME DARK BROWN ...nds high, well bred, sound, ...erly Victoria Cabriolet, by ...k Yorky, new and in perfect ...nafix. Light "T" Cart, by ...arly new, with pole and ...able harness made by Sie, ...ver-mounted, with polished ...arge harness case, walnut, ...etc., etc. Being sold ...man removing to the East. ...ok for PETERS, stable rear
...Y RIG, HORSE, WAGON ...ce every way. Can be had ...office.
...GOOD DRIVING HORSE ...for its keeping by address
...E MARKET WE WANT ...st work horses for cash. ...
...AN BE ACCOMMODAT... ...ses care; also, storage for ...Madison-st.
...WINTERED AND BUG... ...ICKSON'S Boarding and ...dison-st. Good care given ...s run in connection ...outh. Also a number of ...oan dirt.
...HAND CARRIAGES, DE... ...at lowest prices. A large ...ARSON, 244 Wabash-av.
...; PERFECTLY GENTLE, ...girl. Apply 830 Indiana-av.
...BALANCE PAYABLE IN ...driving horses, buggies and ...m. M. C. WILBUR, 167
...S, SADDLE BRIDLES, ...rubber horse covers cheap. ...ment Goods Depot, 126 and
...LARGE BLACK HORSE, ...d clothing, was sold last ... blankets, robes, halters, ...ight delivery wagon, three ...in good condition; a ...the lot for $400. Inquire of
...CASH, A GOOD RIG. ...harness; the horse is 9 years ...any kind of heavy hauling; ...$75 for the horse. 613 But...
...L-MATCHED SPAN OF ...od travelers. Inquire at ...outh Sangamon-st.
...D COVERED WAGON ...26 Indiana-av., near Sta...
...SINESS WAGON, SUIT... Inquire of T.C.E, 140 In...
...HANGE — FOR LARGE ...dle pony, 5 years old, kind ...ey. Call and see him, or ...ther, and get the Express ...OSTER, 142 Hubbard-st.
...FURNITURE WAGON, ...cash. Address Q 98, Trib...
...WHITE MARE; STEPS ...plendid cross-match; price ...ast Adams-st.
...NDSOME BLACK PONY ...
...OMEST SPAN OF SHET... ...blandcamely matched, and ...dinary horse; cannot be ...well-broken for children to ...of Messenger margy; one ...d. One large 16-hand buggy ...well for cash. Can be seen ...n Stable, 701 West Lake-st.
...LD—A NO. 1 BAY HORSE, ...bout 900 pounds. Can be ...day from 7 to 12 a. m.
...ANS AND SQUARE... ...ano cur. Can be seen at 124
...BUGGY AND HARNESS ...st, for two days, at Wren's
...MATCHED HORSES, 6 ...sh, or will exchange for ...or good piano. Apply to ...outh Clark-st.
...LE-SEAT CARRIAGES, ...; one light driving horse; ...er, iron, or coal. W. ...st.
...E BOX, SHIFTING-TOP ...d in first-class order, very ...DLEY, Sheriff's office.
...HEST FAMILY HORSES ...e, a fine Portland cutter, ...old for want of use. Call
...OX OPEN BUGGY OR ...ew; will be sold cheap if
...NGLE-SEAT BUSINESS ...or rebuilt. 125 West Van
...EN BUGGY, $100; TWO ...00; a grey mare, $45, kind
...HEAVY DELIVERY ...on, 1 second-hand delivery
...IX PASSENGER ROCK... ...ness buggies, light express ...ons, etc., extremely ...HAW & CO., 225 and 227
...AS LOW RATES AS ...servant. The attention of ...is invited to our fine bay ...We have a large barn and ...mediate response given ...INS & BARRETT, May...
...LL SELL 6 HORSES ...26 Michigan-av.
...SCRIPTION AT GOLD ...State-st.
...WOOD PLACE, NEAR ...horses to be sold cheap ...Atwood. Address COL... ...ado, Cook Co., Ill., or ...al-st., city.
...OR SALE CHEAP; OR ...tive of J. L. F, 173 East Mon...
...RED DURING THE WIN... ...ouse opened, 24 Meridian... ...ation, at reasonable rates.
...EAM AND CARRIAGE ...H. Harrison's Addition, ...basement.
...LE AT 247 MADISON-ST., ...30. Call to-day.
...THE FINEST LIGHT ...ess clips, a few second-hand ...press wagons, cheap. At
...CLIPPING MACHINE ...ssenger, by H. Lesser & ...st Lake-st. L.C.CHASE
...OD TOP-BUGGY, ONE ...Call at the Powell ...Western-ave.
...BUY ON EASY TERMS, ...grocery wagon. Address
...SOME PAIR BLACK PONY ...
...OD KEEP THROUGH ...good care, good yard to ...ther. Call take them in to the ...xpenses or trouble to the ...and guests. $3. Leave or...ER, 260 & 262 MIXER, office ...can be seen on 'Change ...n & Co.
...OD HORSE AND PED... ...HENRY HARMENING, ...
...E A GOOD GROCERY ...th $300 and balance ...good horses and harness. ...st.
...BOARD DURING THE ...ason, ½ mile from depot; ...food them grain twice a ...returned in good condition ...References: Gurnin & ...ding; Fr. H. Avery, Room ...H. Sullivan & Bro., 26 ...n, 91 East Madison-st.; ...Morrison, Block; G. Le... ...ddress ED. C. HAMIL... ...for taking out and re...
...FINE LOT OF STAND... ...wagon or open side buggy. ...
...ERY.
...GAIS—ONE SIX-FOOT ...b.
...West Monroe.
...AND PORTABLE EN... ...st, cheap. A. E. CUR...
...LATHES, PLANERS, ...at your own prices, by W. ...DER, 28 South Canal-st.
...OP-PRESS, ALSO ONE ...eap. CROSBY & MES... ...n-st.
...ERY — AN IMMENSE ...and kitchenware, variety ...DS, ROOME & SPIES
...MARINE ENGINES ...0 square, 24 square, ...Address ENGINES,

BILLIARDS.

Match for $500 a Side Between Maurice Daly and George Slosson.

A Remarkably Close and Exciting Game.

Slosson Wins by Seven Points—Small Runs and Small Averages.

The great three-ball tournament, which will be opened in Kingsbury Hall to-morrow, was fitly inaugurated by the match played in that hall last night by Maurice Daly, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. The game was French caroms, Daly giving his opponent the odds of 600 points to 500, the stakes being $500 aside. Mr. T. Z. Cowles, editor of the *Western Sporting Gazette*, was appointed referee of the match, and Mr. Joseph Dion was chosen umpire for Daly, and Mr. Henry Rhines umpire for Slosson. The match was the more interesting, inasmuch as it had been long talked about, and obstacles had several times arisen in the way of its completion. At one time the complications of Daly's business in New York so far set aside the probability of the match's coming off that negotiations were opened up for a match at similar odds between the young Chicago expert and Cyrille Dion, and the new match was half made when intelligence came that the Daly-Slosson match could be arranged, Daly's friends in Chicago having advised him to play at all hazards. The game throughout was very well played, and the audience were intensely excited, their superabundant spirits frequently effervescing in the form of comments on the game, which, it is to be hoped, will not be indulged in in the tournament games. At the start Daly led, and, including his opponent's odds, was ahead of him at the forty-second innings, when the score stood; Daly, 324; Slosson (without the odds), 222. From this point of the game until the fiftieth innings Daly increased his lead, until at that juncture the game stood: Daly, 403; Slosson, 259 (without the odds). The Chicago boy, who is nothing if not nervy, now settled to work, and played a very strong game, getting ahead of his opponent and retaining his lead to the finish, making 500 points to Daly's 593. The audience, with the exception of a crook-backed farmer in the gallery, and a few hisses, behaved splendidly, rewarding the strokes of each player with becoming impartiality. The excitement at the very close of the game was intense. Both players were in excellent condition and splendid nerve, those who had risked their little piles on the game being much more excited than the players themselves.

The players approached the table about half-past 8 o'clock, and banked for the lead. It was won by Daly, and he selected the white. He failed to count on the first shot, and Slosson made 4 on easy carons. Daly made 1, and missed an easy shot, which would have left the balls well for him, by a hair. Slosson missed, and Daly got the balls well together at the first shot, but, through nervousness or something else, missed a plain shot after making 8 carons. Slosson followed with 3, and Daly with 3 again, the playing on both sides being very weak. The fourth inning yielded 8 for Slosson, but he left the balls in such a position that his opponent duplicated the run, and then froze, and missed the spot shot. Slosson made 1 in his fifth inning, and left the balls in a very unfavorable position. Nevertheless, Daly counted, and got them into shape after a few more shots. The run amounted to 32, the majority of which were made by the use of the draw as a position shot. Slosson missed in his sixth inning, and both missed in the seventh. In the eighth inning Daly again showed some good play, making 22 very cleverly. He slipped on an easy shot, however, and left the balls well for his opponent, who made 19 off the leave by careful play and good nursing. An unfortunate miscue ended the run, and the balls were left well for Daly. He failed to make more than 1, a common follow-shot proving an obstacle. In the next two innings Daly made 9 and 7, Slosson meanwhile making 2 twice and 4. Both missed in the swelfth inning, and in the thirteenth Daly missed and Slosson made 1, the game then standing 86 to 44 in favor of the New Yorker. In the fourteenth inning Daly made 9 and Slosson 5, the latter missing a masse after making a much harder one. Neither player up to this time had been playing anything like his average game. In his fifteenth inning Daly made 14, and turned his first hundred by 9 points, his opponent being 51. With the exception of a run made by Daly in his seventeenth inning, the game up to the twenty-fourth inning was a very slow one, though brilliant plays were occasionally made by both parties, Daly leading in this respect. In that inning Slosson performed some very difficult work in the way of nursing and general position play, accumulating 30. In the following inning the Chicago representative rolled up 13 in a very confident manner, and turned his first string, the game standing 166 to 142. The twenty-eighth inning was signalized by a "scratch" on the part of Daly, the first in the game; and he also made it noticeable by carelessly knocking his ball away with his cue when the object balls were close to it and together. Slosson steadily gained on his opponent up to the thirtieth inning, when the latter knocked out 32 in good style, missing a cushion shot which he tried with the bridge. The balls were left in such favorable shape that Slosson made 25, to which he was helped by his well-known faculty of nursing, and some clever masses. In the succeeding inning he made 9 missing after getting the three balls together in the corner. The shot left was a hard one, however, and Daly was compelled to play for safety. Slosson followed with a count, which was greeted with applause, and ended with a run of 5. Daly put up a similar number and then missed a very easy shot, leaving an excellent lay-out for a big run. George took only 6 out of them, getting them separated in a few shots. In the thirty-fourth inning, Slosson missed a round-the-table shot, and left the balls in such shape that Daly speedily collected them on the left-hand rail, and exhibited some of the prettiest nursing of the game. At 43 he froze, but counted off the spot-shot. In endeavoring to make the next count, however, he jumped his ball off the table. The run of 44 was the largest of the game so far, and placed him at 240 to his opponent's 186. Slosson followed with 4, and Daly knocked out 20 in the next inning. In the thirty-ninth inning, a run of 12, which developed several remarkably good cushion-shots, took Slosson into his third hundred, the score standing 274 for Daly to 205. In the forty-first inning, Daly made 17 very neatly, but strangely missed on a draw shot that a tyro could have made. The leave was a good one for Slosson, but he only made 7 from it, and returned the compliment by setting them up pretty well for Maurice. The latter proceeded to make 32, which placed him at 324, and with more than his odds to spare. Slosson, at this time, was not playing at all well, while Daly, on the other hand, was constantly increasing his "speed," and playing with greater confidence than he had hitherto shown. He made runs of 14 and 22, made in the forty-third and forty-fourth innings, and 8 and 26 in the two succeeding ones, Slosson meanwhile not making more than a third of the number. In his forty-eighth inning Daly made 1, and put his score at 400 to 222. He made another count in the inning, but it was decided to be a push by the referee. In the fifty-first inning Slosson began to show some playing, making 16, and following it up three innings afterward with a well-executed run of 36, which placed his score at 319 to 410. In the fifty-eighth inning he added 25 to his string, but froze after getting the balls together. Daly at this time, as the score will show, was doing scarcely anything, neither playing well nor being favored with luck to any degree. The record of his game from the forty-sixth to the sixty-fifth inning was very poor, being marked with 8 ciphers and a few small runs. In the sixty-sixth he put 21 to his string, ending on a miscue of a draw shot. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the seventy-first inning, when Daly made 14 and Slosson 19, the latter turning 18 into his fourth hundred, his opponent's score being 469. In the following inning Slosson made his highest run thus far, 42, which was accomplished by skillful nursing and fine position play. He missed an easy shot, and left the balls well, but Daly took no advantage of them. Slosson was now but a few points behind his antagonist on an even game, and was playing with great confidence. In the seventy-ninth inning Daly made a very pretty run of 34, which placed him at 522 to 474. Slosson followed with 12, to which he was helped by a palpable scratch at the very commencement. In the eighty-fifth inning Daly made another beautiful run of 32, in which he exhibited all the qualities of a thorough billiard player. He met with considerable bad luck in the run in the way of freezing and having the balls go in line after getting them together. In the succeeding inning he made 8 to Slosson's 2, but in the following one George made 1 to his nothing, both playing with great caution for safety. In the eighty-fourth inning Daly made a fine run of 15, in which he was compelled to execute several difficult shots. This left him but a few points behind Slosson, and with only 23 to go. George missed, and Daly made 6, which was duplicated immediately by the other. The game was now extremely exciting, both men playing with nerve and for safety. In his eighty-sixth inning, Slosson made 2, leaving but 3 before reaching the end of his string. Daly made 3, and Slosson missed a difficult cushion-shot. Then Daly, in the eighty-eighth inning, made 7, leaving him but 11 to go. Slosson, with that nerve which has made him famous as a billiard-player, made the 3 necessary for him to win with as much deliberation and coolness as if he was beginning a new match, and thus closed one of the closest games on record. Following is the summary and score:

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1873.—Match game at French carons between Maurice Daly, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago, for $500 a side, the former giving odds of 100 points in 600; played with 2½ inch balls on a 5x10 carom table of E. Brunswick & Co.'s manufacture. T. Z. Cowles referee; Joseph Dion umpire for Daly, Henry Rhines umpire for Slosson.

DALY.			SLOSSON.		
Innings.	*Runs.*	*Tot.*	*Innings.*	*Runs.*	*Tot.*
1	0		1	4	
2	1	1	2	0	4
3	3	4	3	3	7
4	3	7	4	2	9
5	8	15	5	1	10
6	32	47	6	0	16
7	0	47	7	0	16
8	22	69	8	19	35
9	1	70	9	2	37
10	9	79	10	2	39
11	7	86	11	4	43
12	0	86	12	0	43
13	0	86	13	1	44
14	9	95	14	5	49
15	14	109	15	2	51
16	0	109	16	2	53
17	13	122	17	1	54
18	1	123	18	1	55
19	3	126	19	2	57
20	1	127	20	0	57
21	8	135	21	0	57
22	0	135	22	0	57
23	3	138	23	7	64
24	2	140	24	30	94
25	2	142	25	14	108
26	0	142	26	3	111
27	1	143	27	4	115
28	3	146	28	12	127
29	13	159	29	25	152
30	32	191	30	14	166
31	0	191	31	5	171
32	0	191	32	6	177
33	5	196	33	6	183
34	0	196	34	6	189
35	44	240	35	4	193
36	20	260	36	2	195
37	9	269	37	1	196
38	0	269	38	9	205
39	5	274	39	12	217
40	1	275	40	5	222
41	17	292	41	7	229
42	32	324	42	5	234
43	14	338	43	1	235
44	22	360	44	9	244
45	9	369	45	1	245
46	26	394	46	10	255
47	6	400	47	1	256
48	1	401	48	3	259
49	3	403	49	5	264
50	0	403	50	0	264
51	7	410	51	11	275
52	0	410	52	6	281
53	0	410	53	2	283
54	9	419	54	36	319
55	0	419	55	0	319
56	1	420	56	6	325
57	3	423	57	1	326
58	0	423	58	25	351
59	0	423	59	0	351
60	0	423	60	0	351
61	1	424	61	8	359
62	3	427	62	8	367
63	2	429	63	3	370
64	2	431	64	3	373
65	0	431	65	2	375
66	21	452	66	9	384
67	0	452	67	4	388
68	3	455	68	2	390
69	0	455	69	3	393
70	5	460	70	9	402
71	14	474	71	19	421
72	4	478	72	43	464
73	0	478	73	0	464
74	1	479	74	1	465
75	1	480	75	1	466
76	5	485	76	1	467
77	0	485	77	0	467
78	3	488	78	7	474
79	34	522	79	12	486
80	0	522	80	0	486
81	33	555	81	0	486
82	8	563	82	2	488
83	0	563	83	1	489
84	15	577	84	0	489
85	6	583	85	6	495
86	0	583	86	2	497
87	3	586	87	0	497
88	7	593	88	3	500

Average—Daly, 6 65-88; Slosson, 5 15-22.
Highest Runs—Daly, 32, 32, 44, 32, 34, 32; Slosson, 30, 36, 43, 25, 25.

THE TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of players and billiard-manufacturers is called for to-day at noon, at the Sherman House. Those who are to participate in the tournament are requested to be present.

MIKE M'DONALD ARRESTED.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock last night, Officer Considine made a visit of inspection to the gambling-rooms at No. 183 Madison street. Finding a game in operation, he declared the house under arrest, and was about to make way with the chip-box and cards, when the door was locked, and he was prevented from going out. In a few minutes Mike McDonald and three other gamblers came in and, assaulting the officer, tore his star from his breast, and recovering the tools, forced the officer to leave the room. Considine reported the matter to Sergt. Ebersold at the Armory, who collected together a squad of men and proceeded to the rooms, but found them vacated. McDonald seems to have regretted that he had assaulted the officer, for while Capt. Buckley sat in a prominent seat in Music Hall, witnessing the billiard-match, McDonald came in and requested the obliging Captain to take him to the Armory and lock him up. His request was promptly complied with. The prisoner did not, however, remain long in the lock-up, being bailed out by Nicholas Geary, Esq.

HOME FOR FALLEN MEN.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Society has such a supreme regard for its own purity as to manifest nearly all its solicitude for woman. It is woman alone that lapses from virtue,—man never. Man is not the sinner, but woman, and upon her the first word of reproach, the first blow of popular indignation, is sure to fall. Then pity sets in, and reformatory institutions are established for fallen women, but never a word about homes for fallen men,—men who have caused women to fall,—men whose crimes are as much blacker than any woman's as can be imagined. When woman falls, society drags her to the light, exposes her, blackens her motives, and punishes her with life-long infamy, or imprisonment, or death; while the man who has caused her downfall and ruin slinks away into the dark, or, beneath a mask, watches the public torture and degradation of his victim; but in a little time emerges with a bold and brazen step, and is again fit to mingle in the so-called "best society," which has no frowns for fallen men. J.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, northwesterly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clearing weather. For the Ohio Valley, and thence over the Tennessee, northwesterly winds and generally clearing weather. For the Southern States, westerly winds, veering to northeasterly, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, clearing weather, and slightly lower temperature. For New England, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing up by Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 9—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breckinrd'e	30.11	29	S. E., fresh...	.0	Foggy.
Cairo	30.34	55	S. W., fresh...	.0	Fair.
Chicago	29.87	43	N., fresh...	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.27	42	Calm	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	29.80	48	S. W., fresh	.0	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.96	51	S., fresh	.0	Clear.
Dubuque	30.31	45	S. E., fresh...	.0	Clear.
Duluth	29.16	44	W., gentle...	.0	Light rain.
Detroit	30.01	46	N. W., brisk	.0	Fair.
Davenport	29.93	39	N., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.97	31	Calm	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.20	45	Calm	.0	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.02	54	N. W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.11	34	N. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.93	36	N., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.01	33	N. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.12	53	Calm	.0	Fair.
Omaha	29.03	26	N. E., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.07	33	N. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.87	45	S. W., fresh	.0	Fair.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 8.—In the central and northern parts of the State the snow was falling fast this morning.

THE EXPOSITION.

An Immense Attendance During the Last Day of the Great Show.

Review of the Season---650,000 Visitors in Forty-Two Days.

On the 25th day of September the beautiful Exposition Building, with its enormous and varied contents, representing the indistry, ingenuity, and wisdom of thousands of people, was thrown open to the public. The dedicatory ceremonies were of a cheering character, and the interest which the citizens of Chicago took in their new toy was evidenced by the crowded attendance on that auspicious evening. Thereafter the attendance was uniformly large. Even during the first few weeks of its existence, when the gloomy clouds of a financial storm gathered over the city, the Exposition seemed to be a general rendezvous for happy, curious, and interested spectators. The interior of the building never looked like a panic, and the cheerful countenances which hovered around the useful and pretty articles on exhibition were in pleasing contrast with the sombre, thoughtful, anxious faces on the streets and in the stores. Excursions from the country brought in many of these beaming countenances, and no small share of acceptable currency. Certainly, the Exposition saved Chicago from a very large and general epidemic of "the blues," while that unpleasant disease was raging as virulently in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia as the yellow fever in Shreveport and Memphis. The Directors of the Exposition, therefore, deserve the full gratitude of the people for providing them with an object which distracted their attention from the forebodings of financiers, the long faces of bank-Presidents, and the perpetually-increasing distrust in monetary circles. Bustling crowds, such as are found every day in the Exposition, do more to produce an era of good spirits than all the most cheerful editorials in the West, and the study of character, feature, and whatever else offered in that building, was surely more invigorating at the time than the study of day-book and ledger.

Official returns of the election of Tuesday have not been made, nor have the official statements of daily attendance and receipts been fully made up. An unofficial statement, however, shows that the building has been opened for forty-two days, not counting Sundays, and that, at a moderate estimate, the attendance was 650,000 persons, making an average daily attendance of something like 15,000, which, panic and hard times considered, is something we need not be ashamed of.

The most remarkable feature of the whole term is that the interest was sustained excellently until the very last day of the Exposition proper. Yesterday afternoon and evening, the finale of the season, the building was crowded, not less than 40,000 having squeezed their way in. The theatres suffered slightly, but not by any means as severely as might have been expected. It was a suitable ending to a very successful season. Monday and Tuesday are to be given up to charitable purposes, and on Wednesday the grand finale is to be given. The numerous demands from various country excursion parties have been duly considered, and the Directors announce that they will make Wednesday evening a feature to be remembered. To give the greatest possible eclat to the occasion, the services of the renowned virtuoso Wieniawski, and the famous piano duet performers, the Kunkel brothers, have been secured. Of the former, it is unnecessary to say more than to remind the audiences of his brilliant performances at the Rubinstein-Wieniawski concerts last season. The Kunkel brothers are pronounced by Rubinstein as the chief piano duet performers in the world. The band will be increased to sixty pieces, while the admission will remain as before. To make the affair a success, everybody ought to endeavor to be present and swell the numbers so as to make the crowd the largest of the season.

A WORK OF ART.

Visitors cannot have passed the crockery stand of L. Straus & Sons (Department B, Section I) without noticing a beautiful pitcher. Upon one side is a very faithful painting of THE TRIBUNE building, and on the other the words "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE." This beautiful specimen of the work done in the factory of the firm, at New York, is now in the city department, having been presented by the firm. Similar specimens, of really artistic design and execution, can be found upon the tables of the new Tremont and Sherman Houses, which were furnished by this well-known firm.

H. W. WETHERELL.

The magnificent display of millinery-goods which has been made by the house of H. W. Wetherell is a sample of his mammoth stock, which is the finest and most complete west of New York. The large experience of Mr. Wetherell, coupled with the excellent reputation of his house, secures for him a large share of the Western trade. His store is Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson street.

THE "WESTERN RURAL."

The managers of the Exposition were wise enough to use the columns of the *Western Rural* liberally, and our merchants who wish to reach the wealthy farmers can find no better channel for their advertisements than this paper. It is undoubtedly the best farm journal in the West. The proprietor, H. N. F. Lewis, is one of Chicago's oldest and most successful publishers, and well deserves the success he has gained.

N. MATSON & CO.

Visitors to the Exposition can make sure, from the space covered by the firm of N. Matson & Co., that they are viewing first-class stock. The firm has an elegant store, a magnificent stock, surpassed by none in the West. They are now ready for the holidays. The beautiful "Esperge" exhibited by them is the finest and most expensive centre-piece in the West. Their store is at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets.

W. W. KIMBALL

went into the Exposition confident and came out with flying colors, and no wonder. A man who is conscious of superiority, and needs only an opportunity to convince the world of it, can look with smiling complacency upon competition. There were no awards at the Exposition, and the music-loving public were the jurors to whom the verdict was intrusted. Their universal patronage of Kimball is their verdict, and is better than a medal to the man of business. Kimball's store shows no sign of a panic, as any one would remark who dropped in there.

ROOKER & HAMILTON.

This firm is too well known to need much especial mention. That magnificent $3,000 clock, which has attracted so much attention at the Exposition, will be placed once more in their store on the corner of State and Washington streets, where the splendid situation will insure almost as many admirers as the Exposition did. They are now ready for the holidays with a fine stock of elegant goods, and call upon lovers of art in rich jewelry to come and see for themselves. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

A very significant fact may be noticed at the booth of the well-known Florence sewing machine. It is in the reduction in price on all styles of $25 and $30 each. This move of W. H. Sharp & Co., General Agents, No. 252 State street, is certainly commendable and now places a really first-class machine on the market at a reasonably low rate.

THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

Many a child has left the Remington Sewing Machine stand broken hearted at not being able to possess that doll so charmingly dressed by Mrs. Z. Yates. Speaking of this most excellent machine, it may be mentioned that the Remingtons of fire-arms fame, have set their immense establishments at work making sewing machines, which they claim run much lighter, more smoothly, and with less noise, than any other sewing machine in existence. Their specimens are worthy of notice, and the fact that they employ 2,000 men in their factory, none of whom have been discharged or asked to work short time, is evidence that their sewing machines are fast becoming as popular as their fire-arms.

THE HOME SEWING MACHINE.

One of the objects of interest is the Home sewing machine, represented at the Exposition by Mr. Fahnestock, a machine of great simplicity and wonderful range, as will be seen from its specimens. It is creating quite a furore both among ladies and in sewing machine circles from the fact that a Miss Lenkuhl is working most exquisite lace insertion of all widths upon it—something, it is stated, made only on this machine. "Dr. Sapp's Walking Motion Treadle" shown here, physicians say, ought to be placed on every sewing machine in use, thereby saving operators years of suffering, caused by using the ordinary treadle.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the musical programme for to-morrow:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Deer Hunt" ..... Bliss
2. Overture—"Crown Diamonds" ..... Auber
3. Potpourri from "The Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
4. Waltzes—"New Vienna" ..... Strauss
5. Selection—Popular airs ..... Beyer
6. Overture—"Martha" ..... Flotow
7. Potpourri from "La Vie Parisienne" ..... Offenbach
8. Fantaisie from "Faust" ..... Gounod
9. Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour" ..... Adam
10. Galop—"With Steam" ..... Strauss

Conductor—Flodoard Hoffmann.

EVENING.

Promenade concert from 7 to 8 o'clock by Vass & Hoffmann's full orchestral band.

Dancing will commence immediately after sounding of the big bell eight times.

The centre aisle will be appropriated for the dancing, and no person will be allowed therein excepting those desiring to participate.

The floor managers will be known and designated by a white badge worn upon the left breast.

The dressing-rooms occupied by the ladies during the Exposition will be retained.

The gentlemen's smoking-room will be used for the gentlemen's dressing-room.

The Exposition and dance will close at the sounding of the big bell eleven times.

Programmes will be distributed at the door.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union new Holly-Tree Dining-Rooms are at No. 159 Fifth avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and Washington streets, at 7:30 this evening.

A calico-party was given by the Irving Club, on Friday evening, at Martine's Hall, which was a pleasant and successful entertainment.

On and after to-morrow the price of tickets on the Wabash avenue stages will be raised to fifteen for a dollar.

The members of Ramah Lodge No. 33, I. O. B. B., will attend the funeral of Mrs. Barbe, at 10 a. m. to-day, at No. 1362 Wabash avenue.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held Tuesday evening next in the rooms on the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets.

Respectable families, willing to furnish board to young men or women at moderate cost, are invited to send their address to the rooms of the Christian Union, No. 114 East Madison street.

The Triad Social Club gave its second party last Wednesday evening at Germania Hall, the attendance being large, the music excellent, and the supper good. It was enjoyed by all present.

Margaret Sutton, mention of whose little irregularities was made in yesterday's paper, was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $300, by Banyon, for stealing the muff of Nettie West.

Prof. Francis T. Russell, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., will give choice readings in the Union Park Congregational Church Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Union Park Lecture Course.

Thomas Cameron and William Hawes are two old vagrants, who haunt depots and live by begging and stealing. They were sent to the Bridewell by Scully yesterday.

George D. Harris is a sportive youth, who walked up State street Thursday evening, tearing down signs, kicking over apple-carts, and doing other highly reprehensible things. At last a policeman nabbed him, and Banyon fined him $25 for disorderly conduct.

James Drenin and William Johnstone stole a chest of stone-cutter's tools, worth $81, from John Taylor, corner Thirty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue. They were each held, yesterday, to the Criminal Court, in bail of $500, to answer the charge of larceny.

The regular monthly meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest will be held to-morrow evening, at the Library of the Chicago Academy of Science, No. 263 Wabash avenue. A paper will be read by Col. D. C. Houston, on "Harbors of the Great Lakes."

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a lady named Eva Koch, who died on Friday evening from a fit, at No. 56 Wendell street. Dr. Emmons made a post mortem examination, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from epilepsy.

Comptroller Burley estimates that the city will have on hand over $500,000 worth of tax certificates at the close of the tax sales. No one seems anxious to buy, and the city thus becomes the possessor of large amounts of certificates upon which it cannot realize, for the present at least.

The ladies of the Half-Orphan Asylum will give an entertainment at the Home, on North Halsted street, next Thursday evening. The public are solicited to contribute refreshments for the occasion, as the Home is greatly in need of help. Tickets 50 cents, and refreshments extra. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock.

A man named James Dennis, yesterday stole a chest of valuable tools from Trinity Church, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and was promptly arrested by Officer Zeaman. The chest was found in his possession.

Officer McNaughton yesterday arrested a young burglar, named George Brown, in the act of attempting to break open a freight car of the Illinois Central Railroad, near the Exposition Building. He was locked up in the Armory.

Yesterday Detective Smith arrested a young man named Fred Allen, for stealing a valuable ring from a colored man named William Jones. Allen was detected in the act of pawning it at a State street pawn-shop. He was locked up at the Central Station.

Donald McKay, Dan O'Hara's clerk, who has been confined in the County Jail since he was adjudged guilty of assisting in the fraudulent naturalization business by Commissioner Boyne, and who was indicted by the United States Grand Jury, finally succeeded in procuring bail, yesterday afternoon, his bailor being Mr. James Stinson, a manufacturer of soda-fountains on the West Side.

The residence of A. G. York, the architect, 363 Michigan avenue, was entered yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, by a burglar, who went to Mr. York's room and grabbed his watch, and was going through his pants-pockets, when Mr. York awoke, and, jumping out of bed, grappled with the fellow, who in the scuffle got into the hall and ran down-stairs, followed by Mr. York, who got his watch but not the burglar, who ran off, remarking that he would call again.

The Supreme Council Ancient Accepted Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America, Sovereign Grand Inspectors General Thirty-third Degree, will hold their annual session in this city, beginning next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., in Oriental Hall, Nos. 122 and 124 La Salle street, the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me., Grand Commander.

John Lamp has a forcible way of gaining admittance to a house he wishes to enter. He kicks the door in. Though quite a novel proceeding, it was one that Belle King did not relish, when she viewed the fragments of what was once a handsome front door, belonging to her house. She had John arrested, and Lamp, by the command of Banyon, will reside at the Bridewell for the next two months.

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CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Council Committee on Finance--Overhauling of the City Treasurer's Accounts--$1,300,000 of City Money Deposited in the Banks--Rates of Redemption of Property Forfeited for Taxes--The Scavenger Contract of 1872.

The Council Finance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, Ald. Bond, Ogden, and Sherwood being present. They first proceeded to investigate still further the condition of city finances, and, to that end, entered the office of the City Treasurer and made an examination of the books, and the bank books showing the amount on deposit. It appeared that it was some two months since these bank-books have been "made up," and the manner of obtaining the amount of money in each bank is by taking the balance shown when the books were last made up, adding the deposits, and subtracting therefrom the checks drawn against them. By this showing the balance, as required by the books, is found to be in the vaults of various banks to the amount of about $1,300,000. The books will be made up this week.

The Committee ordered the issue of the following letter on the subject of tax sales:

To the City Comptroller:

SIR: In view of the continuance of the tax-sale, we hereby fix the rate of redemption of property forfeited to the city as follows, to-wit: For each fifteen days, or part thereof, that shall elapse after date of sale, 2½ per cent on all taxes of 1872, until Feb. 1, 1874, after which the rate for redemption shall be that fixed by law; for all taxes of 1869, 1870, and 1871, the rate for redemption shall be 10 per cent for first fifteen days from date of sale, and 5 per cent additional for each fifteen days, or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, until Jan. 1, 1874, after which the rate shall be that fixed by law,

Ald. Heath appeared to present a claim for payment for medical services rendered to persons in various station-houses by Dr. Thibodeau. The Committe judged that the city was not liable for these medical bills.

The Comptroller presented a claim of one Mr. Gunzenhauser for damages from the city for having taken a portion of his lots in opening an alley through a block. It was shown that Mr. Gunzenhauser had purchased the property after the alley had been opened, and the Committee therefore decided that, while some one might rightfully have a claim to compensation from the city, that some one was not Mr. G.

The claim of the City Scavenger for the year 1871-2 was allowed, with the exception of the item for extra work. The contract-price for day scavenger work was $55 per day, which the Council reduced after the fire to $44 per day, without the consent of the contractor. He was, therefore, paid at the last-named rate, and having a contract for a higher rate, his claim was considered a just one, especially as considerable additional work and expense were thrown upon him.

An old claim for damage to water-power, etc., at Lockport, in consequence of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was next considered, and the claimant made an extended argument in favor of it, but as this matter has been the *bete noir* of every Council meeting and Finance Committee meeting for a long time, the present Committee passed it over for the consideration of the Committee under Mayor Colvin.

A HARMONIOUS MEETING.

The Board of Police Fix the Blame for a Recent Collision--A Too-Much-Married Policeman Dismissed.

The Board of Police held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon--all present. The first matter taken up was an investigation into the cause of the collision between a street-car and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2, at the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, a week ago yesterday. The truck was damaged to a considerable extent, the repairs costing $43, and the Board desired to fix the responsibility for this outlay on some one. They spent about an hour in going over and over the same testimony, in a manner would leave a listener to suppose nothing short of a pile-driver could get the evidence into their heads. It was pretty clear that it was an unavoidable accident, which might occur at any time while the Department makes its present speed in going to fires. The Board finally sent the bill to the West Side Railway Company for payment.

A lady, whose name is withheld, appeared to make a complaint of bigamy against Special Policeman William Henry. She showed that this man was married in England some time previous to 1869; that he was again married June 7, 1869; that he married the complainant in this city, Oct. 17, 1871, and that he is now living with a woman on Madison street, the wife of one John Newcomb. The man was appointed on sixty days' trial, Aug. 25, 1873, on the recommendation of some of the best men in the city, but the evidence against him being too strong to be resisted, his name was dropped from the rolls, and the Superintendent was instructed to see that he did no more duty for the city.

An affidavit was presented, charging that Officer Martin McFarland had given a note for $39, and had failed to pay it at maturity, and still refused after judgment had been obtained against him. The matter was referred to the Superintendent to prefer charges against the officer.

Mr. Ahrens, of Ahrens Bros., appeared to ask a new trial for him sir-engine, and the request was referred to the Fire Marshal, with power to act.

Having transacted all their business harmoniously, the Board adjourned.

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Damage to Shipping.

Judging from the number of disasters reported, the damage done to the shipping on the lakes by the severe gales of Sunday and Monday nights last must have been immense. New disasters are reported daily. The mild weather during the last few days has enabled many of the vessels, driven ashore, to get afloat.

The schooner Orkney Lass, which was ashore near Grand Haven, has been hauled off, and was brought to this city, yesterday morning, in a leaky condition. She has been taken to the dry-docks.

The schooner Cambria, laden with railroad-iron, sprung a leak, and grounded at Long Point, Lake Erie, a few days since. She was got off and taken to Detroit on Friday.

The schooner R. J. Sanborn, lumber-laden, from Manistee, ran ashore in trying to enter that port. She has already gone to pieces. The Sanborn was built in Buffalo in 1850. She measured 178 tons, rated B2, and was valued at about $6,000.

The schooner Montgomery had a rough time on her last trip. For a whole hour she was in the trough of the sea, and there was hardly a hope entertained by those on board that she would ever come out of it. Finally, by throwing overboard a large quantity of her deck-load of flour, she came about, and rode safely through the tempest. It was the flour of the Montgomery that drifted ashore on the Canada side of Lake Huron, and excited the imagination of the Associated Press' Agents, who telegraphed, "Thirteen bodies recovered," and which gave rise to the rumor that the Ben Wade was lost.

The schooner Frank Perew went ashore at the North Manitou, where the gale seems to have been most severe, and was subsequently abandoned. She was one of the finest vessels on the lakes, and but 6 years old, having been commissioned in 1867. She was built at Buffalo, at 677 tons of burden. She was laden with grain, which is also a total loss. Her commander was Capt. Charles Gale, who has occupied that position since the date of her commission.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the schooner Gilbert Mollison, which cleared from this port on the 24th ult., with grain. She was commanded by Capt. Joel R. Turner. The vessel is owned by Mitchell Brothers, of Oswego, as is also the cargo, neither of which is insured. The Mollison was a new vessel, rated A No. 1, and had a high valuation. Her crew, all told, number eight or nine men.

The Bay City *Tribune* of Wednesday says: "The tow of the propeller Prairie State, consisting of the barges Ryan, Poland, and Northern Light, which was broken up on Lake Huron recently, and subsequently rainned to Port Huron, met with a similar disaster on Saginaw Bay yesterday morning, while en route from Port Huron to Bay City. The storm commenced about 10 o'clock on Monday, and, according to the statement of Capt. Graves, of the Prairie State, and Capt. Brown, of the Dunlap, was unusually severe,--the wind blowing a gale from the southwest, and so heavy a sea running that the waves washed over the pilot-houses of the propeller continually. The barges were laboring heavily, but managed to hang on until early yesterday morning, when they broke adrift,--being at that time about 18 miles east of Au Sable. The propeller ran to this port, reaching here last evening. The Ryan was seen off Harrisville, last night, by Capt. Stewart, of the Sherman; but the two other barges have not been heard from. Several tugs have gone in search of the missing vessels.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Money continues very tight in this market. The banks are discounting almost nothing, though they are advancing on grain receipts, and making demand loans on other first-class collaterals to a reasonable extent. There appears, however, to be a good deal of money offered through brokers for the purchase of the best commercial paper, and to lend on collaterals at 1¾ to 2 per cent per month. It is believed that a good deal of money is being drawn here from the country for investment at these rates.

The scarcity of New York exchange is inducing the shipment of a good deal of currency from here to New York. The rate for sales of exchange between banks is 50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 3,890,622.51	$ 275,961.99
Tuesday	3,110,276.50	297,983.77
Wednesday	2,845,702.98	267,734.04
Thursday	3,071,926.23	286,393.99
Friday	2,734,515.17	220,794.42
Saturday	2,755,004.27	252,312.68
Total	$18,403,028.46	$1,612,060.80
Corresponding week last year	21,232,154.69	1,829,749.97

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	112	113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	103½	105
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105½	105½@107
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109½	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¾	111¼@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111	111¾
10-40s	104¾	105
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105¾	106 @107
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	109¼@109¾
Gold (full weight)	107¼	107½
Gold coupons	107¾	107¾
Gold exchange		107½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106	@108¾
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		96@ 97¼
LAND-WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War 1812	167	183
120s not War 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land-scrip		163

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		*SHIPMENTS.*	
	1873.	*1872.*	*1873.*	*1872.*
Flour, brls	9,315	7,184	10,954	6,211
Wheat, bu	102,020	50,946	41,643	161,598
Corn, bu	99,315	47,185	118,230	117,697
Oats, bu	54,309	76,630	64,201	34,016
Rye, bu	300	2,862	400	1,000
Barley, bu	18,310	26,200	9,688	35,407
Grass seed, lbs	80,931	29,940	18,000	35,200
Flax seed, lbs	92,230	43,440		21,000
Broom-corn, lbs	32,000	76,375	40,000	34,500
Cured meats, lbs	65,900	16,280	887,656	96,500
Beef, brls			89	150
Pork, brls			860	2,724
Lard, lbs	79,000	5,180	430,409	80,500
Tallow, lbs	18,470	7,887		
Butter, lbs	101,828	49,570	51,570	7,550
Dressed hogs, No			38	
Live hogs, No	12,112	14,027	5,661	6,134
Cattle, No	861	1,697	1,361	387
Sheep, No	350	467	594	
Hides, lbs	143,370	63,096	53,000	64,353
Highwines, brls	330	300	105	164
Wool, lbs	59,133	45,027	34,000	40,865
Potatoes, bu	5,409	2,793	1,230	300
Lumber, m feet	4,445	4,291	1,967	4,183
Shingles, m	400	840	1,064	1,179
Lath, m	580	215	159	100
Salt, brls	1,420	65	1,319	741

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 438 bu wheat; 7,683 bu corn; 5,409 bu oats; 2,975 bu rye; 2,745 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 18,589 bu wheat; 40,599 bu corn; 15,160 bu oats; 8,983 bu rye; 22,905 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 303 cars wheat; 159 cars corn: 20,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 29 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 3 cars rye; 44 cars barley. Total (538 cars), 228,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Nov. 8, 1873.*	*Nov. 1, 1873.*	*Nov. 9, 1872.*
Flour, brls	55,559	55,090	39,888
Wheat, bu	654,399	720,620	498,730
Corn, bu	600,370	758,026	324,475
Oats, bu	345,035	474,598	188,163
Rye, bu	14,755	22,631	33,231
Barley, bu	128,780	182,846	223,910
Dressed hogs, No	222		58
Live hogs, No	93,589	120,570	87,200
Cattle, No	10,253	12,972	11,058
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	46,435	41,912	39,344
Wheat, bu	610,799	655,003	345,081
Corn, bu	703,919	753,319	654,356
Oats, bu	305,584	344,362	182,805
Rye, bu	41,484	10,353	34,268
Barley, bu	87,123	257,014	217,886
Dressed hogs, No			58
Live hogs, No	40,038	48,500	37,728
Cattle, No	5,351	4,713	5,126

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and decidedly firmer in tone, though no important advance was effected in prices. The terrible weakening of the past few days has brought out more orders, both for grain and provisions, but many of these were limited to the quotations of yesterday, and a very slight rise was sufficient to carry the market above them. Hence only a portion were filled, and the day was not so active as might have been expected, though local speculators traded much more confidently, in view of this phase of the situation.

The shipping movement to-day was more active, though shippers say that it is almost impossible to draw a dollar against cargoes, either in Buffalo or New York, and there are few in the business who are able to swing it alone. But a new phase was developed to-day, though it has been noted on a small scale for two or three days past. The owners of vessels were buying grain to ship on their own account, believing it to be a safe investment at present prices, especially as their craft would otherwise be idle. Some of this grain will probably be allowed to lie in the vessel at Buffalo till wanted for consumption, thus avoiding storage charges. It is not probable that much of it will be there all winter, as the New England States have not laid in their usual supply this autumn, owing to the tightness of money. There may be a diminished consumption in New England this winter, as a consequence of the hard times; but there is not now grain enough in that section for even a diminished demand, and it will be necessary to draw largely from somewhere. Rail shipments will probably be brisk through at least a part of the winter, and the vessel-stored grain will naturally be called for first.

The breadstuffs markets are generally flat in December; and it may be that the panic has simply brought out that flat condition a month before the usual time. It is not improbable that by the New Year, at farthest, we shall have a grain trade all the more active for the present dullness, as the winter supplies of the East are much less than usual, and will need, therefore, to be the sooner replenished. There is hope, if we can only wait.

There was little or no change in the situation of the market for domestic dry goods. There was nothing more than a fair activity in any department, while the general trade was decidedly quiet. Prices remain without further change, ruling comparatively steady at the reduction noted at the beginning of the week. Groceries were more quiet even than on the opening days of the week, and the feeling of weakness prevalent for some time past is still a feature of the market. While coffee was the only article in which there was any positive decline, there was more or less shading all around. The different grades of coffee were "off" a ¼c, and unless the demand speedily improves a further reduction may be looked for at an early day. Sugars were a little steadier, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally entertained that prices are now down to the hard-pan. Syrups, molasses, rice, soaps, and teas (with the exception of new Japans) are easy, concessions being granted on anything like fair orders. No new features were developed in connection with the butter and cheese markets. In comparison with other branches of trade, the movement in these staples was fairly active, and prices are fully sustained at 13@30c for the former, and at 12@13¼c for the latter. Bagging continues dull at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and at 32c for American and Amoskeag. The coal trade was again reported dull, with prices unsettled and irregular, though not quotably lower. No improvement was noticeable in the leather market. There was an absence of anything resembling activity, and, in sympathy with the decline in gold and depreciation in the values of hides, the feeling among dealers was unqualifiedly weak. Oils met with a good demand, but carbon and turpentine were lower, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the former declining a ½c, and the latter 2c per gallon. Pig-iron, paints, wood, and tobacco were unchanged. A reasonably fair business in the aggregate is being transacted at the lumber yards, quotations remaining the same as for the previous days of the week. Occasionally prices are shaded for ready cash, but as sales are generally made on time, and desirable grades of common stuff are scarce, buyers are willing to pay the quoted prices. Collections are reported comparatively good, there being a manifest disposition to pay up as fast as possible. The wholesale market was moderately active, the demand being chiefly from the country trade. Good boards sold at $12.00@$14.50, common at $9.00@9.50, and piece stuff at $8.00. Metals, iron, and nails were meeting with a moderate demand, and although the metal and iron markets were generally lacking in firmness no changes in quotations were reported, except for common iron, which was 1-10 off.

Salt has declined, and is now quoted on a basis of $1.80 for fine and $1.85 for coarse. No changes were reported in cooperage, naval stores, or building materials. The local trade were buying hides at former prices, the receipts being about equal to the demand. Potatoes were firm and car lots sold readily. Green fruits were quiet, also hops, seeds, broom corn, and hay. The supply of game and poultry is still excessive, and dealers, being anxious to close out, are offering to sell at lower prices. Eggs were dull at 21@22c.

Lake freights were more active, and quoted steady at the recent decline, at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat, both by sail to Buffalo, and 28c for corn on through rates to New England points. A total of fifteen charters was reported, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat; 340,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bu oats. Several of these vessels were taken on owners' account.

Highwines were quiet at the reduction noted yesterday, there being no disposition on the part of holders to make further concessions, though New York was down to bottom figures, being quoted at 90c. Sales were reported of 100 brls, in two lots, at 87c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were entirely nominal at $4.25@4.37½ per 100 lbs. The weather is too warm to permit present shipments, and buyers for December delivery hold off, expecting to be able to buy at $4.00@4.25 before long.

Provisions were rather more active, but again easier, in sympathy with the decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards, which was due to the fact that packers are holding off till the market works round into a rather more satisfactory condition. The market seemed to be strong early, as it was known that several orders were on the floor, and expected that little product would be offered. But it was soon found that there were no free sellers. Mess pork fell off 25c per brl on cash lots, but closed firmer on options, December and February being only 10c lower than on Friday. Lard was dull, with free sellers at former prices, and not much demand. Meats were firm for future delivery, but green lots for cash were again shaded, principally owing to the fact that the weather is not favorable for keeping. A few of the packers have sold ahead at figures which will pay a good profit on current prices of hogs, but the majority of our packers complain of a paucity of orders. At the same time trading has been brisk, considering the panic time. The option deals of the season to date comprise 38,900 brls pork, 59,850 tcs lard, 93,500 pcs hams, 4,490 boxes shoulders, and 13,800 boxes middles, which averages nearly double of the business transacted up to the same date last year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.40@11.50; new do, cash or seller November, $11.00@11.10; do seller December, $10.75@10.87½; seller January, $11.00@11.10; seller February, $11.55½@11.65; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00. Lard, cash or seller November, 6¾@6¾c for old, and 6¾c for new, do, seller December, 6¾@6¾c; do, seller January, 6¾@6¾c; do, seller February, $7.00@7.05. Green hams at 6@6¼c; do seller December, 6¾@6¾c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8¼c. Green shoulders at 3@3½c; do rough sides, 4½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5@5¼c; do short clear, 5½@5¾c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3¼c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 5¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3¾c; do Cumberlands, 5¾@5¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¾@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; do long cut hams, 7@7¼c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 6¾c for clear ribs; 7c for short clear; and 12@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.50@9.62½; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5¼c. Sales were reported of 445 brls mess pork (new) at $11.00; 500 brls do seller February at $11.55; 300 brls old pork, named brand, at $11.62½; 65 brls extra prime pork at $8.50; 230 tcs new lard at 6¾c; 125 tcs do settled at 7c; 150 boxes shoulders at 3¾c; and a rumored sale of do at 3½c seller December; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 6¼c; 100,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6c; 340 boxes short ribs at 5¾c; 100 boxes Cumberlands, seller December at 5¾c; 100 boxes long clear at 5¾c; 300 boxes do (light) seller December at 6c; 240 boxes short clear at 6c; 150 boxes long and short clear, equal amounts, seller December, at 5¾c; 2,000 bacon hams at 12¼c, canvassed and packed.

The following are the returns of the packing of this city to date, as made up for the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*:

	Since Nov. 1.	*Including October.*
1873	84,170	157,970
1872	21,800	87,551
1871	46,000	56,000

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Nov. 6, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873; also comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	*Lard tcs.*	*Hams lbs.*	*Sh'ld's lbs.*	†*Middles, lbs.*
Week end'g Nov. 6, 1873	5,674	4,120	250	426,394	1,901,786
Same week 1872	1,170	1,697	150	142,000	301,000
Since Nov. 1, '73	5,674	4,120	250	426,394	1,901,786
Same time '71-'72	1,170	1,697	150	142,000	301,000

†Includes other cut meats except shoulders and S P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 15,357 pcs, against none same week last year.

Flour was rather more active than on Friday, though only quiet. The business transacted chiefly consisted in the filling of Eastern orders, which were a little more numerous than recently. Exporters were looking around, but generally bid prices which holders would not accept, the latter being firm in their views on account of the turn in the wheat market. There was some inquiry for shipment to the South, but the fact that exchange can only be negotiated at a cost of about 5 per cent (on this South) told heavily against buying. Sales were reported of 60 brls white winter extras (Golden Star) at $6.75; 150 brls do on private terms; 200 brls extras at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do at $5.00; 1,150 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye at $4.50; 45 brls buckwheat at $9.50; 75 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.75. Total, 2,630 brls. Also, 20 tons bran (in bags) at $11.25; 10 tons do at $11.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	4.90 @ 6.12½
Medium spring	4.50 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.87½
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75 @ 9.50
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was more active, and a gt at deal stronger, though our receipts were large, and the foreign markets were generally quoted easier. The market averaged fully 2c lower than on Friday, it is true, and again broke badly this morning; but the decline brought out numerous buyers, and this caused a reaction, which reveled in an advance of 3c from the lowest points touched. A great many operators have been looking for two or three dollar wheat to see the market touch 90c, and had concluded to buy when it reached that limit, or near it. The short interest for next month did not see their expectations realized, but when they found that there was an active demand for cash wheat, many of them concluded that the turn had been reached, and that it was not safe to delay any longer. Hence they bought freely, and even eagerly. Several shippers were in the market, taking all the cash wheat offered--some of it on account of vessel-owners, and some to fill up steamer room, neither of which usually appear in the daily record of freight charters. New York was quoted firmer. Northwestern wheat was in fair demand by shippers, closing at $1.00 for No. 1, and 94½c for No. 2. Seller December opened at 92c, declined to 91¾c, advanced to 93c, fell off ¾c, and rose to 94½c at the close. Seller the month was very irregular, selling early at 90¾c, which was ¼c below December, and closing at 93¾c--only ¾c below. Seller January sold at 94½@96¾c, but closed nominally stronger, at 97c. No. 2 spring opened at 92c for "straight," and advanced to 94½c, closing at 94c. No. 3 spring closed at 86c. No. 3 spring closed at 84½c, and rejected do at 78c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 93¼c; 400 bu do at 93c; 1,600 bu do at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 95c; 3,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 99c; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at 94½c; 1,600 bu do at 94½c; 1,600 bu do at 94¼c; 64,600 bu do at 94c; 23,600 do at 93¾c; 32,200 bu do at 93½c; 8,400 bu do at 93¼c; 10,400 bu do at 93c; 35,200 bu do at 92¾c; 33,200 bu do at 92½c; 5,600 bu do at 92¼c; 5,000 bu do at 92c; 5,000 bu do at 91¾c; 4,200 bu do No. 2 Northwestern at 94½c; 2,000 bu do No. 2 Northwestern at 94¼c; 5,600 bu do at 94c; 5,600 bu do at 93½c; 2,800 bu do at 93c; 3,600 bu do at 92¾c; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at 83½c; 1,800 bu do at 83c; 2,400 bu do at 82½c; 4,800 bu do at 82c; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 78c; 800 bu do at 77c. Total, 283,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and stronger, at an average decline of ¾c per bu, the bulk of the sales being made near the lowest quotations of Friday. The British markets were quoted firmer, and New York sympathized to some extent; but the backbone of the market was the local fact that some vessel-owners decided to fill up their craft on their own account, and seek Eastern buyers for the grain, rather than let the vessels lie idle in this harbor. One firm alone bought 150,000 bu of cash corn for this purpose, and several others took smaller amounts. This fact caused a stronger tone in the option department, and a good many shorts was filled; while some bought for future, thinking it probable that the turn had come at last; especially as the lighter receipts induced some to think that country holders are slackening up in their desire to realize at the low prices now current. Seller December opened at 34c, rose to 34¾c, declined to 33¾c, and then advanced steadily to 35c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. sold at 32¾@34½c, closing with holders at 34c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 34¾c; high mixed at 34½c; and rejected at 33c. Seller January sold at 35@36c, and seller May at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed at 34¾c; 4,000 bu do at 34½c; 2,000 bu do at 34¼c; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 34½c; 10,000 bu do at 34¾c; 12,800 bu do at 34¼c; 20,000 bu do at 34c; 25,000 bu do at 33¾c; 15,000 bu do at 33½c; 65,000 bu do at 33½c; 20,000 bu do at 33¼c; 6,000 bu do at 33½c; 6,000 bu do at 33c; 6,800 bu rejected at 33c; 4,800 bu do at 32½c; 1,600 bu do at 32½c; 800 bu do at 32c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 34½c, afloat. Total, 217,000 bu.

Oats were less active, but firm, averaging ½c higher, with a fair demand, and rather light offerings, as the weak holders had sold out yesterday. New York was reported firmer, and the receipts show a falling off, while there was some inquiry for shipment. Seller December opened at 27½c, and advanced to 28c, closing at 27¾c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 26¾c, and sold up to 27c (27¾c for fresh receipts), closing at 26¾c bid. Rejected was quiet and firm at 25c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 20,800 bu do at 27c; 12,400 bu do at 26¾c; 4,800 bu do at 26½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25c; 1,200 bu by sample at 29½c on track. Total, 46,600 bu.

Rye was dull, but steadier at the medium price of Friday, with little offered or wanted. The receipts continue to be very light. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 59c.

Barley was more active and stronger, especially on No. 2, the speculative grade, which averaged nearly 5c per bu higher than on Friday, and was much steadier. Cash lots sold at $1.28@1.25, closing at the inside. Seller December sold at $1.25. No. 3 was a shade firmer, closing at 80c for regular. Rejected was quiet, and sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.25; 1,400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.23½; 6,200 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu No. 3 at 84c; 13,200 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 2,000 bu do at 81c; 6,400 bu do at 80c; 3,200 bu rejected at 55c; 400 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 53½c; 3,600 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 60c, on track; 400 bu do at 95c, delivered. Total, 41,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerhohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 8.--London--Cargoes of wheat off coast easier. Cargoes of corn off coast stronger. Cargoes of wheat on passage more disposition to buy; good cargoes of No. 2 spring off coast, 57s. English country markets for wheat quiet. Short rib middles, 41s 6d. Prime mess pork, 63s. Liverpool--Cumberland middles, 40s. Prime mess pork, 60s 6d. French country markets for wheat generally strong.

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet in the afternoon and ½c lower, closing at 94c seller December. Corn was in demand, and advanced ¼c, selling at 35@35½c for December, closing in the outside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,956	16,220	1,057
Tuesday	1,428	16,612	1,262
Wednesday	2,237	21,509	1,229
Thursday	1,733	13,919	1,353
Friday	816	12,112	350
Saturday	435	9,000	
Total	9,605	89,772	5,291
Same time last week	13,949	125,638	4,567
Week before last	15,478	65,887	6,342

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,019	7,518	184
Tuesday	542	5,893	
Wednesday	920	7,024	426
Thursday	164	6,081	852
Friday	1,361	5,631	594
Total	4,006	31,897	2,056
Same time last week	4,639	47,465	908

CATTLE--The situation of this market has not changed materially since the date of our last week's review. Certainly there was no perceptible improvement in any of its general features, there having been an entire absence of anything resembling activity in the demand from any source, while prices have ruled sensibly lower all around--the decline averaging about 25c per 100 lbs. The prices now current are the lowest that have prevailed since 1862, but judging from the present surroundings of the market the end is not yet. Until after the holidays, the market can scarcely undergo any radical change for the better, and if Western shippers would avoid serious losses, their operations during the intervening time must be conducted with somewhat more of caution than usually characterizes their movements. The week's receipts were light, reaching less than 10,000 head, but there were stale cattle enough to swell the supply to fully 17,000, of which number not fewer than 5,000 still remain in the yards unsold. The best shipping cattle were not wanted at over $5.25@5.50, while, with rare exceptions, $5.00 was the highest price paid. Butchers had no difficulty in filling their orders at the low range of $1.75@2.50 for Texas cattle, and at $2.00@3.50 for natives. Feeders operated with some liberality at $2.50@3.25 for common to good stock steers, or from 700 to 1,050 lbs average, while in exceptional cases $3.50 was paid.

To-day trade was lifeless and values were entirely nominal as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves--Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.60
Choice Beeves--Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves--Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades--Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock--Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle--Common to decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior--Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle--Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle--Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.50
Cattle--Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

HOGS--Although the arrivals have been about 16,000 less than during the week before, the daily offerings have steadily exceeded the wants of buyers, and sellers have been unable to recover any considerable portion of the decline suffered last week. All those packers exceedingly cautious in their movements, and, judging from present appearances, their operations during the present month will be light in comparison with former seasons. In the meantime prices may be expected to rule low, and the country is full of logs now ready for market, and they will continue to come forward in large numbers, even should the values still further depreciate.

To-day trade was dull at a slight decline from yesterday's prices. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed desirous to take hogs at the ruling rates, and to clear the pens it would have been necessary to concede a further decline from to-day's quotations. The receipts were comparatively light, but they proved larger than could be disposed of except at a sacrifice, little more than half the offerings finding buyers. Sales were reported on an extreme range of $3.45@3.90, with the bulk at $3.55@3.75. We quote closing prices at $3.40@3.55 for poor to medium, and at $3.60@3.75 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
28	186	$3.90	31	202	$3.75	95	169	$3.50
61	205	3.70	42	223	3.70	37	408	3.70
40	285	3.50	41	246	3.75	37	293	3.55
43	280	3.55	30	261	3.60	80	278	3.55
62	209	3.55	47	306	3.65	31	172	3.55
84	225	3.55	28	191	3.55	47	300	3.55
24	263	3.55	37	273	3.60	55	244	3.75
23	262	3.50	47	245	3.55	47	310	3.62
52	326	3.65	42	354	3.75	100	275	3.70
38	192	3.75	41	229	3.75	26	235	3.75

SHEEP--There has been more inquiry from outside parties than during any of the half-dozen preceding weeks, but the local demand has fallen off some, so that the aggregate demand has shown little if any increase. Under liberal receipts prices have ruled weak and unsettled, with sales dragging at $2.75@3.25 for common to medium, and at $3.50@4.00 for good to choice.

DRY GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,

224 & 226 West Madison-st.,

Will offer, on and after

Monday, Nov. 10,

the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in Seasonable and Desirable

DRY GOODS.

500 Reversible Ottoman Shawls, $2.50, former price $4.50.
200 Reversible Ottoman Shawls, $3, former price $5.
100 pieces Empress Cloth, 50c, formerly 70c.
100 pieces French Merino, 65c, formerly $